TWO SECTIONS—SECTION ONE

The Commercial & Financial Chronicle

REG. U. S. PAT. OFFICE

ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER JUNE 23, 1879, AT THE POST OFFICE AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK, UNDER THE ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879.

VOL. 149. Issued Weekly 40 Cents a Copy— $18.00 Per Year NEW YORK, OCTOBER 14, 1939 William B. Dana Co., Publishers, 25 Spruce St., New York City NO. 3877.

The Commercial & Financial Chronicle

Vol. 149 | OCTOBER 14, 1939 | No. 3877.

CONTENTS

Editorials

Comment and Review

News

Stocks and Bonds

Reports

Commodities

Published Every Saturday Morning by the WILLIAM B. DANA COMPANY, 25 Spruce Street, New York City.

Herbert D. Seibert, Chairman of the Board and Editor; William Dana Seibert, President and Treasurer; William D. Riggs, Business Manager. Other offices: Chicago—In charge of Fred H. Gray, Western Representative, 208 South La Salle Street (Telephone State 0613). London—Edwards & Smith, 1 Drapers' Gardens, London, E. C. Entered as second-class matter June 23, 1879, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Subscriptions in United States and Possessions, $18.00 per year, $10.00 for 6 months; in Dominion of Canada, $19.50 per year, $10.75 for 6 months. South and Central America, Spain, Mexico and Cuba, $21.50 per year, $11.75 for 6 months; Great Britain, Continental Europe (except Spain), Asia, Australia and Africa, $23.00 per year, $12.50 for 6 months. Transient display advertising matter, 45 cents per agate line. Contract and card rates on request. NOTE: On account of the fluctuations in the rates of exchange, remittances for foreign subscriptions and advertisements must be made in New York funds.

The Financial Situation

IT IS worthy of note that the so-called ideological issues, which were supposed by some to be at the root of the present conflict of arms in Europe, have dropped largely from sight during the past few weeks. This conception of the nature of the cause or causes which have led to the present impasse on that continent has never been so prominent in the minds of men in Europe as in this country, but the course of events since late summer has been such as to leave little ground for it anywhere, and not a great deal is now heard of it, even in this country. The cool readiness, not to say eagerness, of Hitler to drive a bargain with Stalin despite his earlier ravings about Bolshevism (which doubtless have always been more or less an integral part of his anti-semitism), and the march of events in Poland and along the Baltic have made it difficult for even the wayfaring man, no matter how guileless, to doubt that the rulers of both Russia and Germany were and are much more interested in what aggressive nations have always been interested in than in any fine spun theories or systems of social or economic organization.

One of the first steps taken both in Great Britain and France in the present crisis was to banish almost anything and everything they could which might be termed democracy. These two leading democracies of the world can no longer, for the duration of the war at least, lay claim to the status of countries in which citizens enjoy even the freedom normally found heretofore in democratic countries when at war. Hitler in his so-called peace bid last week made only incidental and usually sarcastic references to "democracy," and in his cold-blooded explanation of his willingness to enter into a partnership with Stalin seemed to give the final coup de grace to ideological questions as far as they concern Russo-German relations. Chamberlain and Daladier both are far too matriculate to suppose that an effective presentation of their case could be made upon ideological grounds, and they did not attempt any such task. Their concern has from the first been security against the aggressiveness of Germany, and they made the fact clear enough in their replies to the Fuehrer.

If equal concern is not felt by them or at least by Great Britain, about the more recently developed but now equally vigorous aggressiveness of Russia, the fact is doubtless in substantial part due to the hope that the imperialistic ambitions of these two countries will in due time lead them to clash, and thus tend to neutralize each other's aggressiveness — or possibly even to a conflict of arms which would greatly weaken both of them. This subject, however, was not under discussion in any of the recent official statements, and consequently nothing was heard of it. What is significant is that it was aggression and conquest on the part of Germany which constituted the central theme of the utterances of Chamberlain and Daladier. When they talk in such terms as these they speak in the language of world politics, and permit the world to judge of the merits of their case without the confusion of extraneous and propagandistic arguments.

On Guard!

Concentration of authority and the multiplication of bureaucracies increase at an alarming rate. We are rapidly approaching a planned economy even in America, and planned economy is impossible without dictatorship in the end. There is a point on the road we are now traveling beyond which human liberty cannot go. Once we turn the corner we can never come back. It is customary to lay the blame for this course of events at the door of our present National Administration. Obviously, the Administration has, to say the least, done nothing effective to check this trend. Whatever may be said of the present Government, and much can and should be said, this trend toward planned economy and dictatorship goes deeper than contemporary politics. Something is happening in the minds and the wills of the American people. There is a lowering of the level of personal moral independence, and this growing dependence on Government affects people of all classes. Ever since the Civil War there has been a disposition of certain business interests to look to the Government for special privileges of all kinds. Now, the general public demands the democratization of subsidies, with the disastrous results which we all see. . . .

All the liberal world will be on guard against revolutionary socialism when it employs open military methods. We Americans must especially be on guard against the subtler tendencies in our own minds. Carlyle once suggested that the charlatanism of propaganda would be ineffective except for the charlatanism which already exists in men's minds. We must be able to recognize and guard ourselves against practices which lead toward planned economy, the extension of government and in the end to totalitarianism. . . .

***We hear much about the matter of national defense, and we shall hear more of it; but arms and munitions in our hands will avail little if our hearts are open to the very subversive practices to which our ports are closed. The history of the failures of previous democracies shows us that no nation can long remain free while any considerable number of its citizens are willing to try to get something for nothing out of government. Government will always take advantage of such willingness, to increase itself at the expense of our liberties, our properties and our very lives. The best defense of America is to root out of our hearts and minds the disposition which, whether we know it or not, leads inevitably to a socialistic state. The best answer to the world challenge of socialism is the recognition for what they are of all steps that lead toward planned economy and totalitarianism.*—Dr. Everett Dean Martin, Claremont Colleges, to the Investment Bankers Association of America at Del Monte.**

Here is an analysis and appraisal of the existing situation in this country which deserves the most studious thought of every man and woman in the land.

A War Over "Lebensraum"

This is as it should be, and it is to be most earnestly hoped that we shall now accept the issues at stake in Europe for what the combatants themselves evidently recognize them to be. Such an attitude on our part should serve greatly to lessen the danger of our becoming drawn into the unfortunate affair. If the war is not being fought to "save democracy," but by one party to obtain more "Lebensraum" and by the other to protect themselves from the danger of being obliged sooner or later to furnish that "Lebensraum," then obviously unless we have reason to fear that our vital interests are in jeopardy we should be more than foolish to inject ourselves into the struggle to enable one or the other of the

combatants to obtain or to hold the territory they want. Our hands are thus freed to do what is necessary to preserve and to defend our own neutrality, and to set our own house in order.

Lacking any opportunity to save democracy abroad, and therefore any responsibility, we can give our undivided attention to saving it at home. Many of us for too long have easily assumed that liberty, real liberty, both economic and social, along with its accompaniment of self-dependence and initiative had taken such deep root in this country that the only danger to which it could be exposed must come from abroad. Somehow the impression got abroad during the World War that should the Central Powers emerge victorious, we should either be reduced to slavery, or its equivalent, or be obliged to give up democracy in order to maintain our independent status as a nation. President Wilson, who certainly was not wholly free of ideas foreign to earlier American traditions of democracy, conceived the notion that in our own interest we were obliged to take up arms to make the world safe for democracy. Otherwise, so it was apparently supposed, democracy would disappear from the earth.

Danger from Within

It is to be hoped that we have now passed that stage of naivete, but there is another aspect of the question of defending our democracy which seems to be even less widely understood and appreciated than was the case two decades ago. The danger, and the only danger that has threatened our democracy in recent times, is from within. Its origin is doubtless to be traced in part to the immigration during the 19th and early 20th centuries of large numbers of people from Europe with "ideologies" quite at variance in many respects from that of the earlier settlers of this country. The growth of world intercommunications has also made it much easier for ideas to spread from country to country and from continent to continent. Probably the passing of the so-called frontier with almost limitless land lying beyond awaiting settlement has had its influence, too, but whatever the cause or causes, we have strayed far from our beaten path in many directions through the years, particularly since 1933.

Our democracy, our liberty, our traditional economic system, and the very foundations of continued progress in industry and trade are today more seriously threatened from this quarter than they ever are likely to be from without, within the life span of any man now living. As every realistic student of history well knows, our record has always been marred here and there by groups who persisted in seeking special favors at the hands of government. We have had our land-grabbers, our industrialists constantly seeking more and more "protection," our pleaders for subsidies, and the like. The blight has possibly for a half century been slowly spreading and gaining firmer foothold, but it remained for the World War and particularly for the advent of the depression with its aftermath of the New Deal to carry all this to the point where it sometimes seems that we as a people have lost our tooth for liberty, self-reliance and the effort if not the results of vigorous personal initiative.

A Passing but Costly Phase

For our part, we refuse to believe that any such deep-going, abiding change has come over the spirit of this country. We are confident that the pendulum will at one time or another begin its return swing, and we shall once again individually stand forth ready and eager each to take upon his own shoulders the responsibility of looking after himself and his own. We are, however, painfully aware that the current disposition to seek security and even support from government which can never supply them has now reached a point where it has done and is doing untold injury both spiritually and materially. It has resulted in prohibitive tariffs and other restrictions upon imports, a subsidized agriculture, a spoon-fed shipping industry, a dependent air transport system, a thoroughly spoiled labor population, an army of "reliefers" apparently willing to permit the Government to support them from this time forward, and much more of the same order. Continued a great deal longer, it will bring us face to face with national bankruptcy, and of course, a much lower plane of living. It has already cost us much in terms of liberty.

Yet so engrossed have the people of this country become in what is happening in Europe, and with the possible repercussions here, that they appear to have little time or attention left for the tremendous and urgent task of setting our own house in order, or even for a full recognition, which until recently appeared to be gradually taking form, of the need of it. Indeed the air in the National Capital is reported to be filled with discussion of the alleged need of further restrictive measures by reason of the outbreak of war in Europe and of our relations thereto. Forward-looking leaders in the business community have been repeatedly telling the public that anything in the nature of recovery, not to say boom, resulting from the war should be viewed as heaven-sent opportunity to rid the National Government, and the local governments, of some of the crushing load of "relief" that they have been carrying. Whether they have made any material impression upon the people at large remains to be seen. Such a situation should patently also be used to remove from the statute book as much as possible of the mass of special legislation which has been placed there in recent years in the name of economic emergency. Yet where is the determination so to proceed?

Next Year's Program

The debate on the proposed changes in our neutrality law is dragging its slow length along. It will obviously require much more time. Quite probably insufficient time will be left before the first of the year for any carefully considered program of legislation, and it may well be that none will be undertaken in any event after disposal of the measure now before Congress. A regular session will, however, begin immediately after the turn of the year. A budget for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, must then be presented, considered and enacted. Many other matters of the first order of importance await attention. Yet if there has been any systematic preparation for what ought to be a momentous session of Congress, unless the various plans and programs formulated by the little coterie of day dreamers with whom the President has surrounded himself be termed preparation, the public has heard nothing of it. We are devoting too much time to what is taking place in Europe and too little to tasks which await us at home.

Opponents of the President, or some of them, have for a long time been whispering fears that the

Administration to save itself politically in face of the failure of its program during the past six years might cause us to become involved in the war across the Atlantic. We should be slow to believe such a thing of any man or any government. What is really to be feared is that the Administration, always lusting for more authority, will make use of the disturbed world situation to extend rather than to reduce the maze of restrictions and interferences with the private affairs of the citizens of the country, and to proceed further with the effort to regulate, control, direct, and manage many of those activities which any good government should leave strictly to those who have undertaken them. The outbreak of war in Europe appears to be retarding rather than stimulating as it should the trend which apparently had got under way toward a saner management of our affairs at Washington. It may yet strengthen the hold of all those economic planners who have already cost the country so heavily. Here, apart from the danger of becoming embroiled, is the greatest hazard facing our democracy.

Federal Reserve Bank Statement

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK open market operations were continued in the week ended last Wednesday night, according to the official banking statistics, but again were in the proper direction of lowering the total holdings of United States Treasury securities. The bulge occasioned in the holdings by the incidents at the start of the European war slowly is being whittled down. As yet this process is confined to the short-term Treasury bill holdings, but it seems reasonable to suppose that the holdings of bonds and notes will be reduced when opportunity offers. In the statement week now under review the total holdings fell $20,000,000 to $2,764,896,000. The decline occurred entirely in Treasury bills, which dropped to $203,457,000, while unchanged levels were reported for Treasury bonds at $1,315,942,000 and Treasury notes at $1,245,497,000. Open market holdings of bankers' bills fell $50,000 to $498,000.

In other respects the banking statistics disclose only the same tendency toward expansion of credit resources long in evidence. Monetary gold stocks of the country moved up another $15,000,000 to a further record at $16,973,000,000. The Treasury deposited $29,498,000 gold certificates with the 12 Federal Reserve banks, but nevertheless found its general account balance with the institutions lower by $65,592,000. The funds rapidly were syphoned into member bank balances, the only offset of importance being a rise of $37,000,000 in currency circulation, which raised that figure to $7,346,000,000. Excess reserves of the member banks over legal requirements moved up $40,000,000 to still another record at $5,400,000,000. There is, however, only a modest if persistent demand for credit accommodation. The condition statement of the New York City reporting member banks reflects an advance of $10,000,000 in business loans for the statement week to $1,665,000,000. Loans to brokers on security collateral fell $1,000,000 to $411,000,000.

The increase of $29,498,000 in the gold certificate holdings of the regional banks raised that account to $14,725,715,000, a record. But other cash decreased somewhat, and total reserves of the 12 banks moved up only $19,521,000 to $15,049,896,000. Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation advanced $25,679,000 to $4,757,812,000. Total deposits with the regional institutions fell $32,033,000 to $12,884,298,000, with the account variations consisting of an advance of member bank reserve balances by $67,492,000 to $11,739,156,000; a decrease of the Treasury general account balance by $65,592,000 to $403,535,000; a drop in foreign bank balances by $21,930,000 to $444,207,000, and a decline in other deposits by $12,003,000 to $297,400,000. The reserve ratio increased to 85.3% from 85.2%. Discounts by the regional banks receded $235,000 to $6,514,000. Industrial advances were $38,000 lower at $11,803,000, while commitments to make such advances were up $50,000 at $10,328,000.

Government Cotton Report

THE official estimate of the cotton crop in the United States this year, based on conditions as of Oct. 1, places the crop at 11,928,000 bales, 452,000 bales less than held in prospect a month earlier and 516,000 bales more than two months before. The present forecast is for a crop nearly identical in size with the 1938 harvest of 11,944,340 bales, and compares with the 10-year average, 1928-1937, of 13,800,000 bales. The predictions of private forecasters, issued a few days before the Government's figure, contemplated an increase of half a million bales, rather than a reduction. Hence the market was prepared for a somewhat different forecast from the one rendered, which did not result, however, in more than a temporary rise in prices. War news appears to be the dominating influence in the cotton, as in other markets.

The expected per acre yield this year is placed at 235.7 pounds, just under the 235.8 pounds produced in 1938, which was the second largest on record, and compares with a 10-year average of only 190.8 pounds. Condition of the crop as of Oct. 1 was reported as 68% of normal, an exceptionally high percentage for the date, comparing with 66% last year and an average of but 61% for the 10 years.

The present prospects for the statistical position of cotton are rather obscure, influenced as they are by the unpredictable effects of war, export subsidies and domestic controls. In the season to date (since Aug. 1), however, it can be noted that domestic consumption is running somewhat ahead of last year, and exports are substantially higher than the same period in 1938, and are also greater than 1937. Last year, however, consumption and exports were less than production, and the commercial crop totaled 10,463,133 bales; the record world carryover of American cotton on July 1, 1939, was no less than 15,152,031 bales. It requires considerable imagination to conceive of a substantial reduction in this figure by next July with a crop in excess of last year's commercial crop in prospect.

Government Crop Report

THE corn figures in the Department of Agriculture's report of crop conditions as of Oct. 1, contained surprises for those who had based their calculations of this year's production on the average of private estimators available a few days before the Government's report was issued (Oct. 10), and for those who had relied on the carryover figures as of Oct. 1, estimated in the Sept. 13 announcement of Secretary Wallace that no marketing quotas would be called for this year. The official report

estimated production at 2,532,417,000 bushels, an increase of 9,325,000 bushels since Sept. 1, and 55,000,000 bushels greater than the average of private estimators. Stocks of the old crop on farms as of Oct. 1 were estimated by the Department at 546,052,000 bushels, about 24% of last year's crop, which when added to the visible supply elsewhere of 14,272,000 bushels as of Sept. 30, provide a carryover of 560,324,000 bushels, in contrast with Secretary Wallace's earlier estimate of 470,000,000 bushels. A year ago the carryover was 364,512,000 bushels which was the highest on record up until then. The ten-year (1928-37) average farm stocks on Oct. 1, representing the bulk of the carryover, was 167,178,000 bushels.

Total supplies of corn now in prospect, therefore, aggregate 3,092,741,000 bushels compared with 2,906,750,000 bushels a year ago, and a ten year average of less than 2,500,000,000 bushels. However the official report notes that about half the stocks on farms on Oct. 1 last was sealed corn on which a Government loan has been made.

Presumably marketing quotas would have been called for this year had Mr. Wallace known how large the carryover really was a month ago for he fixed the "marketing quota level" at 3,030,000,000 bushels for this year. It is now too late for him to take this action however, Sept. 15 having been the deadline.

The latest estimate of total wheat production this year is slightly greater than that of a month ago. Winter wheat remains unchanged from Sept. 1 as usual, at 550,710,000 bushels while the spring crop forecast has been adjusted slightly upward to 188,735,000 bushels from 185,405,000 bushels last month. Prospects are therefore for a crop of 739,445,000 bushels compared with 930,801,000 bushels last year and a ten year average of 752,952,000 bushels. The yield per acre of the total crop is placed at 13.4 bushels, a tenth bushel higher than last year and the same as the ten year average.

The carryover of wheat as of July 1 last amounted to 254,000,000 bushels, so that total supply of this commodity for this year is evidently about 993,405,000 bushels, about 100,000,000 bushels less than a year ago. The Department of Agriculture forecasts this year's domestic disappearance at about 695,000,000 bushels leaving just under 300,000,000 bushels which can be exported; exports however have averaged only 70,000,000 bushels a year in the ten years 1928-1937.

World supplies for the year beginning July 1 last however have not dropped from the peak level of last year; instead they have risen to a new high, recently estimated at 5,464,000,000 bushels (Russia and China excluded), 275,000,000 bushels above last year. Domestic supplies of wheat are about the same as in 1914, but world supplies are now vastly greater than then, when they amounted to about 3,500,000,000 bushels, two billion under the present figure. Another difference in the current situation is that importing countries now hold very large stocks, whereas in 1914 their stocks were only average. Also in 1914 the Canadian crop was very small whereas this year it is expected to reach 449,058,000 bushels, none of which is likely to be needed at home, since the carryover is equal to average domestic requirements.

Business Failures in September

MERCANTILE insolvencies pursued their usual seasonal trend in September, dropping substantially from August to the lowest level of the year so far. The records of Dun & Bradstreet show September to be the mildest month of the year, so far as business storms are concerned, for in 16 of the past 18 years September has had fewer failures than any other month. Last month's bankruptcies numbered only 758 and involved $9,402,000 liabilities, compared with 859 involving $11,259,000 in August. Every month this year has compared favorably with the corresponding month of 1938, and September compared about as favorably in this respect as any of the earlier months, dropping about 12% from the 866 disasters chalked up in September last year; in that month liabilities totaled $14,341,000.

The different commercial groups into which Dun & Bradstreet separate their figures did not all compare so favorably with a year ago, however; the wholesale group had an increase of 16% in number of bankruptcies and the small commercial service division rose to 34 failures from 33 in September, 1938. The best report was that of the manufacturing section, which had only 133 failures involving $3,175,000 as compared with 184 involving $5,227,000 last year. Next was the retail trade group with 462 insolvencies and $3,700,000 liabilities, compared with 528 involving $6,450,000 a year ago. In the construction line 45 firms failed for $927,000, while last year in September 49 failed for $782,000. The wholesale division had 84 failures with $1,102,000 liabilities, compared with 72 involving $1,535,000 in September, 1938. The 34 commercial service insolvencies involved $498,000, while the 33 last year involved $347,000.

Geographically failures did not follow a uniform course; compared with August there were increases in the Philadelphia and Minneapolis Federal Reserve Districts and, compared with September, 1938, there were increases in the New York, Minneapolis, Kansas City and Dallas Districts. Of the districts which compared favorably with September, 1938, most marked reductions in failures were in the Cleveland, Philadelphia, Atlanta and Richmond districts.

The New York Stock Market

SMALL price movements were recorded this week on the New York stock market, and trading also was light, owing entirely to the uncertainties of European peace or war. The dealings throughout were cautious and even lackadaisical, as interpretations of the European scene were too mixed to occasion confidence either than the great conflict will continue or that peace will be achieved. The realization seemed to spread, moreover, that orders from the European Allies for American war and other materials may not develop in quantity for a long time to come, regardless of the immediate decisions of the European combatants as to the war. Added to this situation was a holiday atmosphere, occasioned by the closing of the New York markets on Thursday, in observance of Columbus Day. To a large degree the securities markets drifted idly in the most modest trading since the European war began early last month. In two of the full sessions turnover on the New York Stock Exchange was only

a little over the 500,000-share mark, while in the other two full sessions the 1,000,000-share level was approximated. Leading stocks were maintained in general at or close to the levels established late last week. Where changes occurred, they were mostly in the direction of slightly lower quotations.

Confidence and nervousness were mixed in almost equal proportions throughout the week, with respect to the European developments. The trend of trade and industry in the United States was still upward and normally might have brought about advances in stock quotations. It was generally realized, however, that advance buying in anticipation of war orders and higher price levels occasioned much of the gain in American business. Everything thus seemed to hinge on the war problem, and all reports of the peace maneuvers by Chancellor Hitler and the replies by Premier Daladier and Prime Minister Chamberlain were scanned with the greatest care. Conclusions were difficult to draw, and most traders and investors simply remained on the sidelines pending clarification of the supremely important question of war or peace. Even the bellicose statements from Berlin, yesterday, stirred the markets only a little, for it is altogether obvious that the German Government anxiously desires peace on the basis of Herr Hitler's latest conquest.

In the listed bond market the same general influences were operative. United States Treasury securities slowly improved, with the advance stimulated by a Treasury announcement that new money borrowing will be done for the time being through offerings of $50,000,000 discount bills, weekly, over and above the $100,000,000 weekly maturities. High-grade corporate bonds also were in quiet demand. Speculative railroad and other issues held close to previous levels. In the foreign dollar section movements were small, as contrasted to the larger swings of previous weeks of the European war. The commodity markets were firm in most sessions of the week, with fairly sharp advances recorded on Tuesday in grains. Base metals were maintained at the advances occasioned by the anticipatory war buying of recent weeks. The foreign exchanges were quiet and dull until yesterday, when sterling fell in the "free" markets on the impression that the war might last indefinitely. The British buy and sell rates for approved transactions were maintained.

On the New York Stock Exchange 21 stocks touched new high levels for the year while 6 stocks touched new low levels. On the New York Curb Exchange 23 stocks touched new high levels and 10 stocks touched new low levels. Call loans on the New York Stock Exchange remained unchanged at 1%.

On the New York Stock Exchange the sales at the half-day session on Saturday last were 585,770 shares; on Monday, 618,012 shares; on Tuesday, 953,500 shares; on Wednesday, 627,690 shares, and on Friday, 735,290 shares.

On the New York Curb Exchange the sales on Saturday last were 87,190 shares; on Monday, 117,365 shares; on Tuesday, 136,710 shares; on Wednesday, 128,880 shares, and on Friday, 142,745 shares.

Listless trading on Saturday last brought about lower prices with closing levels altered by fractions to two points. Following the leadership of United States Steel, equities veered lower most of the first hour, but gradually took on a firm appearance. The passing of the first half of the third hour was attended by a further loss of ground which placed values at their lowest point of the day. However, before closing time a hardening of prices set in among market leaders. Monday found the stock trend irregularly lower, due to the complicated situation in Europe over proffered proposals for world peace. Doubt as to whether France and England would after deliberation accept or reject the peace proposals of Chancellor Hitler still remained an important question, leaving the trading fraternity with no alternative but to take to the side lines and await a clarification of the issue. The initial period found quotations irregularly lower, and this trend was continued up to the closing hour, when a touch of firmness colored trading. Auto shares as a group exhibited the best tone. A firm and higher opening on Tuesday was extended until the noon hour, when Premier Daladier began his address. At this juncture armament shares were forced upward three points. At the close of the Premier's speech, which lacked the forcefulness brokers had anticipated, reaction brought on by profit-taking cut into market leaders and they ended the session around opening levels.

The stock market merely marked time on Wednesday, preparatory to the Columbus Day holiday on Thursday, the day chosen by Prime Minister Chamberlain to deliver his address dealing with the peace proposals of Chancellor Hitler. The improved position of domestic industry was relegated to the background and prime consideration was given to events transpiring in Europe. Hesitation featured stock movements throughout, and after opening firm, equities operated within a narrow range and ended the session irregularly higher.

Yesterday dulness and irregularity again handicapped trading, and fractional recessions followed modest gains made earlier in the day.

As compared with the closing on Friday of last week, final prices yesterday show mixed changes. General Electric closed yesterday at 40¼ against 40¾ on Friday of last week; Consolidated Edison Co. of N. Y. at 30½ against 30¼; Columbia Gas & Electric at 7¼ against 7½; Public Service of N. J. at 38½ against 38¾; International Harvester at 65 against 63½; Sears, Roebuck & Co. at 78¼ against 78¾; Montgomery Ward & Co. at 54 against 54; Woolworth at 39⅞ against 39, and American Tel. & Tel. at 163⅛ against 162.

Western Union closed yesterday at 32¾ against 32⅛ on Friday of last week; Allied Chemical & Dye at 185¼ against 184; E. I. du Pont de Nemours at 180 against 176½; National Cash Register at 16 against 15⅞; National Dairy Products at 16 against 16; National Biscuit at 22½ against 22¼; Texas Gulf Sulphur at 35¼ against 36⅛; Continental Can at 47 against 48¼; Eastman Kodak at 154 against 152½; Standard Brands at 6 against 6; Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. at 117⅛ against 117½; Lorillard at 22¼ against 21⅞; Canada Dry at 14⅞ bid against 14⅞; Schenley Distillers at 12⅜ against 12¾, and National Distillers at 23⅝ against 23⅜.

In the rubber group, Goodyear Tire & Rubber closed yesterday at 27⅝ against 28 on Friday of last week; B. F. Goodrich at 21¾ against 22⅛, and United States Rubber at 41⅜ against 42⅛.

Changes among the railroad shares were of a fractional nature the present week. Pennsylvania RR. closed yesterday at 25⅛ against 25⅝ on Friday of last week; Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe at 31 against 31⅜; New York Central at 20⅞ against 20¾; Union Pacific at 101¾ against 101½; Southern Pacific at 17⅛ against 17; Southern Railway at 19¼ against 19¼, and Northern Pacific at 11 against 11⅜.

The steel stocks for the most part closed slightly higher. United States Steel closed yesterday at 75⅛ against 75⅝ on Friday of last week; Crucible Steel at 48⅝ against 48⅜; Bethlehem Steel at 89¼ against 88½, and Youngstown Sheet & Tube at 52⅜ against 51⅞.

In the motor group, Auburn Auto closed yesterday at 3⅛ against 3½ on Friday of last week; General Motors at 54⅛ against 54; Chrysler at 90¾ against 92; Packard at 4 against 4, and Hupp Motors at 1 against 1.

Among the oil stocks, Standard Oil of N. J. closed yesterday at 47⅝ against 47½ on Friday of last week; Shell Union Oil at 14¼ against 14⅜, and Atlantic Refining at 24⅛ against 24½.

Among the copper stocks, Anaconda Copper closed yesterday at 33⅛ against 33¼ on Friday of last week; American Smelting & Refining at 55 against 54¾, and Phelps Dodge at 43 against 43⅞.

Trade and industrial reports reflect a continued upswing in American business, chiefly on the basis of advance buying in anticipation of possible war orders from Europe and of higher general price levels. Steel operations for the week ending today were estimated by American Iron and Steel Institute at 88.6% of capacity against 87.5% last week, 70.2% a month ago, and 51.4% at this time last year. Production of electric power for the week ended Oct. 7 was reported by Edison Electric Institute at 2,465,230,000 kwh., against 2,469,689,000 kwh. in the preceding week and 2,154,449,000 kwh. in the corresponding week of last year. Car loadings of revenue freight for the week to Oct. 7, as reported by the Association of American Railroads, totaled 834,694 cars, a gain over the previous week of 54 cars, and over the similar week of 1938 of 132,078 cars.

As indicating the course of the commodity markets, the December option for wheat in Chicago closed yesterday at 83⅛c. against 82⅞c. the close on Friday of last week. December corn at Chicago closed yesterday at 50c. against 50⅛c. the close on Friday of last week. December oats at Chicago closed yesterday at 33½c. against 32⅜c. the close on Friday of last week.

The spot price for cotton here in New York closed yesterday at 9.17c. against 9.17c. the close on Friday of last week. The spot price for rubber yesterday was 20.10c. against 19.60c. the close on Friday of last week. Domestic copper closed yesterday at 12½c. against 12½c. the close on Friday of last week. In London the price of bar silver closed yesterday at 23½ pence per ounce against 22½ pence per ounce the close on Friday of last week, and spot silver in New York closed yesterday at 37½c. against 35⅛c. the close on Friday of last week.

In the matter of foreign exchanges, cable transfers on London closed yesterday at $3.97 against $4.02¾ the close on Friday of last week, and cable transfers on Paris closed yesterday at 2.24¾c against 2.28½c. the close on Friday of last week.

European Stock Markets

IMPROVEMENT was the rule this week on stock exchanges in the leading European financial centers, notwithstanding the increasing indications that peace efforts are futile and that the war soon may become "total." Market sentiment early in the week was guided by the hope that some way will be found to adjust the war without resort to unrestrained hostilities. Price advances occurred at London, Paris nad Berlin on such considerations, and the gains were maintained even when the doors seemed to be shutting on peace prospects yesterday. Trading on the London Stock Exchange was reported on the largest scale since the European war started, with interest centered largely in the gilt-edged list. British Government issues finally moved definitely above the minimum levels fixed late in August, and the free trading in such securities heartened the rest of the London market. British industrial and commodity shares were in quiet demand. There was a pause yesterday, while efforts were made to gauge the effects of Prime Minister Chamberlain's speech in the House of Commons, late the previous day, and the German threat of unrestricted warfare. On the Paris Bourse a series of quiet but firm sessions was noted during the first half of the week, with the trend uncertain thereafter because of the confused international situation. The German market dipped in the initial session of the week, owing to selling in anticipation of the 50% increase of the Reich income tax, which went into effect Tuesday. The trend thereafter was steady to firm, with net changes for the week of little consequence.

Neutrality Problems

DEBATE continued to rage this week, both in and out of Congress, regarding the attitude to be assumed by the United States toward the European conflict, with results that are encouraging in some respects but not especially heartening in others. The tendency of the Roosevelt Administration to meddle in European affairs probably offers the greatest dangers of these times to the country. That tendency found its illustration on Thursday in representations at Moscow in behalf of Finland, but fortunately the temptation to ally the United States with other countries was resisted, even in this humanitarian endeavor. There were indications on Wednesday that Finland, acting in concert with Sweden and Norway, had approached the United States Government with a request for joint moves to prevent "immoderate" demands by Mr. Stalin and his Russian associates upon the small northern European country, for which all Americans have a particular regard, owing ot its singular record in meeting carefully and promptly all payments on intergovernmental debt account. It was made known in Washington on the following day that Ambassador Laurence A. Steinhardt had expressed to Moscow the "earnest hope" of the United States Government that no action is contemplated at the Kremlin which would affect injuriously the peaceful relations between Russia and Finland. These representations constituted an entirely independent action of the Washington Administration, it appears, although the Scandinavin countries were

known to have similar steps in view. The manner in which Mr. Roosevelt acted thus is unexceptionable, but his demarche is hardly likely to be less futile than the many previous appeals in behalf of pacific moves in Europe.

Congress continued its debate on the proposals of the President for changes in the neutrality legislation, with all indications pointing to a realization of the Administration aim to return to the ordinary precepts of international law. A preliminary test occurred on Tuesday, when a move to separate the cash-and-carry and arms embargo provisions was defeated, 65 to 26, indicating that the final vote will favor Mr. Roosevelt approximately to the extent thus suggested. Secretary of State Cordell Hull addressed a gathering of foreign traders in New York, Monday, and was roundly applauded when he expressed the conviction that success will crown the efforts of the Administration to maintain the neutral status of the country. There are some respects, indeed, in which the President displays an admirable aloofness to the European pressures. He indicated on Tuesday, quite properly, that he has no intention of taking an extra-diplomatic lead for the restoration of peace in Europe, along lines hinted by German spokesmen after Chancellor Hitler made his Reichstag speech of last week. Unfortunately, Mr. Roosevelt seems determined to spread a gospel of uncertainty and anxiety about the submarine activities of foreign vessels near our shores. He announced last Saturday that an alien undersea ship had been seen off Florida, this declaration being quite similar to his sensational announcement some weeks ago that such vessels had been sighted off Maine and Alaska. There were less official reports every day that foreign submarines were cruising off our shores. The substance of these alarmist statements is less important that the simple fact that there had been no interference with shipping in our waters. Even the ship Iroquis, which German officials said would be sunk in order to influence American sentiment against the Reich, reached port safely on Wednesday.

War of Propaganda

HARDLY any military developments of consequence were reported this week in the Western European war between the Anglo-French Allies and the German Reich, but the war of propaganda was waged with increasing fierceness, perhaps for that very reason. Heavy rains fell on the Western Front and made the terrain a sea of mud. There were occasional inspired reports from both sides of an impending Nazi onslaught, but the cool analyses of military experts suggest that large-scale offensives are unlikely now until next Spring, if they ever develop at all in this strangest of all modern wars. German reserve troops, which originally manned the Limes line, apparently have been replaced by the regular forces released from their duty in Poland. The new German contingents conducted sortees and, if Paris press dispatches are a reliable guide, made the French apprehensive of a general offensive by the Reich forces. No such fighting occurred, however, and the Allies also contented themselves with a policy of watchful waiting behind the powerful Maginot line. It was indicated from London, Wednesday, that the British authorities safely had transferred to French soil 158,000 troops, which had taken their places alongside their French comrades, prepared to defend the Allies against any and all German moves. Much mechanical equipment was transferred with the forces, and if weather conditions were more auspicious something of consequence might develop, by accident if not by design. As it is, the opposing forces appear to be bogged down more than ever in the autumn mud, precisely because they are so higly motorized. Nazi forces in the West are estimated at 1,400,000 men, and it is probable that Allied strength is superior.

On the sea and in the air the war of Western Europe was only a little more active than the land operations. The British blockade of German ports remained completely effective, and it is safe to say that no goods on the British contraband list reached Germany during the week by way of the sea. The German submarine campaign against British shipping was largely ineffectual, owing to the convoy system which again has been placed in operation, much as it was during the first World War. German efforts apparently were directed mainly against neutral ships, which might be carrying goods on the Reich contraband list to England. Even these operations were modest, however, and were overshadowed by a few sinkings of Dutch and Finnish vessels by mines. The German idea of breaking the British blockade of the North Sea by means of aerial attacks was again given a trial, Monday, when squadrons of Nazi bombers swooped down upon a British patrol fleet. The Germans claimed severe damages to the British warships, but the London Government scoffed at the reports and insisted that a few of the bombers were damaged sufficiently to make forced landings on Danish territory necessary. Norwegian observers on a nearby fishing smack insisted, Thursday, that neither side suffered any damage whatever. There were a few aerial "dogfights" over the lines between the Maginot and Limes fortifications, but even these seemed to be on a reduced scale as compared with earlier weeks of the war. British airplanes soared over the German lines and took pictures, this feat being reported at great length from London.

In these circumstances interest centered chiefly on the British and French replies to the plea for peace made last week by Chancellor Hitler, and on the developing attitude of Soviet Russia to its smaller neighbors and to the fighting Powers. Italy remained strictly neutral and continued day after day to press, through its controlled newspapers, for a peace on the basis of the German conquest of Poland and the splitting of that country between Germany and Russia. The Russian press also insisted that peace ought now to be reestablished, but there is some question whether the Moscow authorities had their tongues in their cheeks. In actual practice, Moscow is now steering a straight line between Germans and the Allies. A Soviet communique announced last Sunday that Germany and Russia have agreed to realize their program of economic collaboration "at a rapid pace and on a large scale." The statement, given out at the conclusion of conversations with a Reich trade delegation, indicated that Russia is to begin supplying the Reich immediately with many materials, while Germany is to reciprocate by filling orders for the U. S. S. R. On Wednesday, however, an agreement was announced in London whereunder British rubber and

tin will be supplied to Russia on a barter basis for Russian timber. British experts who are charged with the duty of preventing supplies from reaching the Reich, were consulted at every step, it was indicated. This readiness of the Soviet to trade with both sides in the European conflict heartened the Allies, who feared for a time that active Russian aid might be extended to Germany.

Tentative answers were given over the last weekend by French and British spokesmen to the German maneuver for peace on the basis of Hitler's rapid conquest of Poland. The immediate indicatoins, largely borne out in later and more extended discussions, were that Hitler's overtures would be rejected. Premier Edouard Daladier reclared that the Allies must go on with the war until they achieve that victory which alone will permit the establishment in Europe of a regime of real justice and lasting peace. The British Foreign Office stated that something more is needed than the unsecured promises of Hitler to induce the Allies to lay down the arms which they reluctantly took up. Undeterred by such grim preliminary rejoinders, Herr Hitler reiterated his peace proposals at Berlin, Tuesday, at the opening of the German drive for winter war relief. It is possible that Chancellor Hitler was spurred on by indications in all the great combatant countries of a deepseated desire for paece. In Germany the false rumor spread on Tuesday that peace had been reestablished, and a brief period of rejoicing and merrymaking followed, only to be succeeded by a gloomy return to war duties.

The French drive against the Communist party of that country was revealed this week as due to peace propaganda on the part of the members, some of them in the Chamber of Deputies. Nation-wide raids on communist headquarters were reported, with several leaders in hiding. In England a group of "intellectuals" inquired persistently as to the real war aims of the regime headed by Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, some of them demanding either total war or total peace. Among the British populace as well, some reports stated, the hope persisted that real war and its horrors could somehow be averted.

Premier Daladier delivered on Tuesday the French official reply to the German overtures for peace, in the form a radio address to the French people. The statement was not uncompromising, but it set far stiffer terms than Chancellor Hitler seems likely to accept. Skimming briefly over the various unfulfilled promises of the German spokesman, M. Daladier pointed out that the Reich now petitions for peace on the basis of still another act of conquest. Every German annexation was followed by similar assurances that Berlin wanted nothing more, he remarked. "Certainly we always wanted and still want only sincere cooperation and loyal understanding to be established among peoples," M. Daladier continued, "but we are determined not to submit to the dictates of violence. We have taken up arms against aggression. We will lay them down only when we have certain guarantees of security which may not be put in doubt every six months." In direct answer to the German assertion that the fate of Poland concerns only Russia and the Reich, M. Daladier said that it concerns France and, first of all, the Poles. He pointed out that Great Britain and France are masters of the sea and that "those who hold the seas succeed sooner or later in carrying off victory." He denounced in fiery terms the French communists who were posing only a few weeks ago as great patriots and now are agitating for a "peace of treason."

Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain made a somewhat more detailed reply for Great Britain, Thursday, along much the same lines. Speaking before the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain sketched the broken promises of the German Chancellor after the Austrian, Sudeten and Czech conquests, and remarked that there were no indications in the latest statement by Herr Hitler of a changed attitude. Herr Hitler's plea for peace is based upon recognition of his conquests and the right to do what he pleases with the conquered, Mr. Chamberlain said. "It would be impossible for Great Britain to accept any such basis without forfeiting her honor and abandoning her claim that international disputes should be settled by discussion and not by force," the Prime Minister added. "It is no part of our policy to exclude from her rightful place in Europe a Germany which will live in amity and confidence with other nations. On the contrary, we believe that no effective remedy can be found for the world's ills that does not take account of the just claims and needs of all countries, and whenever the time may come to draw the lines of a new peace settlement, his Majesty's Government would feel that the future would hold little hope unless such a settlement could be reached through the method of negotiation and agreement. It was not, therefore, with any vindictive purpose that we embarked on war, but simply in defense of freedom. It is not alone the freedom of small nations that is at stake; there is also in jeopardy the peaceful existence of Great Britain, the Dominions, India, the rest of the British Empire, France, and indeed all freedom-loving countries. Whatever may be the issue of the present struggle, and in whatever way it may be brought to a conclusion, the world will not be the same world that we have known before."

Great Britain seeks no material advantage from the war and desires nothing from the German people which should offend their self-respect, Mr. Chamberlain argued. "We are not aiming only at victory," he remarked, "but rather look beyond it to the laying of the foundation of a better international system which will mean that war is not to be the inevitable lot of every succeeding generation." Citing the vague and uncertain proposals of the German Chancellor and the lack of any suggestions for righting the wrongs done Poland and Czechoslovakia, Mr. Chamberlain declared that the German Government alone stands in the way of peace. Practical assurances which might restore world confidence are required, he indicated. From the German Foreign Ministry the word went out late on Thursday that Mr. Chamberlain's reply was considered entirely negative by the Reich leaders, and that the war is now on in earest. Great Britain was warned that she will be the mourner in the mad war "let loose by her," which also was described by the German official radio as the "most foolish war in history." There was no indication of what the German spokesmen mean by "war in earnest."

Russian Menace

WITH Western and Central Europe locked in battle, Russia this week continued to pick up what one observer aptly called a "jackal's share" of the spoils of war. Confining its attentions largely to the Baltic region, the Moscow Government extended its sway rapidly over Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, but met some resistance when the same process was attempted with respect to Finland. The lack of any specific Russia demands on Balkan States may be due to the preoccupation of Mr. Stalin and his associates with the Baltic area, but more likely results from some understanding between Germany and Russia for exploitation by the Reich of the southeastern European countries. Turkey alone, to the southeast, seemed to be of immediate concern to Moscow, and long conversations were continued in the Russian capital with the Turkish Foreign Minister, Shukru Saracoglu. Berlin dispatches, on the other hand, suggested that such talks were concerned mainly with the closing of the Dardanelles to belligerents. Any such action, in present circumstances, plainly would be to the interest of the Reich, which wants its route of supply up the Danube unhindered by Allied warships in the Black Sea. With respect to the war in Western Europe, Russia continued to take a strictly neutral attitude, an arrangement in Moscow on Sunday for rapid interchange of products with the Reich being balanced on Wednesday by announcement in London of a barter agreement for the exchange of Russian timber for British rubber and tin.

It is plain that Russia, to date, has been the only real gainer from the war being waged in Western Europe, and it also is evident that the Russian opportunity results from the inability of Germany to exercise its usual offsetting influence to the Russian menace. The desperate expedient of Chancellor Hitler, in asking for Soviet raw materials, means that the German price paid to Mr. Stalin is a steep one, indeed, in the liberties of the Baltic peoples. There was additional proof, this week, that Herr Hitler gave Mr. Stalin a completely free hand in the Baltic region in return for the curious pact whereunder Russia will provide raw materials at once in return for future payments of Reich industrial products. From Estonia and Latvia, hundreds and thousands of German nationals hastily were repatriated before the Russian troops marched into those countries. Some of the Germans had been settled in the Baltic countries for many years, and the tradition of trade by such settlers goes back for generations. Nevertheless, Herr Hitler ordered them back peremptorily to the Reich, which is the best possible indication that the understanding between Berlin and Moscow is a working agreement for the subjugation of certain territories of Eastern Europe and the incidental supply by Russia of materials which might enable Germany to withstand the effects of the British blockade of the Reich. It is a fair surmise that the Balkan area, under this agreement, falls to the influence of Germany, which at the moment is in no position to exploit the region. Whether Russia received a promise of German aid in the event of difficulties in the Far East remains to be determined.

Russian gains in this encounter are immense and portentous, and they threaten not merely the Baltic States, but all of Scandinavia. Already, Estonia and Latvia have been made virtual satrapies of Russia, which thus gains important bases on the Baltic Sea. The ports of those countries are at the disposal of Moscow, and some 25,000 Red Army troops are to be stationed in each country. The Estonian Cabinet fell on Tuesday, despite efforts to assure the people that internal policy still will be subject to their plebiscite. Moscow negotiations with Lithuanian representatives were concluded on Tuesday, along lines of "mutual assistance" which grant Russia the right to maintain troops on Lithuanian soil. In return, however, Russia returned to Lithuania the Vilna region forcibly taken by Poland soon after the World War ended. Whether this sop to Lithuania has any significance depends, of course, upon the degree of autonomy that the small Baltic State may retain under Russia domination. After gaining this further bloodless victory over the Baltic countries, there remained for Comrade Stalin as an immediate problem only the reestablishment of hegemony over Finland, which also was part of Czarist Russia. Finland holds the northern shore of the gulf which bears its name, and a Russian demand upon Helsingfors was a foregone conclusion.

It came last Saturday in the form of an "invitation" for conversations in Moscow, this also having been the manner in which Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania were "invited" to become Russian satrapies. The Finns, with their small population and large area, found it necessary to comply with the Russian request, but they showed spirited signs of non-compliance with any demands that would place them again under complete Russian domination. Mobilization of the country was ordered and completed within a few days. The Soviet regime was reported to have 700,000 troops on the border of Finland, but this overwhelming force left the small country undaunted. A Finnish delegation, headed by Dr. Juho K. Paasikivi, arrived in Moscow on Wednesday and calmly awaited a summons to the Kremlin. But in the meantime all diplomatic resources were mobilized to aid the country in maintaining its independence, appeals being directed to the United States and to Sweden, Norway and Denmark. Some reports indicate that efforts also were made to enlist the aid of Germany for the preservation of Finnish independence. The Washington Government promptly made representations at Moscow through Ambassador Laurence A. Steinhardt, who requested that peaceful relations be maintained between Russia and Finland. This demarche, early on Thursday, was followed by similar pleas by the Ministers of Sweden, Norway and Denmark. The Russian demands upon Finland are said to concern the Aland Islands in the Baltic, which are of great strategic importance for the control of that sea. Any such move by Russia would be of vital interest to Sweden and to the other Scandinavian countries, for Russian control of the Islands might be a mere stepping stone to extension of Moscow's influence clear to the Atlantic.

Far East

ALWAYS difficult to fathom, events in the Far East have been moving lately toward changes which possibly will be quite as significant in the

long run as the Russian decision to advance in Western Europe while Germany and the great democracies fight out a futile war. The Russo-German working agreement, followed by the truce between Russia and Japan on the Manchukuo-Outer Mongolian border, marked a development which will reverberate in Far Eastern councils for some time to come. It may well foreshadow a new division of China into spheres of influence and partial domination. Japanese troops appeared inclined in recent weeks to rest on the lines stretched deep into the interior of China, possibly because the diplomatic arm again is exercising some control over the Japanese militarists. Russia is reported in Shanghai dispatches to be sending vast masses of troops into the Chinese Province of Sinkiang. Reports from London, early this week, hinted at revival of the Anglo-Japanese accord and stated that France is urging the Chinese Nationalist regime at Chungking to conclude peace with Japan. If these incidents and suggestions are forerunners to the division of China into vast regions of Japanese, Russian and British influence, the development is one to which the United States Government can hardly be indifferent, although there are no indications that it is being consulted.

The Chinese Government obviously is well aware of the implications of the Russo-Japanese truce and the possibility of an agreement, in which Great Britain would share, of a fresh demarcation of spheres of influence, or even of occupation. Expressing the usual determination to fight Japan to the end, Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Chung-hui recently suggested mediation by the United States in order to bring the undeclared war to an early conclusion. Japanese forces are being withdrawn rapidly from the Manchukuo puppet-State area, where it is now admitted that they suffered a severe defeat at the hands of the Soviet forces before the armistice was announced. But the augmented Tokio forces in China proper are not making any progress. Chinese authorities early this month claimed a great success over Japanese troops at Changsha. The Japanese military spokesmen admitted this occurrence, but laconically added that the Changsha area was not supposed to be taken and that the Japanese merely had withdrawn into "permanent positions." In Tokio, meanwhile, Premier Nobuyuki Abe and Foreign Minister Kichisaburo Nomura insisted that Japanese policy aims at tranquility in the Far East, and for this purpose cooperation was invited with those Powers that understand Japanese aims and are ready to take effective measures. Whatever these portents may signify, it is evident that the period of "incidents" in China is not yet over. A clash occurred at Tientsin, Wednesday, between two United States Marines and some Japanese soldiers, as a result of which one Japanese was injured and one Marine was held by the invaders. Also of some interest was a "strike" of more than 100 minor officials of the Japanese Foreign Office in Tokio against the shifting of authority over international trade matters to the Japanese Trade Ministry.

Discount Rates of Foreign Central Banks

THE National Bank of Denmark on Oct. 9 raised its discount rate from 4½% to 5½%. The 4½% rate had been in effect since Sept. 20, 1939, at which time it was raised from 3½%. Present rates at the leading centers are shown in the table which follows:

Country	Rate in Effect Oct. 12	Date Established	Previous Rate	Country	Rate in Effect Oct. 12	Date Established	Previous Rate
Argentina	3½	Mar. 1 1936	--	Holland	3	Aug. 29 1939	2
Batavia	4	July 1 1935	--	Hungary	4	Aug. 29 1935	4½
Belgium	2½	July 6 1939	3	India	3	Nov. 28 1935	3½
Bulgaria	6	Aug. 15 1935	7	Italy	4½	May 18 1936	5
Canada	2½	Mar. 11 1935	--	Japan	3.29	Apr. 6 1936	3.65
Chile	3	Dec. 16 1936	4	Java	3	Jan. 14 1937	4
Colombia	4	July 18 1933	5	Lithuania	6	July 15 1939	7
Czechoslovakia	3	Jan. 1 1936	3½	Morocco	6½	May 28 1935	4½
				Norway	4½	Sept. 21 1939	3½
Danzig	4	Jan. 2 1937	5	Poland	4½	Dec. 17 1937	5
Denmark	5½	Oct. 9 1939	4½	Portugal	4	Aug. 11 1937	4½
Eire	3	June 30 1932	3½	Rumania	3½	May 5 1938	4½
England	3	Sept. 28 1939	4	South Africa	3½	May 15 1933	4½
Estonia	4½	Oct. 1 1935	5	Spain	5	July 15 1935	5
Finland	4	Dec. 3 1934	4½	Sweden	2½	Dec. 1 1933	3
France	2	Jan. 2 1939	2½	Switzerland	1½	Nov. 25 1936	2
Germany	4	Sept. 22 1932	5	Yugoslavia	5	Feb. 1 1935	6½
Greece	6	Jan. 4 1937	7				

Foreign Money Rates

IN LONDON open market discount rates for short bills on Friday are 2-2 1-16%, as against 2¼% on Friday of last week, and 2 1-16% for three-months' bill, as against 2⅛-2 3-16% on Friday of last week. Money on call at London on Friday was 1½-2%. At Paris the open market rate remains unchanged at 2½% and in Switzerland at 1%.,

Bank of England Statement

THE statement for the week ended Oct. 11 shows a further contraction of £3,716,000 in note circulation bringing the total reduction since the peak reached Sept. 13 to £18,442,000. The present circulation of £535,033,000 compares with £508,063,708 on Aug. 23 last and £496,381,790 a year ago. A further gain of £71,868 in gold holdings raised the total to $971,597 compared with £687,955 Sept. 6, just after the Bank transferred the bulk of its bullion to the equalization account. The circulation reduction and gold increase brought about a rise of £3,788,000 in reserves, and despite an increase in total deposits, the proportion of reserves thereto 27.4% from 25.9% a week ago. Public deposits fell off £4,436,000 while other deposits rose £9,487,203. The latter consists of bankers accounts which rose £10,681,725, and other accounts which decreased £1,194,522. Government securities increased £695,000 and other securities £16,627. Other securities comprise discounts and advances which rose £653,181 and securities which fell off £636,554. The Bank rate remains at 3%. Below we show the different items in the Bank's return with comparisons for previous years:

BANK OF ENGLAND'S COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

	Oct. 11, 1939	Oct. 12, 1938	Oct. 13, 1937	Oct. 14, 1936	Oct. 16, 1935
	£	£	£	£	£
Circulation	535,033,000	496,381,790	489,858,649	446,366,695	399,618,105
Public deposits	10,910,000	28,267,261	26,059,700	31,616,337	32,119,070
Other deposits	156,388,393	131,438,233	129,334,459	123,386,677	116,561,702
Bankers' accounts	116,715,629	94,858,900	92,921,450	82,155,775	78,800,888
Other accounts	39,672,764	36,579,333	36,413,009	41,230,902	37,760,813
Govt. securities	114,311,164	114,531,164	105,088,165	80,368,337	85,154,999
Other securities	24,743,674	31,407,540	29,685,002	28,930,370	25,308,775
Disct. & advances	3,045,644	9,554,095	9,247,719	9,552,935	13,659,966
Securities	21,698,030	21,853,445	20,437,283	19,377,435	11,648,809
Reserve notes & coin	45,939,000	31,417,554	38,286,254	63,365,573	54,887,739
Coin and bullion	971,597	327,799,344	328,144,903	249,732,268	194,503,844
Proportion of reserve to liabilities	27.4%	19.6%	24.6%	40.80%	36.91%
Bank rate	3%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Gold val. per fine oz.	168s.	84s. 11½d.	84s. 11½d.	84s. 11½d.	84s. 11½d.

Bank of France Statement

THE statement of the Bank for the week ended Oct. 5 showed a further expansion in note circulation of 1,155,000,000 francs, which raised the total outstanding to 145,716,000,000 francs, a little below the record high of 146,149,298,350 francs dated Sept. 7. Notes in circulation a year ago totaled 118,290,021,205 francs and two years ago 90,991,404,435 francs. An increase also appeared in advance against securities of 62,000,000 francs

and in temporary advances to State of 3,196,000,000 francs. French commercial bills discounted registered a decrease of 3,601,000,000 francs, bills abroad of 135,000,000 francs and creditor current accounts of 2,269,000,000 francs. Bills discounted at home now total 15,498,000,000 francs, compared with 22,557,913,395 francs Sept. 7. The Bank's gold holdings remained unchanged at 97,266,039,155 francs. The proportion of gold to sight liabilities is now 59.38%, compared with 65.36% Aug. 17 and 39.30% a year ago. Below we furnish the various items with comparisons for previous years:

BANK OF FRANCE'S COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

	Changes for Week	Oct. 5, 1939	Oct. 6, 1938	Oct. 7, 1937
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
Gold holdings	No change	97,266,039,155	55,808,328,520	55,805,022,187
Credit bals. abroad	----------	*7,202,346	10,004,374	17,565,964
a French commercial bills discounted	—3,601,000,000	15,498,000,000	18,604,004,598	10,831,955,910
b Bills bought abr'd	—135,000,000	69,000,000	749,379,833	809,664,710
Adv. against securs.	+62,000,000	3,723,000,000	3,987,559,735	3,983,251,890
Note circulation	+1,155,000,000	145716,000000	118290,021207	90,991,404,435
Credit current accts	—2,269,000,000	18,093,000,000	23,707,444,124	19,185,055,829
c Temp. advs. without int. to State	+3,196,000,000	23,772,000,000	50,133,649,244	26,918,460,497
Propor'n of gold on hand to sight liab.	+0.40%	59.38%	39.30%	50.65%

* Figures as of Sept. 7, 1939

a Includes bills purchased in France b Includes bills discounted abroad. c In the process of revaluing the Bank's gold under the decree of Nov. 13, 1938, the three entries on the Bank's books representing temporary advances to the State were wiped out and the unsatisfied balance of such loans was transferred to a new entry of non-interest-bearing loans to the State.

Revaluation of the Bank's gold (at 27.5 mg. gold 0.9 fine per franc) under the decree of Nov. 13, 1938, was effected in the statement of Nov. 17, 1938; prior to that date and from June 20, 1937, valuation had been at the rate of 43 mg. gold 0.9 fine per franc; previous to that time and subsequent to Sept. 26, 1936, the value was 49 mg. per franc, and before Sept. 26, 1936, there were 65.5 mg. of gold to the franc.

Bank of Germany Statement

THE statement for the first quarter of October showed a loss in note circulation of 300,000,000 marks, which brought the total outstanding down to 10,695,000,000 marks. The total of circulation last week was the highest since the post-war inflationary period; a year ago it was 7,540,872,000 marks. The Bank's gold holdings fell off 213,000 marks and bills of exchange and checks dropped 350,000,000 marks. Gold holdings now total 76,693,000 marks, compared with 70,773,000 marks a year ago. The proportion of gold to note circulation stands at 0.72%, compared with 0.70% a month ago and 1.01% a year ago. Below we furnish the different items with comparisons for previous years:

REICHSBANK'S COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

	Changes for Week	Oct. 7, 1939	Oct. 7, 1938	Oct. 7, 1937
Assets—	Reichsmarks	Reichsmarks	Reichsmarks	Reichsmarks
Gold and bullion	—213,000	76,693,000	70,773,000	70,081,000
Of which depos. abr'd	----------	*	10,601,000	20,055,000
Res. in for'n currency	----------	*	5,681,000	5,864,000
Bills of exch. & checks	—350,000,000	9,754,000,000	7,337,352,000	5,285,420,000
Silver and other coin	----------	a176,839,000	92,023,000	132,927,000
Advances	----------	a21,104,000	19,630,000	35,671,000
Investments	----------	a1254,221,000	847,647,000	397,376,000
Other assets	----------	a1463,421,000	1,090,712,000	780,339,000
Liabilities—				
Notes in circulation	—300,000,000	10695,000,000	7,540,872,000	5,035,498,000
Oth. daily matur. oblig	----------	a1601,700,000	887,025,000	745,236,000
Other liabilities	----------	b973,840,000	371,479,000	283,967,000
Propor'n of gold & for'n curr. to note circul'n	+0.02%	0.72%	1.01%	1.50%

* "Reserves in foreign currency" and "Deposits abroad" are included in "Gold coin and bullion." a Figures as of Sept. 23, 1939. b Figures of Sept. 30.

New York Money Market

CHIEFLY noteworthy in the New York money market, this week, was a statement by the United States Treasury on Monday to the effect that the weekly supply of Treasury discount bills hereafter will be lifted to $150,000,000 from the level of $100,000,000 long prevalent on a "roll-over" basis. This additional supply of paper will be welcomed in the market, which is poorly supplied otherwise. The Treasury sale of $100,000,000 91-day bills last Monday resulted in awards at an average of only 0.022%, computed on an annual bank discount basis. Bankers bill and commercial paper rates were unchanged, with hardly any business done. The call loan rate on the New York Stock Exchange was held to 1% for all transactions. Time loans remained at 1¼% for maturities to 90 days, and 1½% for four to six months datings.

New York Money Rates

DEALING in detail with call loan rates on the Stock Exchange from day to day, 1% was the ruling quotation all through the week for both new loans and renewals. The market for time money continues quiet. Rates continued nominal at 1¼% up to 90 days and 1½% for four to six months' maturities. Prime commercial paper has been very scarce this week and the market has slowed down to a considerable extent. Ruling rates are ⅝%@1% for all maturities.

Bankers' Acceptances

TRANSACTIONS in prime bankers' acceptances have been light this week. Few bills have been available and interest has fallen off. There has been no change in rates. Dealers' rates as reported by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for bills up to and including 90 days are ½% bid and 7-16% asked; for bills running for four months, 9-16% bid and ½% asked; for five and six months, ⅝% bid and 9-16% asked. The bill buying rate of the New York Reserve Bank is ½% for bills running from 1 to 90 days. The Federal Reserve Bank's holdings of acceptances decreased from $548,000 to $498,000.

Discount Rates of the Federal Reserve Banks

THERE have been no changes this week in the rediscount rates of the Federal Reserve banks; recent advances on Government obligations are shown in a footnote to the table. The following is the schedule of rates now in effect for the various classes of paper at the different Reserve banks:

DISCOUNT RATES OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

Federal Reserve Bank	Rate in Effect on Oct. 13	Date Established	Previous Rate
Boston	1	Sept. 1, 1939	1½
New York	1	Aug. 27, 1937	1½
Philadelphia	1½	Sept. 4, 1937	2
Cleveland	1½	May 11, 1935	2
Richmond	1½	Aug. 27, 1937	2
Atlanta	*1½	Aug. 21, 1937	2
Chicago	*1½	Aug. 21, 1937	2
St. Louis	*1½	Sept. 2, 1937	2
Minneapolis	1½	Aug. 24, 1937	2
Kansas City	*1½	Sept. 3, 1937	2
Dallas	*1½	Aug. 31, 1937	2
San Francisco	1½	Sept. 3, 1937	2

* Advances on Government obligations bear a rate of 1%, effective Sept. 1, 1939, Chicago; Sept. 16, 1939, Atlanta, Kansas City and Dallas; Sept. 21, 1939, St. Louis.

Course of Sterling Exchange

STERLING exchange in the New York free market is exceptionally steady, with day-to-day fluctuations ruling close to the range fixed by the official control in London. In the New York market the range this week has been between $3.96 and $4.03⅝ for bankers' sight bills, compared with a range of between $4.01 and $4.04⅞ last week. The range for cable transfers has been between $3.99 and $4.04⅛, compared with a range of between $4.01½ and $4.05½ a week ago.

The official exchange rates fixed by the Bank of England are unchanged from last week: New York cables, $4.02-$4.04; Paris checks, 176-177; Amsterdam, 7.52-7.60; Canada, 4.43-4.47. Berlin and Rome are not quoted. The lira is unofficially quoted at 79.50.

The foreign exchanges show a firm undertone, with few exceptions. This is undoubtedly due to the fixed buying and selling rates officially established in London, with most of the other currencies following

the action of sterling, although the sterling bloc can no longer be said to be in existence. Whether rates advance or decline in the free markets, the actual business upon which they move is extremely limited and there is only a fair turnover at any time.

So far as transactions between British and other currencies are concerned, the Bank of England has become the ultimate buyer and seller of foreign exchange. Rates are fixed daily by the Bank of England and as the services rendered by bankers in London to their clients under these conditions automatically become of equal value, the function of intermediary brokers has ceased to have any significance in London and they must all, at least temporarily, go out of business. Almost at the start of the war the Bank of England banned interbank dealings in foreign exchange and requested all banks to deal through brokers, but as it has turned out brokers now have no function.

On this side also and in all other financial centers, there is practically no opportunity for the exercise of private initiative and speculation in exchange is out of the question.

Apart from the restrictions officially imposed by London on the freedom of markets, the war itself with its dangers to commerce has reduced foreign exchange trading everywhere to a fraction of its previous volume.

On Monday, R. F. Loree, Chairman of the Foreign Exchange Committee in New York, announced that new regulations issued in London regarding sterling securities owned by non-residents provide that the completion of Form e-1, decreed a few weeks ago, is not required for transfers of sterling to a foreign account if the sum to be transferred consists of:

(a) the proceeds of sale or redemption of any sterling securities in the bona fide ownership of a non-resident;

(b) interest or dividends on any stock registered or inscribed in the name of a non-resident or in the name of a nominee for account of a non-resident;

(c) coupons collected on behalf of a non-resident by a bank which retains the custody of the securities for account of a non-resident.

The proceeds of coupons received from abroad for collection may not be credited to a foreign account until the receiving bank has obtained satisfactory affidavit that the securities are in the bona fide ownership of a non-resident. All such transfers are subject to the provision of the Trading with the Enemy Act.

A few days ago the foreign exchange control of the Bank of England announced that paying agents in Britain for coupons, drawn bonds, and sterling loans may continue to make payments to agents in allied and neutral countries, according to pre-war arrangements, provided that applications are made in appropriate official forms. It also announced that authorized dealers should discourage invoicing British imports in the United States even where it may have been the practice in recent times to finance trade on a dollar basis. Every effort is now being made to arrange finance terms in sterling.

Trading in London financial and commercial markets, while still quiet and limited, has improved somewhat since late August. This is seen upon consideration of a few index figures. Reuters index for London stock prices, which stood at 79.7 on Sept. 27, had moved up to 83.2 on Oct. 10. The "London Financial News" index of 30 industrial shares, based on July 1, 1936 as 100, stood at 68.7 on Oct. 6, compared with 66.4 a week earlier, and with 82.6 a year ago. The high record of 124.9 was established on Nov. 11, 1936.

The marked decrease in the circulation of the Bank of England during the last four weeks reflects the general feeling of confidence in contrast to the prevailing attitude during August and Stepember. The current statement shows a decrease in circulation of £3,716,000, making a total reduction since Sept. 14 of £18,442,000. This is in contrast to the large increase in circulation between Aug. 24 and Sept. 14 of £45,411,223 to £553,474,931, the largest in the history of the Bank.

It is believed that note circulation will remain around present levels or may even decline further and that even the increase in circulation during the Christmas holidays will not be proportionately as large as in other years.

It is reassuring to note that though the entire British note issue is now on a fiduciary basis, no powers have been taken to increase the total note issue. This is an indication of the Government's determination to avoid inflation. Parliamentary sanction will now be required for any increase in the fiduciary issue.

The London market continues to expect a further decrease in the Bank of England's rate of rediscount. Open market money rates, which have gradually receded during the past few weeks, also point to a probable reduction of the rediscount rate. The general market opinion in London is that there is nothing in the monetary situation which warrants the maintenance of the current bank rate, even though the Government does not yet see its way clear to float its first large public loan.

The technical position of all the London markets, whether for shares, commercial commitments, or foreign exchange, does not justify a high discount rate. The open position on the London Stock Exchange in 1914 totaled about £80,000,000. Today it is negligible. Liabilities of the bill market, the discount market, are also only a fraction of those of 1914. In August, 1914 the acceptances of accepting houses, foreign banks, and clearing banks in London totaled nearly £500,000,000 and the Bank of England had to discount £120,000,000 of these under Government guaranty. Today the largest single outstanding item is the £37,000,000 of German standstill credits. The major part of the German standstill debt is in strong hands and will be written off without recourse to the special facilities offered.

London open market money rates are as follows: Call money against bills 1½% to 2%; two-months bills 2 1-16%, three-months bills 2⅛% to 2 3-16%; four-months bills 2¼% to 2 5-16%; and six-months bills 2⅞% to 3%.

Canadian exchange presents no new features from those of the past few weeks. Canadian is held firm with respect to the pound by reason of the London daily fixed quotation for Canada. The unit continues at a sharp discount in terms of the United States dollar. Montreal funds ranged during the week between a discount of 11½% and a discount of 10%.

At the Port of New York the gold movement for the week ended Oct. 11, as reported by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, was as follows:

GOLD MOVEMENT AT NEW YORK, OCT. 5-OCT. 11, INCLUSIVE

Imports	*Exports*
$1,233,000 from Canada	
168,000 from England	None
3,000 from Guatemala	
$1,404,000 Total	

Net Change in Gold Earmarked for Foreign Account
Decrease: $5,063,000

Note—We have been notified that approximately $267,000 of gold was received at San Francisco, from China.

The above figures are for the week ended on Wednesday. On Thursday (Columbus Day) no report was issued. On Friday $6,458,000 of gold was received of which $2,300,000 came from England, $2,205,000 from Norway and $1,953,000 from Italy. There were no exports of the metal.

Referring to day-to-day rates sterling exchange in the New York free market on Saturday last was quiet and steady, though fractionally off from previous close. Bankers' sight was $4.02@$4.02⅝; cable transfers $4.02⅛@$4.02¾. On Monday, exchange was inclined to firmness in nominal trading. The range was $4.01⅝@$4.03⅝ for bankers' sight and $4.02⅛@$4.04⅛ for cable transfers. On Tuesday trading continued limited with rates steady. The range was $4.02⅞@$4.03⅝ for bankers' sight and $4.03¼@$4.04 for cable transfers. On Wednesday the market continued dull. Bankers' sight was $4.03¼@$4.03½ and cable transfers were $4.03⅜@$4.03¾. On Thursday, Columbus Day, there was no market in New York. On Friday trading continued limited. The range was $3.96@$4.03⅝ for bankers' sight and $3.99@$4.04⅛ for cable transfers. Closing quotations on Friday were $3.96⅞ for demand and $3.97 for cable transfers. Commercial sight bills finished at $3.95, 60-day bills at $3.92½, 90-day bills at $3.91¼, documents for payment (60 days) at $3.92½, and 7-day grain bills at $3.95⅜. Cotton and grain for payment closed at $3.95.

Continental and Other Foreign Exchange

FRENCH francs are steady and show little change from last week. The steadiness and relative firmness of the franc proceed largely from the firmness of sterling and the officially fixed sterling-franc quotation in London.

The internal monetary situation in France is encouraging to the authorities as there seems to have developed a widespread confidence among the French people in the Government's financial program. This is seen in the steady increase in deposits in the French banks. The general public have also been notable buyers in the rentes market and for the present at least the tendency of depositors to hoard their funds seems to have subsided.

In recent weeks the public have turned in to the banks a considerable quantity of gold and foreign exchange, with a consequent strengthening of the Exchange Equalization Fund. Repatriation of French capital is continuing, taking the form of sale of foreign securities and other assets abroad and liquidation of balances or shipment abroad for sale of similar assets already in France, especially as foreign prices for these securities are higher abroad than at home. In any case the exchange office receives the resulting foreign exchange. Securities held by Frenchmen abroad are also apparently being repatriated, because if this is done no declaration is necessary until the annual declaration for income tax purposes due next March.

Belgian currency continues to display extreme weakness in contrast with the sudden and exceptional firmness shown in August prior to the outbreak of hostilities. The pressure on the belga is largely due to the persistence of rumors that the Nazis may launch an attack on France through Belgium. The unit is ruling around 20 points below the normal gold point against the dollar at the lowest figures in six years, whereas in August the belga was frequently quoted in New York at 17.15 cents, as compared with par of 16.95.

The London check rate on Paris closed on Friday at 176-177, against 176-177 on Friday of last week. In New York sight bills on the French center finished at 2.24¾ and cable transfers at 2.24¾, against 2.28 and 2.28½. Antwerp belgas closed at 16.73 for bankers' sight bills and at 16.73 for cable transfers, against 16.74 and 16.74. Berlin marks are not quoted in New York. Italian lire closed at 5.05 for bankers' sight bills and at 5.05 for cable transfers, against 5.05 and 5.05. Exchange on Czechoslovakia is no longer quoted in New York. Exchange on Poland is not quoted. Exchange on Bucharest closed at 0.74 (nominal), against 0.75 (nominal). Exchange on Finland closed at 1.90 (nominal), against 2.00 (nominal). Greek exchange closed at 0.74½ (nominal), against 0.75 (nominal).

EXCHANGE on the countries neutral during the war of 1914-18 shows mixed trends. Weakness is especially evident in the Holland guilder and to a lesser degree in the Swiss franc. Even the Scandinavian currencies, which have been relatively steady in recent weeks, are now displaying a tendency toward ease. The hesitant tone of the neutrals is attributed entirely to the demoralization of their international trade and to their geographical proximity to Germany and Russia.

Last week the United States commercial attache at The Hague, in a cablegram to the Department of Commerce, listed a large number of additional products which are restricted as to exportation from The Netherlands except by special permission. The Danish authorities have imposed further excise taxes on many imported and domestic products due to heavily increased government expenditures necessitated by the European war.

The National Bank of Denmark on Oct. 9 increased its rate of rediscount from 4½% to 5½%. The 4½% rate had been in effect only since Sept. 20, when it was increased from 3½%, which had been the prevailing rate since Feb. 23, 1939.

Bankers' sight on Amsterdam finished on Friday at 53.09, against 53.17 on Friday of last week; cable transfers at 53.09, against 53.17; and commercial sight bills at 52.98, against 53.05. Swiss francs closed at 22.44 for checks and at 22.44 for cable transfers, against 22.46 and 22.46. Copenhagen checks finished at 19.33 and cable transfers at 19.33, against 19.35 and 19.35. Checks on Sweden closed at 23.80 and cable transfers at 23.80, against 23.85 and 23.85; while checks on Norway finished at 22.73 and cable transfers at 22.73, against 22.75 and 22.75.

EXCHANGE on the South American countries is at present devoid of special features of interest. Trading in these currencies is extremely limited and the quotable rates are mainly nominal. Whatever steadiness they show is the result of local official foreign exchange controls.

Argentine paper pesos closed on Friday at 29.78 for bankers' sight bills, against 29.78 on Friday of

last week; cable transfers at 29.78, against 29.78. The unofficial or free market was 23.65@23.70, against 23.65@23.70. Brazilian milreis are quoted at 5.10, against 5.10. Chilean exchange is quoted at 5.19 (official), against 5.19 (official). Peru is nominally quoted at 19.00, against 19.00.

EXCHANGE on the Far Eastern countries is also without distinctive developments. For the most part these units are firm owing to the establishment of official London quotations for sterling. All Far Eastern units in terms of both sterling and the dollar therefore reflect steadiness. The Hongkong dollar, the Shanghai yuan, and the Japanese yen are exceptionally steady.

Closing quotations for yen checks yesterday were 23⅝, against 23⅝ on Friday of last week. Hongkong closed at 25 1-16, against 25.30; Shanghai at 8.00, against 7⅝; Manila at 49.95, against 49.95; Singapore at 47¾, against 47.50; Bombay at 30.40, against 30.35; and Calcutta at 30.40, against 30.35.

Gold Bullion in European Banks

THE following table indicates the amounts of gold bullion (converted into pounds sterling at the British statutory rate, 84s. 11½d. per fine ounce) in the principal European banks as of respective dates of most recent statements, reported to us by special cable yesterday (Friday); comparisons are shown for the corresponding dates in the previous four years:

Banks of—	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935
	£	£	£	£	£
England	*491,337	327,799,344	328,144,903	249,732,268	194,503,844
France	328,601,484	293,728,209	293,710,643	498,869,937	576,897,939
Germany	b3,845,650	3,007,900	2,501,300	1,927,000	2,971,050
Spain	c63,667,000	63,667,000	87,323,000	88,092,000	90,581,000
Italy	a23,400,000	25,232,000	25,232,000	42,575,000	46,874,000
Netherlands	92,696,000	123,417,000	106,323,000	47,491,000	46,311,000
Nat. Belg'm	103,771,000	90,870,000	99,516,000	108,484,000	98,122,000
Switzerland	96,776,000	114,031,000	79,703,000	75,559,000	46,639,000
Sweden	35,222,000	31,838,000	25,986,000	24,194,000	20,898,000
Denmark	6,500,000	6,537,000	6,548,000	6,552,000	6,555,000
Norway	6,666,000	8,205,000	6,602,000	6,604,000	6,602,000
Total week	761,636,471	1,088,332,453	1,061,589,846	1,150,080,205	1,137,054,833
Prev. week	761,509,127	1,084,478,450	1,062,642,713	1,072,038,050	1,134,876,617

* Pursuant to the Currency and Bank Notes Act, 1939, the Bank of England statements for March 1, 1939 and since have carried the gold holdings of the Bank at the market value current as of the statement date, instead of the statutory price, which was formerly the basis of value. On the market price basis (168s. per fine ounce) the Bank reported holdings of £971,597, equivalent, however, to only about £491,337 at the statutory rate (84s. 11½d. per fine ounce), according to our calculations. In order to make the current figure comparable with former periods as well as with the figures for other countries in the tabulation, we show English holdings in the above in statutory pounds.

a Amount held Dec. 31, 1938, latest figures available. b Gold holdings of the Bank of Germany includes "deposits held abroad" and "reserves in foreign currencies." c As of April 30, 1938, latest figure available. Also first report subsequent to Aug. 1, 1936.

The value of gold held by the Bank of France is presently calculated, in accordance with the decree of Nov. 13, 1938, at the rate of 27.5 mg. gold, 0.9 fine, equals one franc; previously and subsequent to July 23, 1937, gold in the Bank was valued at 43 mg. gold, 0.9 fine, per franc; before then and after Sept. 26, 1936, there were 49 mg. to the franc; prior to Sept. 26, 1936, 65.5 mg. gold 0.9 fine equaled one franc. Taking the pound sterling at the rate at which the Bank of England values its gold holdings (7,9881 gr. gold 11-12ths fine equals £1 sterling), the sterling equivalent of 296 francs gold in the Bank of France is now just about £1; when there were 43 mg. gold to the franc the rate was about 190 francs to the £1; when 49 mg., about 165 rances per £1; when 65.5 mg., about 125 francs equaled £1.

Restore Representative Democracy

In government, the appetite for personal power is insatiable. Extraordinary powers once acquired are retained with tenacity and their limitation resisted as impertinence intended to impair the dignity of the State in the person of its titular head. Wherever sovereignty is held by people under a regime of popular suffrage, emergencies inevitably beget enlargements of executive powers which often last long after the abnormal conditions causing them to exist. History, from ancient times to the present, has proved again and again that powers conceded and exercised under conditions of emergency and intended to be relinquished when the exigency has passed tend to the permanent aggrandizement of the central, usually the executive, authority. The people of no country can be certain that extreme powers delegated in times of peculiar stress can and will be recovered when that stress is removed.

Civil War and Reconstruction, under Abraham Lincoln, Andrew Johnson, and Ulysses S. Grant, wrought great changes in the American polity, only part of them with the formal sanction of amendments to the Constitution, but all of them subtracting from the powers reserved to the States and to the people. The exigencies of the period of neutrality, from 1914 to the end of 1916, and of nineteen months of warfare overseas, from 1917 to 1918, under Woodrow Wilson, were successfully pleaded as justification for additional authority in the President, extending, in many respects, far beyond any conferred or claimed even during the four years of Civil War.

In his first inaugral address President Roosevelt demanded many new and greater powers, which were truly dictatorial in substance, although they maintained the semblance of democracy since they were granted with such perfunctory consideration that they seemed almost to have been accomplished by Presidential decree. These extraordinary powers with the exception of a few declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court remain to-day, for the extension of the temporary enactments have been continued through some plausible Executive pretext by a complaisant or a coerced Congress. In fact, under the Presidency of Mr. Roosevelt, the insistence upon aggrandizements of executive authority has been uninterrupted and successful. Legislation already enacted extends to the suppression of some of the fundamental guarantees of the Bill of Rights, in the event of a foreign war, and upon the desks of executive officers lie, at this moment, measures completely formulated, that some believe could and would be instantaneously enacted under the pressure of actual war or even an imminent threat of war, the effect of which would be the entire regimentation of all labor, productive capacity, and capital, for the entire period of warfare and its indefinite aftermath.

The United States is not at war; neither its domestic situation nor its foreign relations, present or prospective, are likely to lead to offensive action by any foreign power or to justify military measures against any putative enemy anywhere. It would, therefore, be well for the people of the United States to revaluate the elements of Presidential and centralized executive power. Such consideration ought not to be deferred, it should be serious and actuated by a resolution to restore the balance among the departments of government. It should be remembered that Mr. Roosevelt, himself, has implied that under his leadership, the purposes of the Federal authority have been implemented by the establishment of new powers which, in the hands of an Executive less comprehending or less wisely and patriotically disposed (the phrase is an epitome of his own characterization) could become dangerous to the liberties of the American people. None can doubt that powers vested in one individual warranting such criticism ought to be revoked.

The President's power further to degrade the standard dollar threatens the economic stability of this great Nation. Public calamity could not more certainly be occasioned than by any action under the re-

tained power to issue $3,000,000,000 in printing-press "money," and yet, in the existing fiscal situation it might prove a tempting expedient. All delegations of legislative power into the hands of a few individuals is at the least questionable under any representative government. So too, are those provisions for administrative action which transfer the essentials of judicial procedure and determination from the Federal courts, with their Constitutional tenure of office tending to security against prejudice and partisanship, to bodies of executive creation which must feel themselves under obligation to the political party establishing them. Furthermore, scrutiny of the Executive Department, as now constituted and administered, discloses a group of corporations, erected as instrumentalities of the Government and existing as such, but created and conducted for the precise purpose of performing a multitude of acts and functions forbidden to the Government.

The field for examination and reconsideration is enormous and within it nothing can be overlooked with impunity. The Congress now in special session could well begin at once to devote at least a part of its attention and time to the gigantic task of recovering its own legislative powers and restoring the Executive Department to the place it was intended to occupy under the Constitution. There is no permant middle-ground or resting place of compromise between the methods of representative democracy and totalitarianism.

The Course of the Bond Market

The recovery in high-grade corporate bonds which has proceeded since Sept. 25 has been continued this week, going to new highs for this particular movement in the case of all four rating groups and United States Governments.

High-grade railroad bonds closed at fractional changes from a week ago, losses being about equally mixed with gains. Chicago Union Station 4s, 1963, at 104¾ were up ¾, while Kansas City Terminal 4s, 1960, advanced ⅜ to 106⅞. Medium-grade and speculative railroad bonds lost ground. New York Central 3¾s, 1946, dropped ⅛ point to 80½, while Colorado & Southern 4½s, 1980, lost 1⅜ at 40⅛. Car loadings for the week ended Oct. 7 were at a new 10-year high for that week and a new 1938-39 high. Coal and ore loadings have been chiefly responsible for the contra-seasonal gain.

The recovery in prices of utility bonds, which started several weeks ago, has continued, although the pace has been modified to a considerable extent. Except in the case of Consumers Power 3½s, 1967; New York Steam 3½s, 1963; Pacific Telephone & Telegraph 3¼s, 1966; Philadelphia Electric 3½s, 1967, and a few others in which strength has been fairly pronounced, high grades advanced only fractionally this week. Lower grades have been more active, but advances have been relatively small. Canadian utility issues patricipated in the general movement.

Moderate strength has been shown in most sections of the industrial list this week, although scattered losses have been observed. Steel company obligations have been generally higher, with convertible issues off a little. On the other hand, oil company obligations, including the convertibles, displayed mild strength. Rubber company obligations have been up, meat company issues mixed, high-grade tobacco issues showed strength, and obligations of retail selling organizations, notably the United Drug 5s, 1953, have been higher, the latter issue advancing 3 points to 78. The Remington Rand 4¼s, 1956, carrying stock purchase warrants, were up 1½ points at 95½.

The foreign list gave evidence of continued uneasiness, and most European issues resumed the downward trend after the British Government's refusal of Herr Hitler's peace offer. Weakness has been particularly pronounced in Danish bonds, which suffered losses up to 4 points, and in Norwegian long terms, which declined 5 points. Finnish issues have been depressed in view of the Russian demands, while German bonds declined on the dimming prospects for an early peace. Belgian bonds held up comparatively well, as did most South American and Japanese issues.

Moody's computed bond prices and bond yield averages are given in the following tables:

MOODY'S BOND PRICES †
(Based on Average Yields)

1939 Daily Averages	U. S. Govt. Bonds	All 120 Domestic Corp.*	120 Domestic Corporate * by Ratings				120 Domestic Corporate by Groups*		
			Aaa	Aa	A	Baa	RR.	P. U.	Ind.
Oct. 13	110.77	102.48	115.78	111.43	100.53	85.79	91.20	107.30	110.04
12	Stock	Exchan	ge Clos	ed					
11	110.73	102.30	115.57	111.23	100.53	85.65	91.20	107.30	109.84
10	110.38	102.12	115.14	111.03	100.35	85.65	91.20	106.92	109.64
9	110.51	101.94	115.14	110.83	100.18	85.52	91.05	106.73	109.64
7	110.06	101.76	114.93	110.43	99.83	85.52	91.20	106.36	109.05
Weekly—									
Sept. 29	110.38	101.06	114.09	109.44	99.31	85.24	91.05	105.41	107.88
22	108.93	100.18	112.86	108.66	98.28	84.55	90.29	104.48	106.92
15	110.60	101.06	114.09	109.44	99.14	85.24	91.20	105.22	108.08
8	111.26	101.06	114.93	109.44	99.83	84.28	90.59	106.17	108.46
1	114.04	102.66	118.16	112.86	101.41	83.33	90.14	108.46	111.23
Aug. 25	114.85	104.48	120.37	116.00	102.66	84.69	91.66	110.24	113.89
18	116.63	105.98	121.49	117.29	103.56	86.78	93.21	111.43	115.35
11	116.79	106.54	121.49	118.16	103.74	87.21	93.69	111.43	116.00
4	117.12	106.73	121.72	118.16	103.93	87.49	94.17	111.64	115.78
July 28	**117.47**	**106.73**	**121.72**	118.38	**103.93**	**87.64**	**94.01**	**111.64**	116.00
21	**117.07**	**106.54**	**121.94**	118.38	**103.38**	**87.35**	**93.69**	**111.64**	116.00
14	116.99	106.17	122.17	117.94	103.02	86.64	93.06	111.64	115.78
7	116.82	105.60	122.40	117.72	102.12	85.93	92.12	111.23	115.78
June 30	116.43	105.04	121.72	117.29	101.76	85.24	91.51	110.63	115.14
23	117.13	105.41	121.49	117.29	102.48	85.93	92.43	110.83	115.14
16	116.80	105.22	121.27	117.07	102.12	85.79	92.12	110.63	114.93
9	117.34	105.41	121.27	116.86	102.66	86.21	92.59	110.83	114.72
2	117.61	105.22	121.04	116.64	102.84	85.52	91.97	111.23	114.30
May 26	116.98	104.48	120.82	116.43	102.12	84.55	91.05	110.83	113.68
19	116.97	103.56	120.59	115.78	101.06	83.46	89.84	110.43	113.27
12	116.37	104.11	120.37	116.43	101.76	83.73	90.59	110.24	113.48
5	115.78	103.56	120.14	115.78	101.23	83.06	89.99	109.84	112.86
Apr. 28	115.41	102.84	119.47	115.35	100.53	82.40	89.40	109.24	112.25
21	115.13	102.66	119.03	114.93	100.53	82.40	89.10	109.05	112.25
14	114.76	102.30	119.03	114.72	100.18	81.61	88.65	108.66	111.84
6	114.85	102.84	119.25	114.72	100.70	82.66	89.40	108.85	112.45
Mar. 31	114.85	103.93	119.25	115.14	102.30	84.83	91.51	109.24	112.86
24	114.70	104.48	119.92	115.14	102.12	85.79	92.28	109.64	113.27
17	114.64	104.67	119.92	114.93	102.30	86.07	92.43	109.64	113.27
10	114.79	105.22	120.37	114.93	102.84	87.21	93.53	110.04	113.68
3	113.59	104.48	120.14	114.72	102.30	85.52	91.97	109.64	113.48
Feb. 24	113.38	103.38	119.69	114.30	101.06	84.14	90.14	109.05	113.27
17	113.30	103.38	119.69	114.30	101.23	83.87	89.99	109.05	113.27
10	113.21	103.20	119.69	114.09	101.06	83.60	89.69	108.85	112.45
3	113.16	102.84	119.47	113.68	100.88	83.19	89.10	108.66	113.48
Jan. 27	112.59	101.94	119.03	113.07	99.83	82.00	87.93	107.88	113.86
20	113.18	103.20	119.69	113.48	101.06	83.87	89.55	108.66	113.48
13	112.93	102.66	119.47	113.07	100.53	83.06	89.10	107.88	113.27
6	112.95	102.48	119.25	112.25	100.53	83.06	88.80	107.69	112.86
High 1939	117.72	106.92	122.40	118.60	104.11	87.78	94.33	111.84	116.21
Low 1939	**108.77**	**100.00**	**112.45**	**108.27**	**98.28**	**81.09**	**87.93**	**104.30**	**106.54**
High 1938	112.81	101.76	118.60	111.43	100.18	82.27	88.36	107.11	112.05
Low 1938	109.58	88.80	112.45	102.66	89.10	62.76	71.15	96.11	104.30
1 Yr. Ago									
Oct. 13 '38	112.53	99.48	116.64	108.66	98.62	79.82	85.52	104.67	110.83
2 Yrs. Ago									
Oct. 13 '37	108.31	97.95	113.68	108.66	97.45	77.96	89.84	98.62	106.54

MOODY'S BOND YIELD AVERAGES †
(Based on Individual Closing Prices)

1939 Daily Averages	All 120 Domestic Corp	120 Domestic Corporate by Ratings				120 Domestic Corporate by Groups		
		Aaa	Aa	A	Baa	RR.	P. U.	Ind.
Oct. 13	3.86	3.18	3.39	3.97	4.91	4.54	3.60	3.46
12	Stock	Exchan	ge Clos	ed				
11	3.87	3.19	3.40	3.97	4.92	4.54	3.60	3.47
10	3.88	3.21	3.41	3.98	4.92	4.54	3.62	3.48
9	3.89	3.21	3.42	3.99	4.93	4.55	3.63	3.48
7	3.90	3.22	3.44	4.01	4.93	4.54	3.65	3.51
Weekly—								
Sept. 29	3.94	3.26	3.49	4.04	4.95	4.55	3.70	3.57
22	3.99	3.32	3.53	4.10	5.00	4.60	3.75	3.62
15	3.94	3.26	3.49	4.05	4.95	4.54	3.71	3.56
8	3.94	3.22	3.49	4.01	5.02	4.58	3.66	3.54
1	3.85	3.07	3.32	3.92	5.09	4.61	3.54	3.40
Aug. 25	3.75	2.97	3.17	3.85	4.99	4.51	3.45	3.27
18	3.67	2.92	3.11	3.80	4.84	4.41	3.39	3.20
11	3.64	2.92	3.07	3.79	4.81	4.38	3.39	3.17
4	3.63	2.91	3.07	3.78	4.79	4.35	3.38	3.18
July 28	**3.63**	**2.91**	3.06	**3.78**	**4.78**	**4.36**	**3.38**	3.17
21	**3.64**	**2.90**	3.06	**3.81**	**4.80**	**4.38**	**3.38**	3.17
14	3.66	2.89	3.08	3.83	4.85	4.42	3.38	3.18
7	3.69	2.88	3.09	3.88	4.90	4.48	3.40	3.18
June 30	3.72	2.91	3.11	3.90	4.95	4.52	3.43	3.21
23	3.70	2.92	3.11	3.86	4.90	4.46	3.42	3.21
16	3.71	2.93	3.12	3.88	4.91	4.48	3.43	3.22
9	3.70	2.93	3.13	3.85	4.88	4.45	3.42	3.23
2	3.71	2.94	3.14	3.84	4.93	4.49	3.40	3.25
May 26	3.75	2.95	3.15	3.88	5.00	4.55	3.42	3.28
19	3.80	2.96	3.18	3.94	5.08	4.63	3.44	3.30
12	3.77	2.97	3.15	3.90	5.06	4.58	3.45	3.29
5	3.80	2.98	3.18	3.93	5.11	4.62	3.47	3.32
Apr. 28	3.84	3.01	3.20	3.97	5.16	4.66	3.50	3.35
21	3.85	3.03	3.22	3.97	5.16	4.58	3.51	3.35
14	3.87	3.03	3.23	3.99	5.22	4.71	3.53	3.37
6	3.84	3.02	3.23	3.96	5.14	4.66	3.52	3.34
Mar. 31	3.78	3.02	3.21	3.91	4.98	4.52	3.50	3.32
24	3.75	2.99	3.21	3.88	4.91	4.47	3.48	3.30
17	3.74	2.99	3.22	3.87	4.89	4.46	3.48	3.30
10	3.71	2.97	3.22	3.84	4.81	4.39	3.46	3.28
3	3.75	2.98	3.23	3.87	4.93	4.49	3.48	3.29
Feb. 24	3.81	3.00	3.25	3.94	5.03	4.61	3.51	3.30
17	3.81	3.00	3.25	3.93	5.05	4.62	3.51	3.30
10	3.82	3.00	3.26	3.94	5.07	4.64	3.52	3.29
3	3.84	3.01	3.28	3.95	5.10	4.68	3.53	3.29
Jan. 27	3.89	3.03	3.31	4.01	5.19	4.76	3.57	3.32
20	3.82	3.00	3.29	3.94	5.05	4.65	3.53	3.29
13	3.85	3.01	3.31	3.97	5.11	4.68	4.57	3.30
6	3.86	3.02	3.35	3.97	5.11	4.70	3.58	3.32
High 1939	4.00	3.34	3.55	4.10	5.26	4.76	3.76	3.64
Low 1939	3.62	2.88	3.05	3.77	4.77	4.34	3.37	3.16
High 1938	4.70	3.34	3.85	4.68	6.98	6.11	4.23	8.76
Low 1938	3.90	3.05	3.39	3.99	5.17	4.73	3.61	3.36
1 Year Ago—								
Oct. 13, 1938	4.03	3.14	3.53	4.08	5.36	4.93	3.74	3.42
2 Years Ago—								
Oct. 13, 1937	4.12	3.28	3.53	4.15	5.51	4.63	4.08	3.64

* These prices are computed from average yields on the basis of one "typical" bond (4% coupon, maturing in 30 years), and do not purport to show either the average level or the average movement of actual price quotations. They merely serve to illustrate in a more comprehensive way the relative levels and the relative movement of yield averages, the latter being the truer picture of the bond market.

† The latest complete list of bonds used in computing these indexes was published in the issue of Aug. 19, 1939, page 1086.

Gross and Net Earnings of United States Railroads for the Month of August

Financial statistics of railroad operations for the month of August reflect the slow business improvement that has been in progress in the United States for more than a year, and it is quite clear that results for subsequent months will afford still more optimism to holders of the great mass of carrier securities now outstanding. The August figures of gross and net earnings do not reflect the sharp advance of general business which developed instantaneously upon the outbreak of the European war during the first days of September, and which brought about heavier traffic offerings to the railroads. Quite independently of the European war effects and expectations, business on the American side of the Atlantic already was in an upswing, and the operating results which we now present suggest merely a continuance of the favorable tendencies apparent before the war occasioned a feverish burst of buying. For the railroads, as for other important elements of our business situation, the European war naturally occasioned marked changes. As against the hand-to-mouth buying of many previous months, the tendency after the declaration of war was to buy commodities and contract for industrial products far in advance of actual requirements, for a reference to the events of the first World War indicated the potential demands and the general price advances possible in a situation such as now confronts the country. Whether the expectations are justified or not, the fact remains that the European hostilities stimulated ordinary business in the United States to an important degree.

Unaffected as they were by the European developments, the August operating results afford a good indication of the mild upswing in general business which carried the United States part of the way out of the deep depression conditions of late 1937 and most of 1938. The traffic offered to the carriers increased moderately in comparison with previous months of 1939. The managers of the great transportation properties were able, moreover, to carry a good part of the increase of gross business into the column of net earnings, notwithstanding the heavy wage and other charges to which they now are subject. There is some doubt, on the other hand, whether this tendency can be carried very far. The indications of general business improvement in September brought the railroads into the market on a heavy scale for rails and equipment, which suggests that long-delayed maintenance outlays at length are being made. This is decidedly advisable, but it may well mean that fresh additions hereafter to the gross revenues of the carriers may be fairly well matched by fresh operating charges. For the month of August the gross revenues of the railroads amounted to $343,809,034, against $314,738,181 in the same month of last year, an increase of $29,070,853 or 9.23%. Operating costs increased as a matter of course, but absorbed only part of the advance in gross. Net earnings for August totaled $96,767,942, against $85,703,240 in August, 1938, an increase of $11,064,702 or 12.91%. We present this comparison in tabular form:

Month of August	1939	1938	*Inc.* (+) *or Dec.* (—)	
Mileage of 134 roads	233,384	234,294	—910	—0.38
	$	$	$	%
Gross earnings	343,809,034	314,738,181	+29,070,853	+9.23
Operating expenses	247,041,092	229,034,941	+18,006,151	+7.86
Ratio of expenses to earnings	(71.85)	(72.76)		
Net earnings	96,767,942	85,703,240	+11,064,702	+12.91

We turn now to the general business statistics underlying the improvement noted last August over the same month of 1938. In order to indicate in a simplified form the measure of trade activity in relation to its bearing on railroad revenues during the month under review, we have brought together in the table below the figures indicative of activity in the more important industries, together with those pertaining to grain, cotton, livestock receipts, and revenue freight car loadings, for the month of August, 1939, as compared with the same month of 1938, 1937, 1932, and 1929. On examination it will be readily seen that, with the exception of the building industry, the output of all the industries mentioned in the table is on a greatly increased scale. A very substantial increase, too (as a result of the larger production of the various industries) is shown in the number of cars loaded with revenue freight. Receipts of cotton at the Southern outports, also, ran very much larger than a year ago. On the other hand, livestock receipts at the leading cattle markets were smaller than last year and the receipts at the Western primary markets of the various farm products (taking them as a whole) were on a greatly reduced scale.

August	1939	1938	1937	1932	1929
Automobiles (units):					
Production (passenger cars, trucks, &c.)-a	99,868	90,494	394,330	90,325	498,628
Building ($000):					
Constr. contr. awarded b	$312,328	$313,141	$281,217	$133,988	$488,882
Coal (net tons):					
Bituminous-c	34,470,000	28,665,000	33,988,000	22,489,000	44,695,000
Pa. anthracite-d	3,835,000	2,735,000	2,903,000	3,465,000	5,735,000
Freight traffic:					
Car loadings, all (cars)-e	x2,689,161	x2,392,071	x3,100,590	x2,129,497	x4,494,786
Cotton receipts, Southern ports (bales)-f	476,187	308,089	664,205	436,088	449,405
Livestock receipts: g					
Chicago (cars)	6,254	7,658	7,415	12,466	17,105
Kansas City (cars)	3,886	4,101	5,973	6,771	8,247
Omaha (cars)	2,612	2,984	3,615	4,858	5,917
Western flour and grain receipts: h					
Flour (000 barrels)	x1,690	x1,620	z1,526	z1,420	x1,750
Wheat (000 bushels)	x41,371	x55,099	x59,687	x35,522	x82,032
Corn (000 bushels)	x8,279	x15,327	x6,739	x12,824	x16,040
Oats (000 bushels)	x17,492	x23,458	x23,714	x21,041	x32,150
Barley (000 bushels)	x17,083	x15,110	x10,460	x1,358	x16,601
Rye (000 bushels)	x3,143	x6,217	x5,870	x5,517	x4,742
Iron & Steel (gross tons):					
Pig iron production-k	2,695,813	1,493,995	3,605,818	530,576	3,755,680
Steel ingot production-l	3,763,718	2,537,102	4,877,826	846,730	4,939,086
Lumber (000 feet):					
Production-m	z1,198,456	z1,130,964	z1,355,168	z525,510	z2,047,994
Shipments-m	z1,275,444	z1,115,702	z1,193,817	z637,694	z1,887,472
Orders received-m	z1,331,544	z1,035,884	z1,125,339	z707,423	z1,865,395

Note—Figures in above table issued by:
a United States Bureau of the Census. b F. W. Dodge Corp. (figures for 37 States east of Rocky Mountains). c National Bituminous Coal Commission. d United States Bureau of Mines. e Association of American Railroads. f Compiled from private telegraphic reports. g Reported by major stock yard companies in each city. h New York Produce Exchange. k "Iron Age." l American Iron and Steel Institute. m National Lumber Manufacturers Association (number of reporting mills varies in the different years). x Four weeks. z Five weeks.

All that has been said above applies exclusively to the railroads of the country collectively. Turning our attention now to the separate roads and systems, we find the exhibits in consonance with the results shown in the general totals. In August, 1939, 46 roads are able to show increases in gross earnings in excess of $100,000, while only eight roads report decreases above that amount, and in the case of the net earnings 37 roads report gains of more than $100,000, and 12 roads decreases. Outstanding among the roads and systems which are able to show gains in both gross and net earnings alike are the Pennsylvania RR., which heads the list in the case of the gross, with an increase of $5,562,307, and an increase of $1,385,847 in net earnings; the New York Central, reporting $3,289,218 gain in gross and $1,431,848 in net (these figures cover the operations of the New York Central and its leased lines; when, however, the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie is included, the result is an increase of $3,744,617 in gross and a gain in net of $1,498,112); the Chesapeake & Ohio, which heads the list in the case of net earnings, reporting $1,943,908 in gross and $1,492,967 in net; the Baltimore & Ohio, with $2,666,755 in gross and $1,253,303 in net, and the Norfolk & Western, showing $1,854,901 increase in gross accompanied by a gain in net of $1,081,083. Among the roads showing losses in both gross and net earnings, we find the Chicago Burlington & Quincy, with $566,905 decrease in gross and $940,220 decrease in net; the Missouri Pacific, with $321,349 loss in gross and $322,661 in net, and the Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe, with $205,341 decrease in gross and $303,400 in net. In the following table we show all changes for the separate roads and systems for amounts in excess of $100,000, whether increases or decreases, and in both gross and net:

PRINCIPAL CHNAGES IN **GROSS** EARNINGS FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST

	Increase		*Increase*
Pennsylvania	$5,562,307	Central of N. J	$309,440
New York Central	a3,289,218	Seaboard Air Line	282,792
Baltimore & Ohio	2,666,755	Long Island	232,551
Chesapeake & Ohio	1,943,908	Wabash	214,843
Norfolk & Western	1,854,901	Grand Trunk Western	207,496
Dul Missabe & Ir Range	1,309,373	Western Maryland	158,498
Sou Pacific (2 roads)	936,730	Denver R G & Western	152,506
Great Northern	749,438	Alton	147,470
Louisville & Nashville	718,657	N O Texas & Mex (3 rds)	137,974
N Y N H & Hartford	681,574	Missouri Illinois	125,481
Reading	655,651	Clinchfield	117,101
Bessemer & Lake Erie	644,084	Monongahela	115,816
Erie	636,656	Nash Chatt & St Louis	106,554
Southern Ry	609,683	Union Pacific	102,940
Chicago & North Western	592,338	Lehigh & New England	102,402
Delaware & Hudson	488,288	Western Pacific	101,296
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie	455,399		
Minn St P & S S Marie	413,078	Total (46 roads)	$29,965,458
Lehigh Valley	389,291		*Decrease*
Elgin Joliet & Eastern	384,373	Chic Burl & Quincy	$566,905
Boston & Maine	372,378	Missouri Pacific	321,349
Del Lack & Western	361,616	Chic R I & Pac (2 rds)	280,462
N Y Chicago & St Louis	338,506	Atch Top & Santa Fe	205,341
Lake Sup & Ishpeming	335,565	Spokane Portl & Seattle	146,150
Virginian	325,272	Colorado Southern (2 rds)	124,232
Wheeling & Lake Erie	319,025		
Pere Marquette	316,234	Total (8 roads)	$1,644,439

a These figures cover the operations of the New York Central and the leased lines—Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago & St. Louis, Michigan Central Cincinnati Northern, and Evansville Indianapolis & Terre Haute. Including Pittsburgh & Lake Erie, the result is an increase of $3,744,617.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN NET EARNINGS FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST

	Increase		Increase
Chesapeake & Ohio	$1,492,967	Grand Trunk Western	$127,842
New York Central	a1,431,848	St Louis-San Fran (2 rds)	124,174
Pennsylvania	1,385,847	N Y Chic & St Louis	122,828
Baltimore & Ohio	1,253,303	N Y N H & Hartford	119,698
Norfolk & Western	1,081,083	Denver & R G Western	110,064
Dul Missabe & Ir Range	1,072,996	Western Pacific	108,436
Bessemer & Lake Erie	508,183	Pere Marquette	103,449
Erie	409,138	Alton	102,757
Minn St P & S S Marie	397,662		
Chicago & North Western	331,251	Total (37 roads)	$13,333,117
Great Northern	305,159		
Lake Sup & Ishpeming	297,010		Decrease
Delaware & Hudson	265,567	Chicago Burl & Quincy	$940,220
Virginian	246,990	Illinois Central	440,456
Louisville & Nashville	220,154	Missouri Pacific	322,661
Boston & Maine	218,420	Atch Top & Santa Fe	303,400
Reading	215,853	Chic Milw St P & Pac	211,699
Southern Ry	188,482	Northern Pacific	200,329
Lehigh Valley	181,795	St Louis Southwestern	160,567
Elgin Joliet & Eastern	180,334	Spokane Portl & Seattle	156,294
Wheeling & Lake Erie	159,816	Chic R I & Pac (2 rds)	156,227
N O Texas & Mex (3 rds)	153,947	Union Pacific	101,115
Southern Pacific (2 rds)	143,941	Atlantic Coast Line	100,392
Del Lack & Western	139,000		
Central of N. J	133,123	Total (12 roads)	$3,093,360

a These figures cover the operations of the New York Central and the leased lines—Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago & St. Louis, Michigan Central, Cincinnati Northern, and Evansville Indianapolis & Terre Haute. Including Pittsburgh & Lake Erie, the result is an increase of $1,498,112.

When the roads are arranged in groups, or geographical divisions, according to their location, it is found that all the three great districts—the Eastern, the Southern, and the Western—as well as all the various regions comprising these districts, with the single exception of the Southwestern Region in the Western District, show gains in gross earnings, while all the districts with their various regions, with the exception of the Southern Region in the Southern District, and the Central Western Region and the Southwestern Region in the Western District, reveal increases in the net earnings. It will be observed, too, that the percentage of increase reported by several of the regions is quite high in the case of the net earnings, reaching 24.06% in the Central Eastern Region, 28.44% in the Great Lakes Region, and 34.57% in the Pocahontas Region. Our summary by groups is as below. As previously explained, we group the roads to conform with the classification of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The boundaries of the different groups and regions are indicated in the footnote to the table.

SUMMARY BY GROUPS—MONTH OF AUGUST

Gross Earnings

District and Region	1939	1938	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—)	
Eastern District—	$	$	$	%
New England region (10 roads)	13,036,921	11,933,345	+1,103,576	+9.24
Great Lakes region (23 roads)	60,384,385	53,256,596	+7,127,789	+13.38
Central Eastern region (18 roads)	70,457,223	59,019,672	+11,437,551	+19.37
Total (51 roads)	143,878,529	124,209,613	+19,668,916	+15.83
Southern District—				
Southern region (28 roads)	39,824,947	37,979,110	+1,845,837	+4.86
Pocahontas region (4 roads)	22,881,034	18,725,114	+4,155,920	+22.19
Total (32 roads)	62,705,981	56,704,224	+6,001,757	+10.58
Western District—				
Northwestern region (15 roads)	47,184,686	43,808,496	+3,376,190	+7.70
Central Western region (16 roads)	65,893,290	65,557,442	+335,848	+0.51
Southwestern region (20 roads)	24,146,548	24,458,406	—311,858	—1.27
Total (51 roads)	137,224,524	133,824,344	+3,400,180	+2.54
Total all districts (134 roads)	343,809,034	314,738,181	+29,070,853	+9.23

Net Earnings

District & Region	Mileage		1939	1938	In. (+) or Dec. (—)	
Eastern District—	1939	1938	$	$	$	%
New Engl. region	6,745	6,799	2,887,203	2,575,011	+312,192	+12.12
Great Lakes region	26,227	26,294	14,818,765	11,537,157	+3,281,608	+28.44
Cent. East. region	24,564	24,722	21,936,568	17,681,124	+4,255,444	+24.06
Total	57,536	57,815	39,642,536	31,793,292	+7,849,244	+24.68
Southern Dist.—						
Southern region	38,375	38,560	8,761,651	8,957,362	—195,711	—2.18
Pocahontas region	6,057	6,058	10,942,204	8,131,104	+2,811,100	+34.57
Total	44,432	44,618	19,703,855	17,088,466	+2,615,389	+15.30
Western Dist.—						
Northwest'n region	45,701	45,871	15,284,638	13,374,061	+1,910,577	+14.28
Cent. West. region	56,408	56,584	17,308,197	18,265,824	—957,627	—5.24
Southwest'n region	29,307	29,406	4,828,716	5,181,597	—352,881	—6.81
Total	131,416	131,861	37,421,551	36,821,482	+600,069	+1.62
Tot. all districts	233,384	234,294	96,767,942	85,703,240	+11,064,702	+12.91

NOTE—Our grouping of the roads conforms to the classification of the Interstate Commerce Commissions, and the following indicates the confines of the different groups and regions:

EASTERN DISTRICT

New England Region—Comprises the New England States.

Great Lakes Region—Comprises the section on the Canadian boundary between New England and the westerly shore of Lake Michigan to Chicago, and north of a line from Chicago via Pittsburgh to New York.

Central Eastern Region—Comprises the section south of the Great Lakes Region east of a line from Chicago through Peoria to St. Louis and the Mississippi River to the mouth of the Ohio River, and north of the Ohio River to Parkersburg, W. Va., and a line thence to the southwestern corner of Maryland and by the Potomac River to its mouth.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT

Southern Region—Comprises the section east of the Mississippi River and south of the Ohio River to a point near Kenova, W. Va., and a line thence following the eastern boundary of Kentucky and the southern boundary of Virginia to the Atlantic.

Pocahontas Region—Comprises the section north of the southern boundary of Virginia, east of Kentucky and the Ohio River north to Parkersburg, W. Va., and south of a line from Parkersburg to the southwestern corner of Maryland and thence by the Potomac River to its mouth.

WESTERN DISTRICT

Northwestern Region—Comprises the section adjoining Canada lying west of the Great Lakes Region, north of a line from Chicago to Omaha and thence to Portland, and by the Columbia River to the Pacific.

Central Western Region—Comprises the section south of the Northwestern Region west of a line from Chicago to Peoria and thence to St. Louis, and north of a line from St. Louis to Kansas City and thence to El Paso and by the Mexican boundary to the Pacific

The Western grain traffic (taking the roads as a whole) in August the present year fell far below that of August last year and also was very much smaller than in the corresponding month of 1937. With the single exception of barley, the receipts of which were considerably larger than a year ago, all the different cereals in greater or less degree contributed to the shortgage, the falling off in the case of wheat being particularly heavy. Altogether the receipts at the Western primary markets of the five items, wheat, corn, oats, barley, and rye, in the four weeks ended Aug. 26, totaled only 87,368,000 bushels, as against 115,211,000 bushels in the same four weeks of August, 1938, and 106,470,000 in the same period of 1937, but comparing with 76,262,000 bushels in the corresponding four weeks of 1932. Back in August, 1929, the grain movement in the same four weeks was 151,565,000 bushels. In the following table we give the details of the Western grain traffic in our usual form:

WESTERN FLOUR AND GRAIN RECEIPTS

Four Weeks Ended Aug. 26

(000 *Omitted*)	Year	Flour (Bbls.)	Wheat (Bush.)	Corn (Bush.)	Oats (Bush.)	Rye (Bush.)	Barley (Bush.)
Chicago	1939	906	3,849	3,127	3,041	85	861
	1938	888	4,724	6,863	5,150	285	816
Minneapolis	1939	----	15,678	74	7,854	2,220	10,379
	1938	----	15,830	930	7,059	3,177	6,766
Duluth	1939	----	8,187	443	3,448	617	1,998
	1938	----	11,430	1,367	5,986	2,373	2,837
Milwaukee	1939	70	488	349	28	15	3,434
	1938	71	807	1,061	477	64	3,781
Toledo	1939	----	2,098	123	779	37	50
	1938	----	1,592	212	666	31	14
Indianapolis and Omaha	1939	----	3,429	1,199	990	74	3
	1938	----	4,826	1,842	2,333	94	5
St. Louis	1939	480	2,366	720	212	16	31
	1938	447	2,763	607	338	28	204
Peoria	1939	150	250	1,624	521	54	228
	1938	147	322	1,705	460	60	278
Kansas City	1939	84	3,152	408	190	----	----
	1938	67	10,575	394	578	----	----
St. Joseph	1939	----	253	170	157	2	----
	1938	----	771	134	240	----	----
Wichita	1939	----	1,495	----	2	----	----
	1938	----	994	3	2	----	----
Sioux City	1939	----	126	42	270	23	99
	1938	----	465	209	169	105	409
Total all	1939	1,690	41,371	8,279	17,492	3,143	17,083
	1938	1,620	55,099	15,327	23,458	6,217	15,110

Eight Months Ended Aug. 26

(000 *Omitted*)	Year	Flour (Bbls.)	Wheat (Bush.)	Corn (Bush.)	Oats (Bush.)	Rye (Bush.)	Barley (Bush.)
Chicago	1939	7,256	21,804	41,035	16,697	710	6,650
	1938	6,941	24,213	82,994	17,154	1,401	5,524
Minneapolis	1939	1,161	57,201	7,522	15,697	7,546	27,516
	1938	3	32,130	19,154	11,245	5,941	20,653
Duluth	1939	----	25,177	9,288	5,755	2,498	5,051
	1938	----	20,062	22,781	10,070	3,604	8,825
Milwaukee	1939	595	3,340	3,788	244	173	12,163
	1938	588	5,108	7,116	759	442	14,483
Toledo	1939	13	9,347	2,937	5,841	134	83
	1938	----	8,232	3,639	4,771	77	106
Indianapolis & Omaha	1939	3	23,509	17,602	7,291	374	51
	1938	----	22,175	20,204	9,105	287	13
St. Louis	1939	4,217	22,637	5,938	2,030	151	1,225
	1938	3,791	18,718	23,114	3,511	155	1,171
Peoria	1939	1,467	2,132	13,084	2,166	563	1,739
	1938	1,432	2,524	17,520	2,786	557	2,003
Kansas City	1939	666	70,517	5,603	1,509	----	----
	1938	428	79,091	7,094	2,041	----	----
St. Joseph	1939	----	5,916	1,110	1,308	2	----
	1938	----	5,251	1,915	1,420	----	----
Wichita	1939	----	24,860	1	20	----	----
	1938	----	16,091	50	4	----	----
Sioux City	1939	----	1,248	1,748	640	123	480
	1938	----	1,365	1,974	319	229	716
Total all	1939	15,378	267,688	109,656	59,198	12,274	54,958
	1938	13,183	234,960	207,555	63,185	12,693	53,494

As to the cotton traffic over Southern roads, this, though very much smaller than in August last year so far as the overland shipments of cotton are concerned, was on a greatly increased scale in the case of the port movement of the staple. Gross shipments overland totaled only 48,785 bales in August the present year, as against 57,338 bales in August, 1938, but comparing with but 26,267 bales in 1937. Back in 1932 the shipments totaled but 13,078 bales. In 1929 but 22,527 bales. Details of the port receipts of the staple for the past three years are set out in the subjoined table:

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AT SOUTHERN PORTS IN AUGUST AND FROM JAN. 1 TO AUG. 31, 1939, 1938, AND 1937

Ports	Month of August			8 Months Ended Aug. 31		
	1939	1938	1937	1939	1938	1937
Galveston	87,447	34,288	105,126	286,451	460,764	301,933
Houston, &c	131,587	66,836	145,808	331,893	479,545	313,454
New Orleans	72,646	33,760	64,759	351,189	641,321	693,516
Mobile	3,010	4,765	12,002	47,574	73,223	172,214
Pensacola	1,007	366	4,258	2,049	2,357	5,541
Savannah	5,526	4,978	23,112	15,468	26,560	73,016
Brownsville	33,464	------	------	33,464	------	------
Charleston	167	299	13,740	769	33,496	44,602
Wilmington	1,665	879	301	6,472	20,051	11,566
Norfolk	2,308	1,019	1,520	9,543	21,315	24,170
Corpus Christi	130,452	160,248	270,499	226,536	248,294	328,969
Lake Charles	6,721	650	22,772	7,037	5,459	25,075
Beaumont	------	------	96	------	2,312	11,161
Jacksonville	187	1	212	624	127	2,766
Total	476,187	308,089	664,205	1,319,069	2,014,824	2,007,983

Note—In the figures for 1938 and 1937 Brownsville was included in Corpus Christi.

Finally, in the table which follows, we furnish a summary of the August comparisons of the gross and net earnings of the railroads of the country for each year back to and including 1909:

Month of August	Gross Earnings: Year Given	Gross Earnings: Year Preceding	Gross Earnings: Inc. (+) or Dec. (—)	Gross Earnings: Per Cent	Mileage: Year Given	Mileage: Year Preced'g
1909	$225,488,923	$197,928,775	+$27,560,148	+13.92	216,332	213,683
1910	251,505,986	233,666,645	+17,839,341	+7.63	234,805	230,925
1911	243,816,594	245,784,289	—1,967,695	—0.80	230,536	227,076
1912	276,927,416	251,067,032	+25,860,384	+10.30	239,230	235,404
1913	259,835,029	255,493,023	+4,342,006	+1.69	219,492	216,709
1914	269,593,446	280,919,858	—11,326,412	—4.03	240,831	237,159
1915	279,891,224	274,618,381	+5,272,843	+1.92	247,809	245,754
1916	333,460,457	278,787,021	+54,673,436	+19.61	245,516	244,765
1917	373,326,711	333,555,136	+39,771,575	+11.92	247,099	246,190
1918	498,269,356	362,509,561	+135,759,795	+37.45	230,743	230,015
1919	469,868,678	502,505,334	—32,636,656	—6.49	233,423	233,203
1920	541,549,311	460,173,330	+81,375,981	+17.68	227,145	226,440
1921	504,593,664	554,718,882	—50,119,218	—9.03	233,815	233,067
1922	472,242,561	504,154,065	—31,911,504	—6.33	235,294	235,090
1923	563,292,105	473,110,138	+90,181,967	+19.06	235,357	235,696
1924	507,406,011	563,358,029	—55,952,018	—9.93	235,172	235,445
1925	554,559,318	507,537,554	+47,021,764	+9.26	236,750	236,546
1926	577,791,746	553,933,904	+23,857,842	+4.30	236,759	236,092
1927	556,406,662	579,093,397	—22,686,735	—3.92	238,672	237,824
1928	556,908,120	556,743,013	+165,107	+0.03	240,724	239,205
1929	585,638,740	557,803,468	+27,835,272	+4.99	241,026	241,253
1930	465,700,789	586,397,704	—120,696,915	—20.58	241,546	242,444
1931	364,010,959	465,762,820	—101,751,861	—21.84	242,024	242,632
1932	251,761,038	363,778,572	—112,017,534	—30.79	242,208	242,217
1933	300,520,299	251,782,311	+48,737,988	+19.36	241,166	242,358
1934	282,277,699	296,564,653	—14,286,954	—4.82	239,114	240,658
1935	293,606,520	282,324,620	+11,281,900	+4.00	238,629	238,955
1936	350,084,172	293,578,257	+56,505,915	+19.25	236,685	237,831
1937	358,995,217	349,923,357	+9,071,860	+2.59	235,321	235,879
1938	314,790,136	358,995,218	—44,205,082	—12.31	234,479	235,324
1939	343,809,034	314,738,181	+29,070,853	+9.23	233,384	234,294

Month of August	Net Earnings: Year Given	Net Earnings: Year Preceding	Net Earnings: Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	Net Earnings: Per Cent
1909	$85,880,447	$72,159,624	+$13,720,823	+19.01
1910	88,684,738	89,529,654	—844,916	—0.94
1911	86,224,971	86,820,040	—595,069	—0.69
1912	99,143,971	87,718,505	+11,425,466	+13.03
1913	83,143,024	92,249,194	—9,106,170	—9.87
1914	87,772,384	87,300,840	+471,544	+0.54
1915	99,713,187	89,673,609	+10,039,578	+11.19
1916	125,837,849	99,464,634	+26,373,215	+26.51
1917	121,230,736	125,899,564	—4,668,828	—3.71
1918	142,427,118	118,114,360	+24,312,758	+20.58
1919	112,245,680	143,561,208	—31,315,528	—21.81
1920	*116,173,003	108,053,371	—224,226,374	—207.51
1921	123,070,767	*125,167,103	+248,237,870	+197.62
1922	86,566,595	123,353,665	—36,787,070	—29.82
1923	136,519,553	86,622,169	+49,897,384	+57.60
1924	134,669,714	136,817,995	—2,148,281	—1.57
1925	166,558,666	134,737,211	+31,821,455	+23.62
1926	179,416,017	166,426,264	+12,989,753	+7.81
1927	164,013,942	179,711,414	—15,697,472	—8.73
1928	173,922,684	164,087,125	+9,835,559	+5.99
1929	190,957,504	174,198,644	+16,758,860	+9.62
1930	139,134,203	191,197,599	—52,063,396	—27.23
1931	95,118,329	139,161,475	—44,043,146	—31.64
1932	62,540,800	95,070,808	—32,530,008	—34.21
1933	96,108,921	62,553,029	+33,555,892	+53.64
1934	71,019,068	94,507,245	—23,488,177	—24.85
1935	72,794,807	71,686,657	+1,108,150	+1.55
1936	104,272,144	72,650,775	+31,621,369	+43.53
1937	91,424,620	104,255,716	—12,831,096	—12.30
1938	85,698,152	91,404,620	—5,706,468	—6.24
1939	96,767,942	85,703,240	+11,064,702	+12.91

* Deficit.

Indications of Business Activity

THE STATE OF TRADE—COMMERCIAL EPITOME

Friday Night, Oct. 13, 1939.

Business activity continues to move forward on almost all fronts. Trade reports reflect flourishing conditions in many lines. It is said in authoritative circles that indices of industrial production and distribution so far have scarcely begun to reflect the rush of orders pouring in upon manufacturers in numerous lines of industry since early September. It is said that when the Nation's mills and factories really get to work on business now on the books, the Reserve Board's index of production should continue to advance for a considerable period. Naturally the higher production level will be reflected even later in freight loadings of finished products, although the railroads also get the benefit of better business in moving raw materials to the manufacturing centers.

Steel producers are expected to announce prices for first-quarter 1940 delivery either late this week or next week, "Iron Age" stated in its mid-week review. At the same time the magazine forecast that advances in quotations will be "moderate," probably not more than $2 ot $3 a ton, even though the higher figure is less than the increased cost of melting due to cost of scrap alone. The magazine estimates steel production at mid-week at 90% of capacity, with a number of districts employing all available facilities. Tin-plate mills are estimated to be operating at 93%, and some cold reduction units are running at rates above theoretical capacity to meet the heaviest tin-plate demand the trade has ever experienced at this time of year. "The persistent peace talk has brought about careful consideration of the steel industry's position in the event of an armistice," the magazine reports. "There would undoubtedly be cancellations or suspensions of some tonnage now on the books, but no drastic decline in operations is expected. Moreover, there has been no strictly war business, though some of the current business has been inspired by fear of shortages or higher prices caused by the war. Railroads are urging quick deliveries so that they can get started on rehabilitation programs. Automobile companies are taking heavy shipments, though the shutdown of the Chrysler plants may relieve the pressure from that source until the labor difficulties are settled.

Electricity production by the electric light and power industry in the United States for the week ended Oct. 7 declined 0.2% from the all-time high of the previous week, the Edison Electric Institute reports. Output of 2,465,-230,000 kwh. was 14.4% ahead of the output for the same week of 1938, whereas the year-to-year gain was 15.5% the week before. New England and Rocky Mountain districts led last week's percentage gains over the year-ago output. New England gained 20.8%, due to the fact that the hurricane in 1938 reduced electric production.

Car loadings of revenue freight for the week ended Oct. 7 totaled 834,694 cars, according to reports filed by the railroads with the Association of American Railroads. This was an increase of 54 cars above the preceding week this year, 132,078 cars more than the corresponding week in 1938, and 22,436 cars over the same period two years ago. This total was 106.13% of average loadings for the corresponding week of the 10 preceding years.

Bank clearings for the week ended Oct. 11 fell sharply below the turnover for the preceding week and were only slightly above the volume for the corrsponding 1938 week, despite the fact that the current week represented six days' business as against five last year, owing to the Columbus Day holiday. Total clearings for 22 leading cities of the United States for the current week, according to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., amounted to $4,548,622,000, compared with $4,455,516,000 for the comparative five-day period last year, an increase of only 2.1%. The relatively small year-to-year increase was due entirely to the sharp contraction at New York, as clearings at the outside cities registered rather heavy gains over last year. The turnover at New York totaled only $2,455,898,000 against $2,874,525,000 last year, giving a loss of 14.6%.

Engineering construction awards for the week, $70,-643,000, are 31% higher than last week and 44% above the corresponding week last year, "Engineering News-Record" announced yesterday. Private awards make up 54½% of this total, the first time since April 14, 1938, that private weekly construction volume has topped public awards for the same week. The construction total for 1939, $2,389,-823,000, is 13% higher than the $2,116,800,000 reported for the initial 41-week period last year. Private awards for the week are the highest since April 14, 1938, and are 124% and 168% higher, respectively, than a week ago and a year ago, due to the increased volume of industrial and commercial building. Public construction is 13% under last week and 8% under last year.

Sales of Sears, Roebuck & Co. for four weeks ended Oct. 8 amounted to $62,505,149, a new high for any four-week period in the history of the company, and an increase of $12,609,331, or 25.5%, in comparison with the corresponding weeks of 1938, it was announced by T. J. Carney, President. Despite the outbreak of war in Europe early last month, chain stores made another large gain in sales, their second largest this year, according to the September compilation of chain store sales, released by Childs, Jeffries & Thorndike, Inc. The first 25 chains to report had an aggregate September volume of $266,942,872, an increase of $30,-867,808, or 13.07% over the same 1938 month.

Production of automobiles this week dropped to 75,860 units, a decrease of three-tenths of 1% from the previous week, according to Ward's Automotive Reports. The report attributes the drop to labor troubles within the Dodge division of Chrysler Corp. Output in the like week a year ago totaled 43,540 units, and for last week amounted to 76,095 units. The total output for the first 41 weeks of 1939 surpassed that of the full year of 1938, the total of this year to date being 2,719,444 units against 2,655,171 for all of 1938. Continuance of present automobile production schedules and the anticipation of further increases in the next few weeks indicate that 1,250,000 units will be turned out in the final quarter of 1939, an all-time high for the last three months of any year since the inception of the automobile industry, reported Ward's. The highest production during the last quarter of any previous year was established in 1936, when 1,154,806 automobiles and trucks were manufactured.

An increasing price consciousness on the part of shoppers throughout the country was discerned today by Dun & Bradstreet in its weekly trade review. This condition was most pronounced in silk and woolen products, although it "was evident that advertising appeals and mark-downs were finding exceptionally active consumer response in all staple lines." Resistance was strong to sharp mark-ups on food items, and some price-cutting appeared in larger cities. For the country as a whole, the review said, retail sales were 8% to 13% ahead of the same period a year ago. As a rule, increases were largest in more highly industrialized sections, although weather conditions played an important part in comparisons. In industry, it was stated, large backlogs of orders continued to support an advance in operating levels.

The week's weather was characterized by abnormally high temperatures over the eastern half of the country and by moderate to fairly heavy rainfall over large mid-Western areas that have been experiencing persistent drought. The relatively warmest weather occurred in the Ohio, middle Mississippi and lower Missouri Valleys, where the mean temperatures ranged mostly from 8 degrees to 14 degrees above normal, making it one of the warmest October weeks of record. In the Atlantic area temperature excesses were mainly from 1 degree to 7 degrees, while the South was 2 degrees to 10 degrees warmer than normal. The Western half of the country was relatively cool, though the minus departures from normal temperature were not especially large, mostly 3 degrees to 4 degrees. At the close of the week abnormally high temperatures continued in the Eastern States, but a sharp reaction to cooler weather had set in over the Northwest and much of the Midwest, with sub-freezing temperatures reported over some Northwestern areas on the morning of Oct. 10. In the New York City area it was excessively warm during the early part of the week, but cool and fine during the latter half.

The weather was fair and cool today. Temperatures ranged from a low point of 49 degrees to a high of 63 degrees. Partial cloudiness and cooler weather is looked for tonight, with increasing cloudiness followed by rain and cooler temperatures on Saturday.

Overnight at Boston it was 49 to 57 degrees; Baltimore, 45 to 71; Pittsburgh, 39 to 64; Portland, Me., 46 to 54; Chicago, 46 to 65; Cincinnati, 32 to 67; Cleveland, 37 to 57; Detroit, 39 to 57; Milwaukee, 38 to 51; Charleston, 60 to 68; Savannah, 62 to 89; Dallas, 55 to 78; Kansas City, Mo., 55 to 68; Springfield, Ill., 41 to 60; Oklahoma City, 53 to 78; Salt Lake City, 39 to 67, and Seattle, 47 to 65.

Retail Prices Gained in September for Third Consecutive Month, According to Fairchild Publications Index

Retail prices in September recorded a gain of 0.8% as compared with August, and reached the highest monthly index since May 1, 1938, according to the Fairchild Publications retail price index. The index at 90.2 (Jan. 3, 1931—100) also shows an increase of 1.3% above the corresponding period a year ago and a gain of 2.6% above the 1936 low. However, the latest index shows a decline of 6.6% below the 1937 high. Prices have advanced 1.2% since the current low recorded on July 1. The announcement issued by Fairchild Publications, New York, Oct. 12, continued:

For the first time in months each of the major groups tended higher, with home furnishings recording the greatest gain, an advance of 1.1%. As compared with a year ago, however, gains were recorded by women's apparel and home furnishings, with fractional losses recorded by piece goods, men's apparel and infants' wear. Infants' wear, however, showed the greatest advance over the 1936 low, with home furnishings showing the greatest decline below the 1937 high.

For the first time in months not one of the commodities included in the index showed a decline. Most of the commodities represented in the index showed gains. The greatest advances were recorded in floor coverings, with an increase of 3.4%; furs, with a gain of 2.6%; blankets, with an increase of 1.6%, and furniture, with an advance of 1%. Furniture also showed the greatest gain above a year ago, with an increase of 7.6%.

According to A. W. Zelomek, Economist under whose supervision the index is compiled, retail prices have been lagging in the advance as compared with wholesale quotations. The possibilities are that retail prices may show a more accelerated gain after the turn of the year, if the conflict abroad continues.

THE FAIRCHILD PUBLICATIONS RETAIL PRICE INDEX
JAN. 3, 1931=100
Copyright 1939. Fairchild News Service

	May 1, 1933	*Oct.* 1, 1938	*July* 1, 1939	*Aug.* 1, 1939	*Sept.* 1, 1939	*Oct.* 1, 1939
Composite index	69.4	89.0	89.1	89.3	89.5	90.2
Piece goods	65.1	84.5	84.0	84.1	84.1	84.3
Men's apparel	70.7	88.7	88.4	88.4	88.4	88.6
Women's apparel	71.8	89.4	88.9	88.9	89.0	89.5
Infant's wear	76.4	96.5	95.9	95.9	96.0	96.1
Home furnishings	70.2	91.1	90.6	90.6	90.7	91.7
Piece goods:						
Silks	57.4	64.0	63.8	64.2	64.8	65.1
Woolens	69.2	85.3	84.6	84.5	84.0	84.1
Cotton wash goods	68.6	104.1	103.5	103.5	103.6	103.6
Domestics:						
Sheets	65.0	93.5	91.4	91.4	91.1	91.6
Blankets & comfortables	72.9	105.0	102.8	102.8	102.8	104.5
Women's apparel:						
Hosiery	59.2	74.0	74.0	74.0	74.1	74.1
Aprons & house dresses	75.5	104.4	105.4	105.4	105.4	105.4
Corsets and brassieres	83.6	92.5	92.5	92.5	92.5	92.5
Furs	66.8	93.0	90.4	90.4	91.0	93.4
Underwear	69.2	85.6	84.0	84.0	84.0	84.2
Shoes	76.5	86.7	87.2	87.2	87.2	87.2
Men's apparel:						
Hosiery	64.9	87.8	87.6	87.6	87.6	87.6
Underwear	69.6	91.1	91.3	91.3	91.3	91.4
Shirts and Neckwear	74.3	85.7	86.2	86.2	86.2	86.4
Hats and caps	69.7	82.1	82.5	82.5	82.5	82.5
Clothing, incl. overalls	70.1	90.2	89.4	89.5	89.5	90.0
Shoes	76.3	95.0	93.1	93.1	93.4	93.6
Infants' wear:						
Socks	74.0	100.4	100.8	100.8	101.1	101.1
Underwear	74.3	94.2	94.0	94.0	94.0	94.3
Shoes	80.9	94.9	93.0	92.8	92.8	92.8
Furniture	69.4	95.0	95.3	95.4	95.5	96.5
Floor coverings	79.9	110.0	113.9	113.9	114.5	118.4
Musical instruments	50.6	57.4	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.1
Luggage	60.1	75.3	73.9	74.0	74.0	74.5
Elec. household appliances	72.5	82.9	82.0	82.0	82.0	82.0
China	81.5	94.0	94.1	94.0	93.9	93.9

Moody's Commodity Index Off Slightly

Moody's Daily Commodity Index declined from 168.9 a week ago to 167.2 this Friday. The principal individual changes were the decline in steel scrap and the rise in silver prices.

The movement of the index is as follows:

Fri.,	Oct. 6	168.9	Two weeks ago, Sept. 29	168.3
Sat.,	Oct. 7	167.5	Month ago, Sept. 13	167.9
Mon.,	Oct. 9	166.5	Year ago, Oct. 13	142.6
Tues.,	Oct. 10	167.4	1938 High—Jan. 10	152.9
Wed.,	Oct. 11	167.8	Low—June 1	130.1
Thurs.,	Oct. 12	Holiday	1939 High—Sept. 22	172.8
Fri.,	Oct. 13	167.2	Low—Aug. 15	138.4

Revenue Freight Car Loadings in Week Ended Oct. 7 Reaches 834,694 Cars

Loading of revenue freight for the week ended Oct. 7, totaled 834,694 cars, the Association of American Railroads announced on Oct. 12. This was an increase of 132,078 cars or 18.8% above the corresponding week in 1938 and an increase of 22,436 cars or 2.8% above the same week in 1937. Loading of revenue freight for the week of Oct. 7 was an increase of 54 cars above the preceding week. The Association further reported:

Miscellaneous freight loading totaled 330,944 cars, an increase of 1,832 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 52,714 cars above the corresponding week in 1938.

Loading of merchandise less than carload lot freight totaled 159,822 cars, a decrease of 2,582 cars below the preceding week, and a decrease of 1,742 cars below the corresponding week in 1938.

Coal loading amounted to 171,640 cars, an increase of 2,683 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 37,331 cars above the corresponding week in 1938.

Grain and grain products loading totaled 41,182 cars, a decrease of 4,188 cars below the preceding week, and a decrease of 1,313 cars below the corresponding week in 1938. In the Western districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week of Oct. 7, totaled 24,582 cars, a decrease of 3,593 cars below the preceding week, and a decrease of 3,191 cars below the corresponding week in 1938.

Live stock loading amounted to 20,811 cars, an increase of 559 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 1,246 cars above the corresponding week in 1938. In the Western districts alone, loading of live stock for the week of Oct. 7, totaled 17,419 cars, an increase of 1,009 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 1,563 cars above the corresponding week in 1938.

Forest products loading totaled 36,824 cars, a decrease of 292 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 5,027 cars above the corresponding week in 1938.

Ore loading amounted to 62,125 cars, an increase of 1,734 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 33,610 cars above the corresponding week in 1938.

Coke loading amounted to 11,346 cars, an increase of 308 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 5,205 cars above the corresponding week in 1938.

All districts reported increases compared with the corresponding week in 1938. All districts reported increases compared with the corresponding week in 1937 except the Central Western and Southwestern which reported decreases.

	1939	1938	1937
Four weeks in January	2,302,464	2,256,717	2,714,449
Four weeks in February	2,297,388	2,155,536	2,763,457
Four weeks in March	2,390,412	2,222,939	2,986,166
Five weeks in April	2,832,248	2,649,960	3,712,906
Four weeks in May	2,371,893	2,185,822	3,098,632
Four weeks in June	2,483,189	2,170,778	2,962,219
Five weeks in July	3,214,554	2,861,821	3,794,249
Four weeks in August	2,689,161	2,392,071	3,100,590
Five weeks in September	3,844,358	3,243,511	4,013,282
Week ended Oct. 7	834,694	702,616	812,258
Total	25,260,361	22,841,771	29,958,208

The first 18 major railroads to report for the week ended Oct. 7, 1939 loaded a total of 382,936 cars of revenue freight on their own lines, compared with 389,068 cars in the preceding week and 328,216 cars in the seven days ended Oct. 8, 1938. A comparative table follows:

REVENUE FREIGHT LOADED AND RECEIVED FROM CONNECTIONS
(Number of Cars)

	Loaded on Own Lines Weeks Ended—			*Received from Connections Weeks Ended—*		
	Oct. 7 1939	*Sept.* 30 1939	*Oct.* 8 1938	*Oct.* 7 1939	*Sept.* 30 1939	*Oct.* 8 1938
Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe Ry	23,596	23,434	21,728	7,047	6,569	6,117
Baltimore & Ohio RR	36,173	36,832	28,178	19,244	19,155	16,295
Chesapeake & Ohio Ry	28,496	29,117	24,489	12,953	12,082	10,985
Chicago Burlington & Quincy RR	18,816	18,057	17,955	10,594	10,314	8,569
Chicago Milw. St. Paul & Pac. Ry	24,480	24,190	20,999	10,560	9,817	8,528
Chicago & North Western Ry	17,500	17,946	15,585	13,880	13,250	11,004
Gulf Coast Lines	2,371	2,357	2,366	1,719	1,600	1,291
International Great Northern RR	2,005	2,128	2,240	2,154	2,085	1,920
Missouri-Kansas-Texas RR	4,967	5,349	4,929	3,023	3,149	2,849
Missouri Pacific RR	17,845	18,475	15,977	10,175	10,709	8,944
New York Central Lines	46,378	45,816	37,207	48,686	47,919	40,533
New York Chicago & St. Louis Ry	7,261	7,456	5,513	11,855	11,999	9,479
Norfolk & Western Ry	27,250	28,446	22,626	5,380	5,494	4,451
Pennsylvania RR	73,112	76,792	60,054	48,948	48,304	39,965
Pere Marquette Ry	6,512	6,618	5,574	6,437	6,465	5,595
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie RR	7,057	7,187	4,979	7,187	8,448	5,884
Southern Pacific Lines	32,714	32,825	31,882	9,677	9,022	8,296
Wabash Ry	6,403	6,061	5,935	9,843	9,768	8,515
Total	382,936	389,068	328,216	239,362	236,149	199,220

TOTAL LOADINGS AND RECEIPTS FROM CONNECTIONS
(Number of Cars)

	Weeks Ended—		
	Oct. 7, 1939	*Sept.* 30, 1939	*Oct.* 8, 1938
Chicago Rock Island & Pacific	28,196	28,521	27,634
Illinois Central System	40,283	39,926	35,171
St. Louis-San Francisco	15,727	16,029	14,784
Total	84,206	84,476	77,589

In the following we undertake to show also the loadings for separate roads and systems for the week ended Sept. 30, 1939. During this period 105 roads showed increases when compared with the same week last year.

REVENUE FREIGHT LOADED AND RECEIVED FROM CONNECTIONS (NUMBER OF CARS)—WEEK ENDED SEPT. 30

Railroads	Total Revenue Freight Loaded			Total Loads Received from Connections	
	1939	1938	1937	1939	1938
Eastern District—					
Ann Arbor	671	726	564	1,441	1,103
Bangor & Aroostook	1,167	879	1,592	238	146
Boston & Maine	8,654	6,139	8,773	11,492	9,989
Chicago Indianapolis & Louisv	1,814	1,844	1,937	2,605	2,142
Central Indiana	27	20	33	61	61
Central Vermont	1,346	794	1,469	2,371	2,767
Delaware & Hudson	6,023	4,798	6,188	9,140	10,691
Delaware Lackawanna & West	11,360	9,939	11,064	7,747	5,793
Detroit & Mackinac	483	608	490	177	145
Detroit Toledo & Ironton	2,358	1,534	1,703	1,481	1,094
Detroit & Toledo Shore Line	315	245	294	3,378	2,782
Erie	14,667	12,320	14,525	15,023	12,279
Grand Trunk Western	4,534	4,241	5,171	8,225	6,603
Lehigh & Hudson River	135	122	194	2,159	2,016
Lehigh & New England	2,231	1,867	1,873	1,688	1,042
Lehigh Valley	10,155	9,429	9,833	7,097	6,944
Maine Central	2,977	2,476	3,174	2,215	2,292
Monongahela	5,026	3,645	5,138	262	223
Montour	2,253	2,028	2,399	32	33
New York Central Lines	45,816	35,962	47,416	47,919	39,591
N. Y. N. H. & Hartford	11,164	7,997	11,436	13,524	10,954
New York Ontario & Western	1,217	1,492	1,458	2,060	1,746
N. Y. Chicago & St. Louis	7,466	5,591	5,315	11,999	9,671
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie	7,541	5,508	7,297	8,094	5,585
Pere Marquette	6,618	5,430	6,873	6,465	5,005
Pittsburgh & Shawmut	654	287	491	51	44
Pittsburgh Shawmut & North	527	339	390	288	173
Pittsburgh & West Virginia	1,176	926	1,251	1,766	1,324
Rutland	756	528	725	1,148	685
Wabash	6,061	5,675	6,120	9,768	7,923
Wheeling & Lake Erie	4,652	3,898	4,934	3,842	2,746
Total	169,844	137,287	170,120	183,756	153,654
Alleghany District—					
Akron Canton & Youngstown	531	451	488	1,001	820
Baltimore & Ohio	36,832	28,636	36,009	19,155	15,301
Bessemer & Lake Erie	5,254	3,699	5,427	2,452	1,452
Buffalo Creek & Gauley	335	406	403	6	6
Cambria & Indiana	1,683	1,104	1,525	23	11
Central RR. of New Jersey	7,794	6,487	7,646	12,886	11,042
Cornwall	660	603	540	50	41
Cumberland & Pennsylvania	270	254	285	35	40
Ligonier Valley	198	125	179	40	33
Long Island	700	1,087	677	3,190	2,766
Penn-Reading Seashore Lines	1,584	1,229	1,423	2,042	1,282
Pennsylvania System	76,792	61,395	72,917	48,304	37,555
Reading Co	15,565	13,255	15,505	18,874	15,169
Union (Pittsburgh)	16,230	5,976	14,927	5,351	2,938
West Virginia Northern.*	22	26	49	1	0
Western Maryland	4,349	3,302	3,834	7,186	5,114
Total	168,799	128,395	161,834	120,596	93,570
Pocahontas District—					
Chesapeake & Ohio	29,117	24,168	25,512	12,082	10,651
Norfolk & Western	28,446	22,747	26,205	5,494	5,004
Virginian	5,184	4,334	5,214	1,308	980
Total	62,747	51,249	56,931	18,884	16,635
Southern District—					
Alabama Tennessee & Northern	310	215	264	185	195
Atl. & W. P.—W. RR. of Ala	877	823	831	1,618	1,581
Atlanta Birmingham & Coast	642	608	669	867	816
Atlantic Coast Line	8,246	8,477	10,015	4,786	4,416
Central of Georgia	4,022	4,171	4,332	3,264	2,635
Charleston & Western Carolina	485	424	454	1,115	1,012
Clinchfield	1,542	1,343	1,564	2,283	1,701
Columbus & Greenville	538	556	521	386	331
Durham & Southern	171	191	188	451	451
Florida East Coast	525	465	494	756	658
Gainsville Midland	46	38	62	126	99
Georgia	1,008	965	997	1,677	1,604
Georgia & Florida	366	314	455	478	437
Gulf Mobile & Northern	1,905	2,054	2,253	1,479	1,071
Illinois Central System	28,013	24,840	28,300	12,672	10,288
Louisville & Nashville	25,910	23,061	24,876	5,893	5,384
Macon Dublin & Savannah	175	170	162	504	391
Mississippi Central	230	225	236	345	331
Southern District—(Concl.)					
Mobile & Ohio	1,867	2,030	2,496	2,537	2,380
Nashville Chattanooga & St. L	3,215	2,932	3,080	2,781	2,595
Norfolk Southern	1,095	1,234	1,427	1,086	1,191
Piedmont Northern	474	398	393	1,340	1,092
Richmond Fred. & Potomac	431	401	353	3,391	3,256
Seaboard Air Line	8,593	8,219	9,481	4,953	3,823
Southern System	23,632	21,495	23,588	16,438	14,265
Tennessee Central	472	465	492	783	781
Winston-Salem Southbound	161	202	185	848	870
Total	114,952	106,316	118,168	73,042	63,654
Northwestern District—					
Chicago & North Western	22,895	18,277	21,257	13,250	11,066
Chicago Great Western	2,790	2,543	30,071	3,652	3,367
Chicago Milw. St. P. & Pacific	23,534	20,716	22,780	9,817	8,424
Chicago St. P. Minn. & Omaha	5,061	3,869	4,729	4,398	3,688
Duluth Missabe & I. R	14,103	7,108	16,826	215	169
Duluth South Shore & Atlantic	1,748	985	1,118	483	342
Elgin Joliet & Eastern	8,058	5,748	8,217	5,912	4,319
Ft. Dodge Des Moines & South	559	509	550	199	201
Great Northern	25,552	18,454	27,939	3,353	2,892
Green Bay & Western	874	684	717	648	505
Lake Superior & Ishpeming	3,452	1,254	2,856	89	58
Minneapolis & St. Louis	2,303	2,150	2,025	2,263	2,378
Minn. St. Paul & S. S. M	8,299	6,258	7,566	2,676	2,261
Northern Pacific	12,265	11,178	13,615	4,102	3,379
Spokane International	274	280	291	326	337
Spokane Portland & Seattle	1,673	1,811	2,165	1,759	1,347
Total	133,440	101,824	135,722	53,143	44,733
Central Western District—					
Atch. Top. & Santa Fe System	23,434	21,467	26,366	6,569	6,148
Alton	3,294	3,113	3,589	2,948	2,292
Bingham & Garfield	382	365	598	90	42
Chicago Burlington & Quincy	18,057	16,978	19,556	10,314	8,582
Chicago & Illinois Midland	2,036	1,661	1,905	791	591
Chicago Rock Island & Pacific	13,867	13,907	14,624	9,733	8,176
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	3,102	2,491	3,507	2,842	2,514
Colorado & Southern	927	798	1,024	1,532	1,313
Denver & Rio Grande Western	4,054	3,514	4,529	4,018	3,058
Denver & Salt Lake	1,048	1,028	1,189	17	28
Fort Worth & Denver City	1,155	1,272	1,354	1,161	1,114
Illinois Terminal	2,071	1,849	2,153	1,847	1,275
Missouri-Illinois	1,393	469	705	424	380
Nevada Northern	1,917	1,531	1,999	126	127
North Western Pacific	849	713	1,078	538	390
Peoria & Pekin Union	10	16	158	0	0
Southern Pacific (Pacific)	26,653	24,695	27,170	5,258	4,929
Toledo Peoria & Western	424	409	334	1,492	1,258
Union Pacific System	16,859	14,969	17,536	10,849	9,727
Utah	461	427	657	12	12
Western Pacific	1,942	1,903	2,030	3,065	2,667
Total	123,935	113,575	132,061	63,626	54,623
Southwestern District—					
Burlington-Rock Island	221	158	205	398	361
Fort Smith & Western x	0	294	296	0	227
Gulf Coast Lines	2,357	2,422	2,888	1,600	1,395
International-Great Northern	2,128	2,147	2,846	2,085	1,693
Kansas Oklahoma & Gulf	377	256	266	1,081	980
Kansas City Southern	2,070	1,946	2,321	2,142	1,819
Louisiana & Arkansas	2,201	2,076	1,615	1,589	1,256
Louisiana Arkansas & Texas	a	a	396	a	a
Litchfield & Madison	410	289	284	927	803
Midland Valley	918	872	912	202	349
Missouri & Arkansas	283	284	216	342	315
Missouri-Kansas-Texas Lines	5,349	5,009	7,043	3,149	2,945
Missouri Pacific	18,521	16,680	19,342	10,709	8,965
Quanah Acme & Pacific	189	108	97	117	94
St. Louis-San Francisco	9,749	9,343	10,915	5,051	4,706
St. Louis Southwestern	3,524	3,495	4,144	2,181	2,220
Texas & New Orleans	7,536	7,589	8,554	3,255	2,810
Texas & Pacific	4,968	5,004	6,402	3,946	3,411
Wichita Falls & Southern	203	270	271	98	43
Wetherford M. W. & N. W	19	20	12	41	30
Total	60,923	58,262	59,025	38,913	34,422

Note—Previous year's figures revised. * Previous figures. x Discontinued Jan. 24, 1939. a Included in Louisiana & Arkansas, effective July 1, 1939.

Wholesale Commodity Prices Declined 0.6 of Point During Week Ended Oct. 7, According to "Annalist"

According to the "Annalist," commodity prices declined further during the week ended Oct. 7, largely because of "peace" rumors. The "Annalist" index closed at 80.9% of the 1926 base on Oct. 7, the lowest since the war began and 0.6 of a point below the previous week. The announcement of the "Annalist" went on to say:

Wheat and corn were sharply lower, reflecting small export demand. Cotton and other textiles moved lower. The more specualtive items, such as rubber, cocoa, and hides likewise declined, although liquidation was not urgent. Copper was an important exception to the general trend and prices rose to the highest level since September, 1937.

"ANNALIST" WEEKLY INDEX OF WHOLESALE COMMODITY PRICES
(1926=100)

	Oct. 7, 1939	*Sept.* 30, 1939	*Oct.* 8, 1938
Farm products	75.2	77.1	78.9
Food products	71.4	73.5	72.9
Textile products	74.4	72.9	58.9
Fuels	86.8	84.7	85.2
Metals	99.2	98.5	97.0
Building materials	70.8	70.8	69.0
Chemicals	85.4	85.4	87.1
Miscellaneous	75.6	76.3	71.5
All commodities	80.9	81.5	80.3

Wholesale Commodity Prices Declined During Week Ended Oct. 7, According to National Fertilizer Association

For the first time in two months, the wholesale commodity price index of the National Fertilizer Association, in the week ended Oct. 7, recorded a decline, dropping to 76.7% from 76.9% in the preceding week. A month ago the index (based on the 1926-28 average of 100%) registered 75.5%; a year ago, 73.2%, and two years ago, 84.3%. The lowest point reached this year, and also the lowest since 1934, was 70.3% in the week of Aug. 12. The announcement by the Association, dated Oct. 9, continued:

The trend of prices of industrial commodities was generally upward last week but foods and farm products declined. Although it was the third consecutive decline in the food price average, it is still well above the level which prevailed prior to September. With cotton, grains, and livestock all moving downward the farm product average declined moderately. A new high point for the year was recorded by the fuel average, reflecting higher gasoline prices. Higher quotations for wool, yarns, burlap, and hemp took the textile index to a new high for the year. The chemical and drug and fertilizer material indexes were also at the year's high points. In the metal group higher price levels for copper and steel scrap more than offset declines for silver and tin, resulting in a rise in the group average. Declines occurred in the indexes representing the prices of building materials and miscellaneous commodities.

Declines in price series included in the index outnumbered advances, 41 to 32; in the preceding week there were 30 declines and 40 advances; in the second preceding week there were 19 declines and 44 advances.

WEEKLY WHOLESALE COMMODITY PRICE INDEX
Compiled by the National Fertilizer Association (1926-1928=100)

Per Cent Each Group Bears to the Total Index	*Group*	*Latest Week Oct.* 7, 1939	*Preced'g Week Sept.* 30, 1939	*Month Ago Sept.* 9, 1939	*Year Ago Oct.* 8, 1938
25.3	Foods	74.4	75.1	75.3	72.2
	Fats and Oils	53.7	57.0	57.3	57.5
	Cottonseed oil	64.9	66.9	70.2	74.2
23.0	Farm products	62.8	63.2	65.2	64.9
	Cotton	48.8	49.4	52.7	47.5
	Grains	59.2	60.8	66.2	49.9
	Livestock	64.1	64.5	67.3	73.3
17.3	Fuels	80.5*	80.0r	78.0	77.2
10.8	Miscellaneous commodities	88.0	88.2	79.5	77.3
8.2	Textiles	72.9*	72.1	64.5	58.9
7.1	Metals	93.9	93.6	91.4	89.8
6.1	Building materials	85.3	85.5	83.9	81.3
1.3	Chemicals and drugs	93.8*	92.4	92.1	93.4
.3	Fertilizer materials	73.9*	72.5	69.2	70.4
.3	Fertilizers	77.2	77.2	77.7	78.1
.3	Farm machinery	95.0	95.0	95.0	97.3
100.0	All groups combined	76.7	76.9	75.5	73.2

* 1939 high point. r Revised

Wholesale Commodity Prices Declined During Week Ended Oct. 7 for First Time Since Mid-August, According to Department of Labor Index

The first decline in the Bureau of Labor Statistics' index of wholesale commodity prices since mid-August occurred during the first week of October, Commissioner Lubin announced Oct. 12. "Weakening prices for farm products and foods largely accounted for the decline," Mr. Lubin said. "The Bureau's all-commodity index dropped 0.6% from 79.5% of the 1926 average for the week ended Sept. 30 to 79.0 for the week ended Oct. 7." The Commissioner added:

Primarily, as a result of lower prices for agricultural commodities, coffee, copra, hides, raw silk, crude rubber, and tankage, the raw materials group index decreased nearly 2% during the week. Minor declines were recorded in the indexes for semi-manufactured commodities, finished products, and "all commodities other than farm products." Average prices for "all commodities other than farm products and foods" continued to gain.

The largest group decline was registered for farm products, with sharp decreases reported in prices for grains, livestock, and vegetables. Prices for cotton, eggs, and wool averaged higher. Food prices at wholesale also dropped during the week, particularly meats, cereals, coffee, lard, sugar, and vegetable oils.

Falling prices for fats and oils offset last week's gain in the chemicals and drugs group and brought the index down to the mid-September level.

Lower prices for bar silver and pig tin resulted in a minor decline in the metals and metal products group index.

The index for the hides and leather products group rose to the highest level reached since the Fall of 1937. Higher prices for leather, shoes, and belting were responsible for the advance.

A sharp advance in prices of lumber caused the building materials group index to increase during the week.

Pronounced advances in prices of hemp, sisal, burlap, rope, and cordage, together with continued increases in prices of woolen and worsted goods and cotton goods, caused the textile products group index to rise to its point reached in the past 2 years.

The fuel and lighting materials group index increased as a result of higher prices for coal, coke, and Pennsylvania gasoline.

Prices of cattle feed and crude rubber fell during the week. Paper and pulp and cylinder oils advanced.

The following tables show (1) Index numbers for the main groups of commodities for the past 5 weeks and the percentage changes from Sept. 9 and 30 to Oct. 7, 1939. (2) Percentage changes in indexes of important subgroups from Sept. 30 to Oct. 7, 1939.

(1926=100)

Commodity Groups	Oct. 7 1939	Sept. 30 1939	Sept. 23 1939	Sept. 16 1939	Sept. 9 1939	Percentage Changes from— Sept. 30, 1939 to Oct. 7, 1939	Sept. 9, 1939 to Oct. 7, 1939
All commodities	79.0	79.5	79.5	79.3	78.4	—0.6	+0.8
Farm products	66.8	69.3	69.5	69.7	68.1	—3.6	—1.9
Foods	72.9	74.4	75.1	75.5	74.5	—2.0	—2.1
Hides and leather products	105.2	*104.1	*100.4	*98.3	*96.0	+1.1	+9.6
Textile products	73.8	73.4	72.3	71.4	68.4	+0.5	+7.9
Fuel and lighting materials	74.8	74.4	74.2	74.1	74.0	+0.5	+1.1
Metals and metal products	95.1	95.2	95.3	94.9	94.6	—0.1	+0.5
Building materials	91.8	91.2	91.0	90.7	90.1	+0.7	+119
Chemicals and drugs	77.9	78.5	77.9	77.1	75.9	—0.8	+2.6
Housefurnishing goods	89.1	89.1	88.8	87.1	87.0	----	+2.4
Miscellaneous	77.1	76.7	76.6	76.1	76.1	+0.5	+1.3
Raw materials	71.7	73.1	73.0	73.0	71.8	—1.9	—0.1
Semi-manufactured articles	83.5	83.7	83.3	82.0	79.7	—0.2	+4.8
Finished products	82.3	82.4	82.5	82.3	81.9	—0.1	+0.5
All commodities other than farm products	81.7	81.8	81.7	81.4	80.7	—0.1	+1.2
All commodities other than farm products and foods	83.7	83.3	83.0	82.4	81.7	+0.5	+2.4

* Revised.

PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN WHOLESALE PRICES INDEXES OF IMPORTANT SUBGROUPS FROM SEPT. 30 TO OCT. 7, 1939

Increases		*Decreases*	
Other textile products	5.0	Livestock and poultry	7.5
Lumber	2.0	Grains	7.4
Shoes	1.9	Cattle feed	4.7
Other miscellaneous	1.5	Meats	4.1
Paper and pulp	1.4	Crude rubber	3.4
Other leather products	1.3	Other foods	2.2
Anthracite	1.2	Fertilizer materials	1.7
Drugs and pharmaceuticals	1.2	Non-ferrous metals	1.6
Woolen and worsted goods	1.0	Fruits and vegetables	1.3
Other building materials	0.8	Cereal products	1.1
Bituminous coal	0.8	Chemicals	1.1
Coke	0.7	Hides and skins	0.9
Petroleum pro lucts	0.7	Silk and rayon	0.9

The following regarding commodity prices in the previous week ended Sept. 30 is from Commissioner Lubin's announcement issued Oct. 5:

During the last week of September the Bureau of Labor Statistics' index of wholesale commodity prices remained at 79.5% of the 1926 average, the level of the preceding week. Continued advances in prices of hides, skins, and textiles were counterbalanced by lower prices for livestock, meats, and nonferrous metals. Each of the commodity groups is substantially above its level of a month ago. The increases range from about 2% for fuel and lighting materials, building materials, and metals to more than 10% for farm products and hides and leather products.

Average wholesale prices of raw materials and semi-manufactured commodities were slightly higher while finished products declined fractionally. The hides and leather products group index, which was up by 1.6% continued to advance largely because of higher prices for skins and shoes.

The index for the textile products group rose by 1.5% to the highest level reached in the past 2 years. Higher prices for cotton goods, silk and rayon, woolen and worsted goods, burlap, and hemp contributed largely to the advance.

The chemical and drug group index rose nearly 1% as a result of higher prices for fats, oils, and tankage. Fuel and lighting materials rose fractionally because of slight advances in prices of coal and a substantial gain in prices of Pennsylvania gasoline. Continued advances in prices of bedding resulted in a minor increase in the house-furnishing goods group index.

Food prices at wholesale declined nearly 1%. Farm products dropped 0.3%. Sharp decrease were reported in prices of livestock, meats, citrus fruits, peanuts, dried beans, onions, lard, pepper, and tallow.

Metals and metal product prices averaged slightly lower because of a pronounced decrease in quicksilver. Quotations were higher for scrap steel, bar silver, and antimony. Advancing prices for lumber and paint materials caused the index for building materials to rise fractionally. Average prices of crude rubber and cattle feed dropped sharply, while paper and pulp and cylinder oils advanced.

Further Increase in September in Department Store Sales Reported by Board of Governors of Federal Reserve System

In an announcement issued Oct. 9 the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System state that "department store sales showed a further considerable increase in September, and the Board's seasonally adjusted index advanced to 92, the highest point reached since the autumn of 1937. The index is shown below for the last three months and for September, 1938:

INDEX OF DEPARTMENT STORE SALES
1923-1925 Average = 100

	Sept., 1939	Aug., 1939	July, 1939	Sept., 1938
Adjusted for seasonal variation	92	89	86	86
Without seasonal adjustment	97	69	60	91

Sales in September were 8% larger than in September, 1938, and the total for the first nine months of the year was 4% above last year, according to the Board, which presented the following compilation:

REPORT BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS

Federal Reserve Districts	Percentage Change from a Year Ago *September	9 Months	Number of Stores Reporting	Number of Cities Included
Boston	+15	+3	49	29
New York	+5	+1	58	30
Philadelphia	+10	+6	28	12
Cleveland	+10	+7	22	11
Richmond	+7	+4	52	25
Atlanta	+7	+9	21	14
Chicago	+6	+6	36	31
St. Louis	+5	+6	33	16
Minneapolis	+6	+4	36	17
Kansas City	+2	+1	23	16
Dallas	—2	----	19	9
San Francisco	+13	+4	93	32
Total	+8	+4	520	242

* September figures preliminary; in most cities the month had the same number of business days this year and last year, but in September this year there were five days as compared with four a year ago.

Electric Output for Week Ended Oct. 7, 1939, 14.4% Above a Year Ago

The Edison Electric Institute in its current weekly report estimated that production of electricity by the electric light and power industry of the United States for the week ended Oct. 7, 1939, was 2,465,230,000 kwh. The current week's output is 14.4% above the output of the corresponding week of 1938, when production totaled 2,154,449,000 kwh. The output for the week ended Sept. 30, 1939, was estimated to be 2,469,689,000 kwh., an increase of 14.4% over the like week a year ago.

PERCENTAGE INCREASE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR

Major Geographic Regions	Week Ended Oct. 7, 1939	Week Ended Sept. 30, 1939	Week Ended Sept. 23, 1939	Week Ended Sept. 16, 1939
New England	x20.8	x30.5	x37.9	11.3
Middle Atlantic	14.7	14.7	7.5	8.3
Central Industrial	17.3	17.9	15.8	13.6
West Central	18.1	8.4	12.4	9.4
Southern States	11.1	12.6	15.3	11.1
Rocky Mountain	24.1	24.9	18.8	14.6
Pacific Coast	6.5	5.9	9.1	5.6
Total United States	14.4	15.5	13.7	10.4

x Reflects hurricane condition in 1938.

DATA FOR RECENT WEEKS (THOUSANDS OF KILOWATT-HOURS

Week Ended	1939	1938	Percent Change 1939 from 1938	1937	1932	1929
July 1	2,300,268	2,014,702	+14.2	2,238,268	1,456,961	1,723,428
July 8	2,077,956	1,881,298	+10.5	2,096,266	1,341,730	1,592,075
July 15	2,324,181	2,084,457	+11.5	2,298,005	1,415,704	1,711,625
July 22	2,294,588	2,084,763	+10.1	2,258,776	1,433,993	1,727,225
July 29	2,341,822	2,093,907	+11.8	2,256,335	1,440,386	1,723,031
Aug. 5	2,325,085	2,115,847	+9.9	2,261,725	1,426,986	1,724,728
Aug. 12	2,333,403	2,133,641	+9.4	2,300,547	1,415,122	1,729,667
Aug. 19	2,367,646	2,138,517	+10.7	2,304,032	1,431,910	1,733,110
Aug. 26	2,354,750	2,134,057	+10.3	2,294,713	1,436,440	1,750,056
Sept. 2	2,357,203	2,148,954	+9.7	2,320,982	1,464,700	1,761,594
Sept. 9	2,289,960	2,048,360	+11.8	2,154,276	1,423,977	1,674,588
Sept. 16	2,444,371	2,214,775	+10.4	2,280,792	1,476,442	1,806,259
Sept. 23	2,448,888	2,154,218	+13.7	2,265,748	1,490,863	1,792,131
Sept. 30	2,469,689	2,139,142	+15.5	2,275,724	1,499,459	1,777,854
Oct. 7	2,465,230	2,154,449	+14.4	2,280,065	1,506,219	1,819,276
Oct. 14		2,182,751		2,276,123	1,507,503	1,806,403

DATA FOR RECENT MONTHS (THOUSANDS OF KILOWATT-HOURS)

Month of	1939	1938	Percent Change 1939 from 1938	1937	1932	1929
January	10,246,886	9,300,383	+10.2	9,785,174	7,041,926	7,585,334
February	9,313,092	8,405,129	+10.8	8,922,551	6,502,755	6,850,855
March	10,188,587	9,137,970	+11.5	9,930,252	6,787,923	7,380,263
April	9,572,242	8,617,372	+11.1	9,589,639	6,320,551	7,285,359
May	9,979,099	8,800,414	+13.4	9,699,161	6,240,381	7,486,635
June	10,155,314	8,934,086	+13.7	9,791,569	6,178,781	7,220,279
July	10,261,275	9,262,484	+10.8	10,074,083	6,175,627	7,484,727
August		9,894,489		10,366,839	6,339,283	7,773,878
September		9,593,670		9,962,122	6,277,419	7,523,395
October		9,975,343		10,111,605	6,596,023	8,133,485
November		10,005,534		9,534,868	6,488,507	7,681,822
December		10,524,626		9,719,582	6,625,298	7,871,121
Total		112451 500		117487 445	77,574,474	90,277,135

Secretary of Labor Perkins Reports Contra-Seasonal Gain of 8% in Building Permit Valuations from July to August—Total Construction 22% Above August, 1938

Contrary to the usual seasonal trend, the value of buildings for which permits were issued in August showed a sizable gain (8%) as compared with July, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins reported on Sept. 30. "The most important increase occurred in new residential buildings which showed a gain of 21%," Miss Perkins said. "The value of additions, alterations and repairs increased 12%. There was, however, a decline of 18% in the permit valuation for new non-residential buildings." Secretary Perkins added:

As compared with August, 1938, the increases were even more pronounced. The permit valuation for new residential buildings showed a gain of 34%, an increase of 3% for new non-residential buildings, and a gain of 18% for additions, alterations and repairs. There was a rise of 22% in the permit valuation for total building construction. These data are based on reports received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from 2,087 cities of the United States having an aggregate population of 60,113,000.

During the first eight months of 1939, permits were issued in cities reporting to the Bureau for buildings valued at $1,405,749,000, an increase of 26% as compared with the corresponding period of 1938. The value of new residential buildings showed an increase of 38% over this period. The value of new non-residential buildings showed a gain of 18%, while additions, alterations, and repairs showed a rise of 9%.

In making available the report the Department of Labor also had the following to say:

The percentage change from July to August, 1939 in the permit valuation of the various classes of building construction is indicated in the following table for 2,067 cities having a population of 1,000 or over.

Class of Construction	Change from July to Aug., 1939	
	All Cities	Excl. N. Y. City
New residential	+20.9%	+15.4%
New non-residential	—18.1%	—23.1%
Additions, alterations, repairs	+11.8%	+9.8%
Total	+7.5%	+2.1%

Permits issued during August provided for 30,969 family-dwelling units. Of these, 7,960 were in projects under the jurisdiction of the United States Housing Authority. July permits provided for 25,646 units, of which 5,567 were in United States Housing Authority projects.

The percentage change in the permit valuation from August, 1938, by class of construction, is given below for the same 2,087 cities:

Class of Construction	Change from Aug., 1938 to Aug., 1939	
	All Cities	Excl. N. Y. City
New residential	+33.6%	+49.3%
New non-residential	+3.0%	+0.2%
Additions, alterations, repairs	+18.1%	+15.0%
Total	+22.4%	+27.8%

Compared with August, 1938, there was an increase of 34% in the number of family dwelling units provided.

The changes occurring between the first eight months of 1939 and the like period of 1938 are indicated below, by class of construction:

Class of Construction	Change from First 8 Mos. of 1938 to First 8 Months of 1939	
	All Cities	Excl. N. Y. City
New residential	+38.3%	+59.0%
New non-residential	+17.5%	+31.2%
Additions, alterations, repairs	+9.4%	+13.0%
Total	+26.4%	+40.4%

The data collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics include contracts awarded by Federal and State Governments in addition to private and municipal construction. For August, 1939 Federal and State construction amounted to $30,770,000 for July, 1939 to $21,579,000, and for August, 1938 to $16,347,000.

Permits were issued during August for the following important building projects: In Boston, Mass., for a USHA housing project to cost nearly $3,400,000; in Newark, N. J., for a USHA housing project to cost nearly $2,000,000; in Long Branch, N. J., for USHA housing project to cost over $400,000; in Buffalo, N.Y., for factory buildings to cost over $2,000,000 in New York City—in the Borough of the Bronx, for apartment houses to cost nearly $800,000; in the Borough of Brooklyn, for one-family dwellings to cost over $1,250,000 and for apartment houses to cost over $1,500,000; in the Borough of Manhattan, for apartment houses to cost nearly $4,000,000 and for store and mercantile buildings to cost over $1,000,000; in the Borough of Queens, for one-family dwellings to cost nearly $2,700,000 and for apartment houses to cost over $6,000,000; in Scarsdale, N. Y., for apartment houses to cost over $600,000; in Chester, Pa., for factory buildings to cost nearly $500,000; in Harrisburg, Pa., for a State office building to cost approximately $1,000,000; in Philadelphia, Pa., for one-family dwellings to cost over $1,500,000; in Chicago, Ill., for one-family dwellings to cost over $1,000,000. for a USHA housing project to cost nearly $7,000,000, and for an Armory building to cost over $1,000,000; in Dearborn, Mich., for one-family dwellings to cost nearly $600,000 and for apartment houses to cost over $700,000; in Detroit, Mich., for one-family dwellings to cost over $3,750,000; in Eash Lansing, Mich., for a College gymnasium to cost nearly $900,000; in Cleveland, Ohio, for school buildings to cost nearly $2,000,000; in Warren, Ohio, for a USHA housing project to cost over $800,000; in Washington, D. C., for one-family dwellings to cost over $1,300,000; in Miami, Fla. for one-family dwellings to cost nearly $800,000 and for a USHA housing project to cost approximately $800,000; in Orlando, Fla., for a USHA housing project to cost more than $350,000; in West Palm Beach, Fla., for a USHA housing project to cost over $600,000; in Fort Lauderdale, Fla., for a USHA housing project to cost nearly $400,000; in Macon, Ga., for two USHA housing projects to cost over $1,300,000; in Rome, Ga., for two USHA housing projects to cost over $700,000; in Baltimore, Md., for factory buildings to cost over $300,000; in Raleigh, N. C., for a USHA housing project to cost over $700,000; in Wilmington, N. C., for a USHA housing project to cost over $700,000; in Charleston, W. Va., for a USHA housing project to cost over $1,000,000; in Birmingham, Ala., for a USHA housing project to cost nearly $3,000,000; in Mobile, Ala. for a USHA housing project to cost over $900,000; in Frankfort, Ky., for a USHA housing project to cost nearly $300,000; in New Orleans, La., for a USHA housing project to cost nearly $2,500,000; in Houston, Tex., for one-family dwellings to cost over $900,000; in Los Angeles, Calif., for one-family dwellings to cost over $3,250,000 and for apartment houses to cost more than $800,000; in San Francisco, Calif., for one-family dwellings to cost nearly $800,000 and for school buildings to csot more than $800,000; and in Burbank, Calif., for one-family dwellings to cost nearly $600,000.

TABLE 1—PERMIT VALUATION OF BUILDING CONSTRUCTION, TOGETHER WITH THE NUMBER OF FAMILIES PROVIDED FOR IN NEW DWELLINGS, IN 2,087 IDENTICAL CITIES IN NINE REGIONS OF THE UNITED STATES, AS SHOWN BY PERMITS ISSUED, AUGUST, 1939

Geographic Division	No. of Cities	New Residential Buildings					
		Permit Valuation, Aug., 1939	Percentage Change from— July, 1939	Percentage Change from— Aug., 1938	No. of Families Provided for Aug., '39	Percentage Change from— July, 1939	Percentage Change from— Aug., 1938
All divisions	2,087	$116612085	+20.9	+33.6	30,969	+20.8	+33.5
New England	138	$7,555,269	+60.4	+101.3	1,898	+71.6	+121.2
Middle Atlantic	538	29,215,572	+7.3	—5.8	6,857	+7.1	—14.1
East North Central	451	27,173,757	+47.4	+81.3	6,084	+47.8	—97.5
West North Central	203	4,835,110	—4.7	+3.8	1,365	—2.7	+2.3
South Atlantic	244	16,664,068	+19.7	+86.3	5,028	+30.6	+89.2
East South Central	78	5,599,357	+98.4	+276.2	1,836	+89.5	+249.7
West South Central	121	8,059,571	—13.0	+40.3	2,672	—20.4	+40.1
Mountain	97	2,237,133	—1.9	+25.1	698	—0.9	+15.0
Pacific	217	15,272,248	+20.4	+2.2	4,531	+21.1	+6.6

Geographic Division	New Non-Residential Buildings			Total Building Construction (Including Alterations and Repairs)			Population (Census of 1930)
	Permit Valuation, Aug., 1939	Percentage Change from— July, 1939	Percentage Change from— Aug., 1938	Permit Valuation, Aug., 1939	Percentage Change from— July, 1939	Percentage Change from— Aug., 1938	
	$			$			
All divisions	45,495,948	—18.1	+3.0	194,906,276	+7.5	+22.4	60,113,274
New England	1,652,209	—69.9	—73.8	11,747,059	—10.2	—9.0	5,503,321
Mid. Atlantic	14,358,160	+31.6	+101.1	53,522,250	+15.6	+18.1	18,554,686
E. No. Central	12,592,620	+9.6	+41.9	46,448,686	+30.9	+60.6	14,758,552
W. No. Central	2,333,102	—9.0	—14.0	9,594,757	—6.2	—0.6	4,563,167
South Atlantic	4,129,212	—69.3	+2.6	23,702,465	—22.1	+48.7	5,043,331
E. So. Central	1,302,571	+9.9	—26.4	8,108,205	+68.0	+93.5	1,913,586
W. So. Central	2,255,132	—4.4	—50.2	12,475,908	—7.2	+4.7	3,233,009
Mountain	1,245,102	+26.8	—10.7	4,241,388	—8.5	+9.7	1,217,539
Pacific	5,627,840	—12.1	—24.0	25,065,558	+9.6	—5.4	5,326,083

Three Percent Increase Noted in Bank Debits

Debits to individual accounts, as reported by banks in leading cities for the week ended Oct. 4 aggregated $9,140,000,000, or 17% above the total reported for the preceding week and 3% above the total for the corresponding week of last year.

Aggregate debits for the 141 cities for which a separate total has been maintained since January, 1919, amounted to $8,360,000,000, compared with $7,181,000,000 the preceding week and $8,131,000,000 the week ended Oct. 5 of last year.

These figures are as reported on Oct. 9, 1939, by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

SUMMARY BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS

Federal Reserve District	No. of Centers Incl.	Week Ended— Oct. 4, 1939	Week Ended— Sept. 27, 1939	Week Ended— Oct. 5, 1938
1—Boston	17	$518,635,000	$430,279,000	$489,679,000
2—New York	15	3,938,684,000	3,311,799,000	4,072,408,000
3—Philadelphia	18	495,374,000	403,590,000	426,476,000
4—Cleveland	25	637,927,000	519,911,000	575,469,000
5—Richmond	24	344,587,000	289,833,000	330,328,000
6—Atlanta	26	278,043,000	230,831,000	261,111,000
7—Chicago	41	1,265,355,000	1,115,540,000	1,190,998,000
8—St. Louis	16	283,321,000	256,426,000	243,232,000
9—Minneapolis	17	185,999,000	161,884,000	162,211,000
10—Kansas City	28	294,518,000	263,247,000	273,917,000
11—Dallas	18	210,950,000	202,899,000	192,996,000
12—San Francisco	29	687,014,000	643,371,000	622,985,000
Total	274	$9,140,407,000	$7,829,610,000	$8,841,810,000

Summary of Business Conditions in Federal Reserve Districts

Indications of the trend of business in the various Federal Reserve districts are shown in the following extracts which we give from the "Monthly Review" of the Federal Reserve banks of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Richmond, Atlanta, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Dallas and San Francisco:

First (Boston) District

The Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, in its "Monthly Review" dated Oct. 1, states that "during August the level of general business activity in New England increased moderately over that which prevailed in July, after allowances had been made for the usual seasonal changes. Most lines of activity shared in the gains, continuing the upward trend since May." The Bank also had the following to say:

Sales of New England department stores and apparel shops during August were 1.5% higher than in August, 1938, and for the first eight months of the current year were 1.8% over the corresponding period last year. In this district total revenue freight car loadings during the five-week period ending Sept. 9 were 8.4% larger than in the corresponding five weeks a year ago.

In New England production of boots and shoes during August is estimated to have been 15,778,000 pairs. Although this was a total 33.0% larger than in July, it was 1.4% under shoe production in August last year. . . .

Raw cotton consumed in New England mills during August amounted to 77,937 bales, as compared with 63,598 bales in July and 73,002 bales in August, 1938. Cotton consumption in this district during the first

eight months of the current year was 585,168 bales, which was 27.1% larger than the total of 460,493 bales consumed during the corresponding period a year ago. During August, on a daily average basis, raw wool consumed by mills in this district exceeded July wool consumption by nearly 9% and was about 9% larger than in August last year.

In New England during August the value of total construction contracts awarded was $23,769,000 and was 13.5% larger than the total of $20,937,000 reported in July. The August total, however, was 7.7% smaller than the total in August a year ago. . . .

In Massachusetts during August the total number of wage earners employed in representative manufacturing establishments was 3.1% higher than the number employed in these same establishments in July, according to the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries, and the August figure for weekly payrolls was 2.9% larger than the amount in July. These increases were smaller than the usual seasonal changes which have occurred between July and August during the 14-year period 1925-38, inclusive.

Second (New York) District

"The outbreak of war in Europe resulted in an immediate and strong stimulus to business in the United States," said the Federal Reserve Bank of New York in its "Monthly Review" of Oct. 1 in presenting its indexes of business activity. "Trade reports, confirmed by available weekly figures, indicated a sudden expansion in activity in primary distribution channels, and substantial increases in production in a number of important industries. Retail trade apparently was affected much less." The Bank added:

The sharply expanded volume of demand in many lines came largely from domestic sources. The rush of orders reflected not only an effort on the part of manufacturers and distributors to increase inventories to meet present needs and to provide for a larger volume of business, but also a desire to anticipate price advances and possible delays in deliveries later on. Although foreign inquiries, coming principally from neutral countries, were numerous, relatively few are believed to have developed as yet into orders.

The rise has been particularly striking in the case of the steel and cotton textile industries. Steel mills have expanded output rapidly to meet substantially enlarged sales to all types of domestic consumers, and at the end of September operations were at 84% of capacity as compared with 63% at the end of August. In cotton textiles the outbreak of war was followed by an extraordinary increase in mill sales; mill inventories were cut sharply, considerable business for delivery later in the year was booked, and production was increased. Not only did these two important industries show pronounced expansion, but more general indicators of business activity, such as electric power production and railway freight traffic, revealed definite advances. Electric power generation on a seasonally adjusted basis was running 3½% above the average level of August near the end of September, and merchandise and miscellaneous freight car loadings, also seasonally adjusted, were nearly 10% higher than the August average. Electric power production was at a new high level, and freight loadings, in the classifications named, exceeded those for any week since October, 1937. Automobile assemblies rose sharply during September as manufacturers attained volume production on 1940 models, output of bituminous coal expanded more than usual, and crude petroleum production recovered sharply from the August decline. There was a temporary spurt in grocery sales early in September, reflecting an abnormal demand for sugar and some other staples, and in the first three weeks of the month department store sales in this district increased somewhat more than usual over August.

The general level of production and trade was slightly higher in August than in July, after allowance for seasonal fluctuations. Production, primary distribution of goods, and distribution to consumers all shared in the advance.

(Adjusted for seasonal variations, for estimated long term trend, and where necessary for price changes)

	Aug. 1938	June, 1939	July, 1939	Aug. 1939
Industrial Production—				
Steel	56	71	76r	82
Copper	58	75	74p	80p
Passenger cars r	46	62	57	48
Motor trucks r	56	77	88	65
Bituminous coal	70	77	82	85p
Crude petroleum	88	86	88	67p
Electric power	91r	94	95p	96p
Cement	55	60	62	60
Cotton consumption	95	97	105	106
Wool consumption	102	113	116	116p
Shoes	108	104	110p	106p
Meat packing	89	92	93	95
Tobacco products	91	91	86	93
Employment—				
Employment, manufacturing, United States	86	93	93	94p
Employee hours, manufacturing, United States	69	75	76	79p
Construction—				
Residential building contracts	41	41	43	53
Non-residential building & engineering contracts	63	49	50	55
Primary Distribution—				
Car loadings, merchandise and miscellaneous	72	77	77	78
Car loadings, other	66	78	81	81
Exports	83	88	87	92p
Imports	73	74	75	73p
Distribution to Consumer—				
Department store sales, United States	81	84	84	87p
Department store sales, 2nd District	75r	80	79	79p
Chain grocery sales	100r	114r	113	121p
Other chain store sales	89	94	100	94p
Mail order house sales	89	101	97	101
New passenger car registrations r	52	68	75	70p
Velocity of Deposits z				
Velocity of demand deposits, outside New York City (1919-25 average=100)	59	59	58	58
Velocity of demand deposits, New York City (1919-25 average=100)	36	33	31	30
Prices and Wages z				
General price level (1913 average=100)	154	152	153p	152p
Cost of living (1913 average=100)	148	146	147	146
Wage rates (1926 average=100)	109	111	111p	---

p Preliminary. r Revised. z Not adjusted for trend.

Third (Philadelphia) District

Industrial production in the Philadelphia Federal Reserve District increased 3% more than usual from July to August, and indications are that further substantial improvement in several important lines has been in progress during September, it is stated in the Oct. 2 "Business Review" of the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia. From the "Review" we also take the following:

Current levels are more than 17% above August, 1938, and in the first eight months activity averaged 14% higher than last year. Output of manufactures, crude oil, and electric power increased more than usual from July to August. Production of coal showed seasonal expansion.

The construction industry was 10% more active than was expected in August and operations were well above a year ago. The sharp gain in the month reflected increases in public works and utilities and in residential building.

Employment and payrolls in 12 branches of trade and industry in Pennsylvania increased from July to August. All major classes of establishments engaged in production reported substantial advances, while in the trade and service industries the number of workers and volume of wage disbursements declined. Wage payments were larger than last year in nearly all lines.

Sales at wholesale and retail establishments expanded substantially in the month and continued to show improvement in September. Inventories also increased somewhat more than usual, as stores bought more actively in anticipation of a good fall season. Freight car loadings have continued the increase which has been in evidence for several months.

Fourth (Cleveland) District

The Fourth Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland, in its "Monthly Business Review" of Sept. 30, reports that "the business picture has changed so completely in the past four weeks that it is difficult as yet to report with any accuracy what actually has happened. Most satisfied information covering activity in various industries is for the month of August and is of little value except to show that expansion in domestic business was already under way and was proceeding at a fairly satisfactory rate." The Bank further states:

Most indexes had risen from the lows of late spring. Superimposed on that situation, an almost unprecedented demand for the products of domestic industry was experienced following outbreak of war in Europe. What share of the expansion thus far experienced represents an acceleration of the domestic upswing, and what part might be attributable to present and potential demand for materials used in previous wars, or equipment to produce such materials, cannot be determined. Another important factor behind the upswing is replenishment of depleted inventories or accumulation of raw materials as a hedge against possbile higher prices or delivery difficulties. All have worked together to produce a marked acceleration in several industrial lines that are very important in the Fourth District.

Ohio August industrial employment was up 3% from July, and in Pennsylvania the gain was 2%. Payrolls were up 8.6% and 9.3%, respectively, representing chiefly a gain in the number of hours worked. While part of these increases represented an earlier than usual upturn in the automobile parts industries, other lines also experienced gains in August. Blast furnace payrolls were up 16% from July, while makers of electric machinery reported a gain of 7%.

The pace of the upward swing in industrial activity in this district was set by the machine tool and steel industries, each of which expanded operations at a rapid rate.

In the steel industry operations have risen more than 20 points since Sept. 1 as producers pressed all equipment into service as rapidly as possible in an effort to deliver steel tonnage bought at third-quarter prices for fourth-quarter delivery. In the third week of September it was reported that orders for certain types of steel were being refused because rolling schedules were filled to Dec. 31. Some mills considered obsolete and high cost equipment and blast furnaces on which only patchwork repairs had been made were being reemployed. This situation had repercussions on the ore-producing and transport, the firebrick, and coal and coke industries. Coal production has increased, prices have advanced, and some mines long closed have been reopened. Foreign buying is an important factor in this situation. With by-product coke plants unable to cope with demand, beehive ovens in the Connellsville district are being relighted.

Fifth (Richmond) District

The total volume of trade and industry in the Fifth Federal Reserve District was fully up to seasonal level in August, although one or two indicators lagged slightly for special reasons, it is stated in the Sept. 30 "Monthly Review" of the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond, from which the following is also taken:

Distribution of goods in August showed a substantial rise over July, much of which was seasonal. Sales in representative department stores rose 20% above sales in the preceding month, and were also 6% larger than sales in August last year. Due chiefly to the customary August sales, furniture sales at retail advanced by 41% over sales in July, and in addition rose 7% over August, 1938, sales. Wholesale trade increased 22% in August in comparison with July, and was 7% above trade in August last year. Sales of new automobiles in August exceeded sales in the same month last year by 45%, but declined somewhat more than seasonally from July sales, buyers beginning to wait for new models earlier than usual this year.

In industry, cotton textile mills expanded operations around 17% in August; rayon mills, except for one which was tied up by a strike, ran full time and shipped nearly as much yarn as in July; tobacco manufacturers sharply increased output of all their products; and bituminous coal operators mined a very heavy tonnage for this season. Cotton mills have sufficient orders on hand to keep them running for a number of weeks, and the demand for rayon is so strong that producers have reduced stocks to a relatively low figure and are beginning to readjust base prices upward.

Construction continues at recent high levels, although the value of permits issued and contracts awarded in August were both smaller than July figures. However, both July figures were comparatively high. A continuation of construction on a large scale, with increased activity in many lines, is keeping employment up and is increasing the number of workers in some fields.

Sixth (Atlanta) District

The following regarding business conditions in the Sixth (Atlanta) Federal Reserve District is taken from the Sept. 30 "Monthly Review" of the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas:

Substantial gains in August, due in part to seasonal influences, were reported in textile activity and in the distribution of merchandise through

department stores and wholesale channels, and coal output also increased. Construction operations, reflected in contracts awarded and in building permits, declined, and pig iron output was lower.

The August increases in department store sales and in cotton consumption in this district, in comparison with July and with August a year ago, were larger than gains for the country as a whole, while the changes in construction contracts, and in pig iron and coal production were considerably less favorable.

Following the outbreak of hostilities abroad at the beginning of September, business activity in the district has been accelerated in many lines, notably in foodstuffs, steel operations, textile manufacture, naval stores, lumber and paper.

Seventh (Chicago) District

The Chicago Federal Reserve Bank, in its "Business Conditions" report of Sept. 26, states that "the impact of the new European war considerably quickened Seventh [Chicago] District general industrial activity in the first half of September. This has followed notable increases during August in most phases of production as well as of distribution." The Bank also had the following to say:

After holding up well throughout August under the support of continued miscellaneous demand, steel mills in the Chicago area had advanced their operations sharply by the third week of September. Besides a seasonally heavy demand for steel from the automobile industry, a large volume of domestic orders came in after the outbreak of the war, carrying steel mill operations in the district to 78½% of capacity, the highest level since mid-September, 1937. Steel prices were quite firm. In mid-August automobile production hit the seasonally low point of the calendar year; by mid-September it had advanced considerably with the new model year getting well under way. There were substantial increases during August in activity at reporting district steel and malleable casting foundries, and with a large volume of new orders for railroad equipment, September data should indicate continued increases. Unusual gains were recorded for August in orders and shipments at district furniture factories, and production and new business of district paper mills likewise expanded.

There was a general increase in employment and payrolls among Seventh District industries from July to August, and heightened industrial activity during September will probably show further rises in employment. The gain in August over July for all district reporting firms was 2% in number of wage earners and 5% in wage payments; these gains almost counteracted the losses shown in July. Total construction contracts awarded in the Chicago Federal Reserve District declined 4% during August, despite a substantial rise in residential contracts due to heavy awards of publicly financed projects, but building operations continued in excess of year-earlier levels. Bituminous coal production in Indiana and Illinois advanced sharply in August, while petroleum refining operations in the district area declined somewhat.

There was a 28% or greater than seasonal gain in district department store trade during August and the favorable comparison with corresponding 1938 levels widened to 8%. Sales of larger district stores held up well during the first week of September, despite tension over the European war, and were 11% larger than in the same week; in the following week, sales decreased 5% from a year earlier. The retail shoe trade likewise experienced a better than usual expansion in August, and an increase of 26% over July was recorded in retail furniture sales. Most district groups in the wholesale merchandising field reported sales gains in August, the aggregate for the month being 5% heavier than in July and 9% greater than in August, 1938.

Eighth (St. Louis) District

In the Sept. 28 "Business Conditions" of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis it is stated that "through August the steady improvement in general business in this area, which had been in progress since last spring, was carried further forward." The monthly review also had the following to say:

The betterment extended to virtually all lines of activity, including several which ordinarily undergo a seasonal decline at this time of year. Production of manufactured goods increased, and distribution through both wholesale and retail channels expanded in more than the seasonal amount. At steel plants ingot production during the final week of August advanced to 63.5% of capacity, a new high for the year and the best rate since September, 1937.

Petroleum output in August in the Eighth District continued the increases of recent months as a result of unrestricted production in Illinois. Output of bituminous coal during August of mines in this area was 23% greater than in July and 9.2% in excess of the August, 1938, tonnage. Consumption of electricity by industrial users in the principal cities in August was 1.8% and 8.9% greater, respectively, than a month and a year earlier. Production of lead and zinc at district mines reached the highest point of the year in August, and has been further increased since Sept. 1. The employment situation underwent further noticeable improvement, both in manufacturing and other lines of activity.

The volume of retail trade in the district during August, as measured by sales of department stores in the principal cities, was 21.7% greater than in July and 12.1% in excess of that of August, 1938.

Ninth (Minneapolis) District

According to the Minneapolis Federal Reserve Bank, business volume in the Ninth (Minneapolis) District in August about equaled that of July. In its "Monthly Review" of Sept. 28 the Bank also had the following to say:

Total construction in this district in August declined from the highest level in more than two years in July to the smallest August volume since 1935. . . .

Department store sales in August were 9% larger than in the same month last year, with gains of 10% and 7%, respectively, at city and country stores. . . .

Business failures in August increased sharply both in number and amount, and were the largest for August since 1934. . . .

Iron mining activity as measured by car loadings and also by iron ore shipments from upper Lake ports increased more than seasonally in August and was more than twice the rate in August, 1938. Steel mill activity advanced during August and was at 70% of capacity at mid-September, the highest it has been since the fall of 1937. . . .

The volume of production in our district as indicated by several unadjusted indicators advanced during August. Flour production in Minneapolis and at other northwestern mills and flour shipments increased more than seasonally, and the cut of lumber in August increased more than is customary at this season, but when compared to August, 1938, all of these indicators were somewhat smaller. . . .

Farm product prices were about steady, but smaller marketings reduced farm income.

Tenth (Kansas City) District

The following regarding business and agricultural conditions in the Tenth (Kansas City) Federal Reserve District is taken from the Sept. 30 "Monthly Review" of the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City:

The impact of the war on agriculture and business is the outstanding development of recent weeks. Grain, livestock, and many other prices rose sharply, but after the initial uprush they have tended to level off. In many cases stocks were low and forward buying is now reported.

Grain and livestock marketings and livestock slaughter are much below a year ago. Hogs are the only exception. The expectation of higher prices had undoubtedly tended to restrict marketings.

Both wholesale and retail trade in August were above last year, but in the first half of September department store sales were down rather sharply. Probably the extreme heat helped to account for this. Dry weather also did great damage to late crops.

Eleventh (Dallas) District

From the Oct. 1 "Monthly Business Review" of the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas we take the following regarding business conditions in the Eleventh District:

Activity in most lines of business and industry in the Eleventh District showed some improvement during August, the principal exception being the curtailment of crude oil production resulting from the temporary shutdown of most of the oil wells in the district during the last half of the month. In the third week of September, however, daily average output of petroleum was at a higher level than in the week immediately preceding the shutdown. Department store sales, after having held up better than usual in July, expanded by more than the average seasonal amount in August. In the first half of September buying failed to show the usual seasonal expansion, with the result that sales were about 5% lower than in that period of 1938. Wholesale distribution reflected an expansion in August, and sales exceeded those in the corresponding month of 1938 by 10%. The value of construction contracts awarded increased further in August and was 10% larger than in the corresponding month last year.

Twelfth (San Francisco) District

Stable to mildly expanding economic activities in the Twelfth Federal Reserve District during the summer months were given considerable stimulus by the outbreak of war in Europe at the beginning of September, said the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco in its "Business Conditions" of Sept. 29. The most obvious stimulus appeared in buying of securities and of raw, semi-manufactured, and finished goods, which resulted in sharp price advances in some instances. In a few industries this wave of buying prompted an increase in production, but in most lines current information indicates that production and employment had not been affected by mid-September. The Bank, in its further observations, stated:

The spurt in buying of commodities in early September was participated in by consumers as well as manufacturers, processors, and distributors. Purchases were mainly of domestic origin, although a few district industries, for example pulp and paper, have also received large foreign orders from neutral countries cut off from their regular sources of supply by the war. Domestic consumers and distributors bought heavily of the principal staple foodstuffs produced in large volume in the Twelfth District immediately following the outbreak of war, and prices of these goods were advanced. Prices of canned salmon and of some fruits, particularly of canned peaches, had already firmed in August, reflecting somewhat smaller supplies this season. Demand for sugar increased sharply, and sales of flour likewise assumed large proportions. Production of flour declined considerably in August as mills had filled the bulk of the large orders received earlier in the year from the Orient, and idle mill capacity as well as an abundance of wheat is now available to meet domestic demand.

Among other lines to experience a marked increase in purchases early in September were the pulp and paper, steel, and non-ferrous metals industries. Production of pulp and paper, which in recent months had been curtailed to about 50% of capacity, responded sharply, and activity at steel mills also advanced. . . .

The increase in new lumber orders in evidence since early in March continued through August, and in the first three weeks of September new business received by mills increased sharply further. As in the case of most other commodities, this increase in buying came almost entirely from domestic sources. Despite the further advance in orders, district lumber production increased less than is customary in August, and this Bank's seasonally adjusted index declined to 83% of the 1923-25 average, the same as in June.

After receding moderately in July, value of permits issued for new dwellings advanced sharply in August, although little change has been customary between those months in past years. . . .

From March through August small but continuous gains in retail trade have been reported. After allowance for seasonal influences, aggregate retail trade in lines for which data are available is estimated to have been 4% higher in August than in March, and about 7% higher than a year earlier. Much of the increase has been accounted for by automobile and restaurant sales.

Weekly Report of Lumber Movement—Week Ended Sept. 30, 1939

The lumber movement during the week ended Sept. 30, 1939, in relation to the seasonal weekly averages of prior years, was as follows:

	% of 1929	% of 1937	% of 1938
Production	67	95	120
Shipments	81	114	134
Orders	98	147	157

according to reports to the National Lumber Manufacturers Association from regional associations covering the operations of representative softwood and hardwod mills. The Assciation's report further showed:

Compared with the preceding week, new business and production of the week ended Sept. 30, as reported by 6% fewer mills, were, respectively,

13% less and 3% less. Shipments were 9% greater than in the previous week and were the highest reported since 1930. New business was 35% above production. Shipments were 20% above output. Reported production for the 39 weeks of the year to date was 17% above corresponding weeks of 1938; shipments were 16% above the shipments, and new orders were 22% above the orders of the 1938 period. For the 39 weeks of 1939 new business was 11% above, and shipments 6% above output.

During the week ended Sept. 30, 1939, 507 mills produced 242,204,000 feet of softwoods and hardwoods combined; shipped 291,335,000 feet; booked orders of 327,905,000 feet. Revised figures for the preceding week were: Mills, 540; production, 249,538,000 feet; shipments, 268,411,000 feet; orders, 376,114,000 feet.

Lumber orders reported for the week ended Sept. 30, 1939, by 425 softwood mills totaled 311,809,000 feet, or 34% above the production of the same mills. Shipments as reported for the same week were 276,783,000 feet, or 19% above production. Production was 232,311,000 feet.

Reports from 100 hardwood mills give new business as 16,096,000 feet, or 73% above production. Shipments as reported for the same week were 14,552,000 feet, or 47% above production. Production was 9,893,000 feet.

Last week's production of 420 identical softwood mills was 231,614,000 feet, and a year ago it was 218,341,000 feet; shipments were, respectively, 275,887,000 feet and 211,338,000 feet, and orders received, 311,101,000 feet and 205,841,000 feet. In the case of hardwoods, 83 identical mills reported production last week and a year ago 8,326,000 feet and 6,740,000 feet; shipments, 11,745,000 feet and 7,860,000 feet, and orders, 11,945,000 feet and 6,062,000 feet.

Production and Shipments of Lumber During Four Weeks Ended Sept. 30, 1939

We give herewith data on identical mills for four weeks ended Sept. 30, 1939, as reported by the National Lumber Manufacturers Association on Oct. 9:

An average of 499 mills reported as follows to the National Lumber Trade Barometer for the four weeks ended Sept. 30, 1939:

(*In 1,000 Ft.*)	*Production*		*Shipments*		*Orders Received*	
	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939	1938
Softwoods	922,662	873,045	995,407	834,007	1,237,665	760,047
Hardwoods	31,539	25,109	39,896	28,491	51,592	24,393
Total	954,201	898,154	1,035,303	862,498	1,289,257	784,440

Production during the four weeks ended Sept. 30, 1939, as reported by these mills was 6% above that of corresponding weeks of 1938. Softwood production in 1939 was 6% above that of the same weeks of 1938 and 3% below the record of comparable mills during the same period of 1937. Hardwood output was 26% above production of the 1938 period.

Shipments during the four weeks ended Sept. 30, 1939, were 20% above those of corresponding weeks of 1938, softwoods showing gain of 19% and hardwoods, gain of 40%.

Orders received during the four weeks ended Sept. 30, 1939, were 64% above those of corresponding weeks of 1938. Softwood orders in 1939 were 63% above those of similar period of 1938 and 56% above the same weeks of 1937. Hardwood orders showed gain of 112% as compared with corresponding weeks of 1938.

On Sept. 30, 1939, gross stocks as reported by 436 softwood mills were 3,573,167 M feet, the equivalent of 101 days' average production (three-year average, 1936-37-38), as compared with 3,891,751 M feet on Oct. 1, 1938, the equivalent of 109 days' average production.

On Sept. 30, 1939, unfilled orders as reported by 434 softwood mills were 1,020,204 M feet, the equivalent of 29 days' average production, compared with 516,338 M feet on Oct. 1, 1938, the equivalent of 15 days' average production.

Secretary of Labor Perkins Reports Gain of 300,000 in Employment Between Mid-August and Mid-September—Only One-Third Seasonal—Indexes of Bureau of Labor Statistics Revised—Employment on WPA Declined 366,000 in August

"A special survey by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, reveals that the expansion in industrial activity that occurred during the past month resulted in American factories hiring more than 300,000 additional workers between mid-August and mid-September," Secretary of Labor, Frances Perkins, reported Sept. 22. "Only about one-third of this increase is attributable to the seasonal rise that usually takes place at this time of the year, said Miss Perkins, who added:

Large numbers of workers were hired by cotton goods factories, steel, aircraft and shipbuilding, and meat packing firms, as well as by automobile plants, where work on new models expanded rapidly. There was a elarg seasonal increase from August to September in employment in canning factories. Special preliminary reports also indicate that in some manufacturing industries, such as woolens and worsteds, some seasonal declines in employment were reported. Reports from trade sources also indicate employment increases in mines and in retail stores in September. September is the second month in which large gains in employment have been reported. From mid-July to mid-August, there was an increase of approximately 230,000 new workers in factories, including over 70,000 seasonal employees in canneries.

Secretary Perkins had the following to say regarding employment in August:

Between mid-July and mid-August gains in employment in manufacturing were widespread. Sixty-nine of the 90 manufacturing industries regularly surveyed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported gains in employment, and the Bureau of Labor Statistics' revised index of factory employment for August, which has now been adjusted to the 1937 levels, stood at 96.4% of the 1923-25 average, the highest level since December, 1937. Payrolls in factories gained even more rapidly than employment, the increase of 6.5%, or $10,500,000 weekly, being approximately double the customary August increase.

In August, as in September, coal mines employed additional workers. Bituminous coal mines took on 10,000 men and anthracite mines increased their forces by approximately 6,000, an exceptional development at this time of year. Coal-mining payrolls rose more sharply than employment, reflecting increased production schedules. There were small gains in employment in metal and other mines. At oil wells a small reduction in employment (0.9%), was reported between mid-July and mid-August, prior to the shut-down, which occurred in the latter part of August.

Wholesale firms enlarged their staffs in August by 1%, or 14,000 workers, while retail stores reported a decline of 1.5%, affecting 49,000 employees. Employment in the service industries for the most part showed seasonal changes.

For non-agricultural employment as a whole, there were approximately 250,000 more persons at work in August than in July, and approximately 1,110,000 more than in August, 1938. These figures do not include employees on Works Progress Administration and National Youth Administration projects, nor enrollees in the Civilian Conservation Corps.

An announcement issued by the Department of Labor, from which Secretary Perkin's remarks are taken, also had the following to say:

Factory Employment in August

There were greater-than-seasonal gains in August of 3.1%, or nearly 230,000 wage earners and 6.5%, or $10,500,000, in weekly factory payrolls. The expected changes in August are increases of 2.5% for employment and 3.1% for payrolls. Of the 90 manufacturing industries surveyed, 69 showed employment increases and 74 showed payroll gains. The August employment index (revised series) for all manufacturing industries combined was 96.4 on the basis of 100 for the base period of 1923-25 and the payroll index was 89.9. The employment level was higher than in any month since December, 1937, and payrolls were higher than in any month since November, 1937. Comparisons with the indexes of August, 1938 showed increases of 8.6% in employment and 16.3% in payrolls.

The durable-goods group of industries as a whole employed 1.6% more wage earners in August than in the preceding month and 16.3% more than in the same month last year. For the non-durable goods industries employment rose 4.2% during the month and 3.4% as compared with a year ago. Payrolls in the durable-goods group were 7.5% above the July level and 29.5% above August of last year, while in the non-durable-goods industries the increases were 5.8% and 6.4%, respectively.

As in the preceding month, most of the employment gains were larger than seasonal or contra-seasonal. Among the industries showing such increases were the following:

DURABLE GOODS

Industry—	*Percentage Increase*	*Inc. in No. of Employees*	*Industry—*	*Percentage Increase*	*Inc. in Number of Employees*
Steel	1.7	6,500	Brass, bronze and copper products	3.7	2,500
Foundries	1.7	5,600	Tin cans and other tinware	7.7	2,300
Hardware	10.1	3,600	Aircraft	5.8	2,300
Stamped & enameled	7.0	3,400	Jewelry	9.2	2,100
Glass	4.5	3,100	Electrical machinery	1.1	2,000

NON-DURABLE GOODS

Industry—	*Percentage Increase*	*Inc. in No. of Employees*	*Industry—*	*Percentage Increase*	*Inc. in No. of Employees*
Canning & preserving	43.5	71,600	Rubber boots & shoes	30.6	3,500
Cotton goods	1.9	7,100	Beet sugar	54.3	2,500
Millinery	39.5	7,000	Knitted outerwear	8.7	2,100
Confectionery	11.6	5,100			

Gains of about seasonal proportions were shown in the following industries: women's clothing (19.7%, or 36,100 workers), furniture (3.9%, or 5,700 workers), sawmills (1.7%, or 4,700 workers), hosiery (2.5%, or 3,700 workers) and silk and rayon goods (4.5%, or 3,400 workers). A less-than-seasonal gain of 3.6%, or 6,900 workers was reported by men's clothing factories, and shoe plants also reported a less-than-seasonal gain of 1.2%, or 2,300 workers. The 5.8% increase in aircraft factories continued the unbroken series of monthly gains which began in October of last year and lifted the employment level in the industry to nearly three times the 1929 level.

The curtailment of employment in automobile and part plants (4.6%, or 13,700 workers) was due to change in models and was less than seasonal The decline of 5.0%, or 2,100 workers, in the machine-tool industry was due primarily to vacation shut-downs.

Regarding the revision of indexes of factory employment and payrolls the Department explained:

The preliminary employment index for August, 1939, on the revised basis (96.4% of the 1923-25 average) is 3.4% higher than the August employment index (93.2) computed on the former basis. Similarly, the August payroll index on the new series (89.9) is 0.7% higher than the August index (89.3) based on the old series.

The revised series of employment indexes indicate that approximately 7,610,000 factory wage earners were employed in August, 1939. This total is approximately 250,000 greater than that obtained by use of the unadjusted August index. Aggregate weekly payrolls in August, based on the revised payrolls indexes, were $170,600,000, or $1,100,000 greater than the estimated total for August based on a continuation of the former payroll indexes.

While the adjustment of the indexes to the 1937 Census data changed the levels of the previously published series for most industries between 1935 and 1937 and necessitated a corresponding adjustment of the indexes for months subsequent to 1937, the relationship of the revised indexes from January, 1938, to date, compared with the 1937 average, is quite similar to that shown by the previously published series. The current difference in percentages of change between the old and new series from July to August, 1939, and from August, 1938 to August, 1939, are negligible in most instances.

As the Bureau's indexes are based on reports received promptly each month from a selected number of firms in the industries surveyed, and do not cover all establishments in an industry, periodic adjustments to more complete industry reports are essential. Due to the limitation of the monthly reporting sample and the fact that the Bureau's figures do not fully reflect the effect of new firms coming into existence or of those going out of business, the movements of indexes derived from a reporting sample tend to deviate over a period of time from those shown by the Census of Manufactures. In order, therefore, to present on a current basis data which are more nearly indicative of the existing levels of factory employment and payrolls, the Bureau adjusts its indexes to the more complete reports of the Census.

This adjustment is the fourth revision of this type made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Revised indexes of factory employment and payrolls adjusted to conform to Census levels for the period 1919 to 1931 were published in 1934. Similarly, those revised to conform with 1933 Census data were published in 1936, and those revised to 1935 data were published in 1938.

The differences in the revised and former series of indexes are the results of the Bureau's usual methods of adjustment for Census trends. Certain

minor changes were made in the basic material for several industries before adjusting the indexes by the addition of data for new firms, late reports, &c. Weighted indexes of employment and payrolls for the knit goods industries have been discontinued, and only those for the separate items of hosiery, knitted outerwear, knitted underwear, and knit cloth are now shown. The name of the group formerly entitled "chemicals and allied products and petroleum refining" has been changed to the more inclusive title of "chemical petroleum and coal products." This change in no way affects the composition of the group indexes.

Comparison of the revised indexes and the previously published indexes for each manufacturing group for July and August, 1939, as issued by the Department of Labor, follow:

COMPARISON OF REVISED AND FORMER SERIES OF INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES' JULY AND AUGUST, 1939 (1923-25=100)

Manufacturing Industries	Employment				Payrolls			
	Revised Ser.		Former Ser.		Revised Ser.		Former Ser.	
	aAug 1939	July 1939	aAug 1939	July 1939	aAug 1939	July 1939	aAug 1939	July 1939
Durable Goods								
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery	92.4	89.7	89.3	86.7	87.9	78.6	85.8	76.7
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	96.9	95.3	93.5	91.9	92.7	82.0	90.0	79.6
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets								
Cast-iron pipe	97.0	92.9	91.8	87.9	105.1	83.1	95.2	75.3
Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery), and edge tools	75.3	74.6	70.0	69.3	68.6	65.8	64.5	61.8
	92.4	86.5	85.2	79.8	79.9	72.6	75.3	68.4
Forgings, iron and steel	55.4	54.4	48.9	48.0	59.3	54.8	48.5	44.9
Hardware	76.0	69.0	72.2	65.5	80.6	65.4	78.0	63.3
Plumbers' supplies	77.5	76.7	76.4	75.6	71.2	65.3	71.5	65.5
Stamped and enameled ware	153.8	143.7	140.6	131.4	151.4	137.4	135.9	123.4
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings	78.3	75.7	72.2	69.8	67.9	60.0	63.5	56.1
Stoves	89.9	85.4	85.0	80.7	77.1	72.6	70.5	66.3
Structural & ornamental metal work	71.8	68.8	72.5	69.5	64.3	59.0	66.3	60.8
Tin cans and other tinware	107.9	100.2	102.7	95.3	113.8	102.8	112.1	101.3
Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, & saws)	83.5	79.7	83.8	79.9	79.6	72.2	81.6	74.0
Wirework	115.2	125.0	122.0	132.3	115.4	124.0	127.0	136.5
Machinery, not including transportation equipment	96.7	95.7	96.7	95.7	97.1	94.0	90.1	94.9
Agricultural implements (incl. tractors)	115.0	113.0	110.0	108.1	124.5	122.7	116.3	114.6
Cash registers, adding machines and calculating machines	124.5	127.2	126.6	129.3	119.0	123.0	118.1	122.0
Electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies	87.7	86.8	87.0	86.1	93.5	91.0	89.8	87.4
Engines, turbines, water wh'ls and windmills	96.7	96.2	97.3	96.8	114.4	110.2	117.6	113.3
Foundry & machine-shop prods.	84.0	82.6	86.7	85.2	78.7	74.8	84.4	80.2
Machine tools	140.0	147.4	132.4	139.4	160.3	165.7	148.3	153.3
Radios and phonographs	135.8	129.6	123.0	117.3	123.0	113.6	112.1	103.5
Textile machinery and parts	77.1	77.1	74.9	74.9	74.1	74.7	76.2	76.8
Typewriters and parts	117.8	120.6	116.9	119.7	116.3	113.4	117.8	114.9
Transportation equipment	76.8	79.1	75.9	78.2	78.4	75.9	78.5	75.9
Aircraft	1481.7	1400.9	1457.3	1377.8	1476.1	1335.5	1489.0	1347.2
Automobiles	72.0	75.4	72.0	75.4	74.3	72.0	74.3	72.0
Cars, electric & Steam railroad	31.7	32.0	29.2	29.4	26.9	24.7	28.5	26.2
Locomotives	28.7	28.7	29.8	29.8	27.3	26.5	27.1	26.3
Shipbuilding	122.3	124.4	118.2	120.3	129.8	131.5	126.2	127.8
Non-ferrous metals & their prods.	95.3	91.4	95.9	91.9	90.3	83.5	93.3	86.1
Aluminum manufactures	153.7	149.5	164.7	160.2	164.3	148.1	168.8	152.2
Brass, bronze & copper products	107.8	104.0	102.1	98.5	113.7	106.8	109.1	102.6
Clocks and watches and time-recording devices	83.1	79.8	83.1	79.8	83.0	76.4	86.6	79.8
Jewelry	95.9	87.8	99.5	91.1	79.1	69.2	82.9	72.4
Lighting equipment	76.0	70.5	81.3	75.4	61.0	53.5	73.4	64.3
Silverware and plated ware	69.4	62.6	67.0	60.5	59.9	50.8	60.9	51.7
Smelting and refining—Copper, lead and zinc	74.6	76.0	69.2	70.5	70.9	70.6	65.6	65.2
Lumber and allied products	68.4	66.8	69.0	67.2	63.0	56.4	63.5	56.8
Furniture	87.9	84.6	83.1	80.0	76.1	68.5	72.2	64.9
Lumber:								
Millwork	61.5	59.7	59.1	57.3	49.3	45.3	50.5	46.4
Sawmills	62.1	61.1	55.5	54.5	56.8	50.4	52.8	46.8
Stone, clay, and glass products	81.4	79.7	75.3	73.9	72.2	65.9	68.5	62.5
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	61.7	61.5	57.4	57.3	49.8	46.4	45.9	42.8
Cement	72.7	72.5	72.3	72.0	69.9	68.1	71.4	69.5
Glass	100.7	96.3	94.6	90.5	104.8	91.7	99.8	87.4
Marble, granite, slate & other products	53.0	54.1	46.9	48.0	40.3	39.6	37.0	36.4
Pottery	85.5	81.8	79.5	76.1	75.9	65.5	71.9	62.1

Manufacturing Industries	Employment				Payrolls			
	Rev. Series		Former Ser.		Revised Ser.		Former Ser.	
	aAug 1939	July 1939	aAug 1939	July 1939	aAug 1939	July 1939	aAug 1939	July 1939
Non-durable Goods								
Textiles and their products	103.2	98.2	99.8	95.0	87.7	79.4	85.5	77.4
Fabrics	93.2	91.2	91.2	89.2	80.3	76.6	79.2	75.5
Carpets and rugs	75.7	73.8	81.4	79.3	63.8	57.3	71.8	64.6
Cotton goods	87.3	85.7	87.3	85.7	74.7	72.5	74.6	72.4
Cotton small wares	81.2	79.5	83.3	81.5	75.8	73.0	78.7	75.9
Dyeing & finishing textiles	122.0	119.7	111.1	109.1	102.5	97.9	93.6	89.3
Hats fur-felt	91.9	89.9	85.5	83.7	82.3	81.5	83.6	82.8
Knit goods	b	b	c117.3	c113.1	b	b	c119.3	c107.6
Hosiery	152.7	148.9	145.4	141.9	162.3	144.4	158.2	140.7
Knitted outerwear	78.4	72.1	84.0	77.3	64.1	56.6	78.8	69.6
Knitted underwear	76.9	73.2	77.2	73.5	67.9	64.7	68.8	65.6
Knit cloth	139.1	135.9	156.7	153.1	115.1	114.0	128.1	126.9
Silk and rayon goods	62.8	60.1	60.3	57.7	51.8	48.1	49.5	46.0
Woolen and worsted goods	86.6	86.3	81.7	81.4	72.1	72.7	67.7	68.3
Wearing apparel	121.1	109.5	117.5	106.4	96.7	79.9	95.0	78.6
Clothing, men's	108.9	105.1	106.2	102.6	84.5	78.4	82.0	76.1
Clothing, women's	172.2	143.9	165.6	138.4	129.8	96.8	126.3	94.2
Corsets and allied garments	113.9	112.1	107.5	105.8	114.5	116.4	106.7	108.5
Men's furnishings	132.4	125.1	133.1	125.7	121.0	108.0	123.2	109.9
Millinery	78.0	55.9	66.6	47.7	66.8	36.7	60.0	33.0
Shirts and collars	120.1	117.5	117.1	114.6	103.0	91.2	106.1	94.0
Leather and its manufactures	100.6	99.7	94.5	93.6	84.9	83.6	79.2	77.8
Boots and shoes	100.2	99.1	95.1	94.0	83.3	81.9	75.6	74.3
Leather	85.4	85.5	84.1	84.3	83.1	81.7	85.5	84.1
Food and kindred products	145.3	135.0	139.3	129.6	136.2	128.5	137.1	130.4
Baking	146.7	147.8	146.0	147.1	134.7	139.1	141.6	146.2
Beverages	295.6	301.1	262.9	267.8	350.3	359.0	326.1	334.2
Butter	102.6	103.9	106.7	108.0	87.1	88.8	92.5	94.3
Canning and preserving	282.7	197.0	242.5	168.9	264.2	153.7	244.3	142.2
Confectionery	78.4	70.2	74.8	67.0	77.1	64.2	76.4	63.6
Flour	79.6	82.5	78.8	81.6	76.3	80.4	79.1	83.5
Ice cream	89.3	92.7	91.4	94.9	74.4	77.0	79.1	81.9
Slaughtering and meat packing	100.6	106.7	99.0	99.1	106.4	109.2	109.5	112.4
Sugar, beet	88.3	57.2	82.7	53.6	85.6	52.1	79.6	49.0
Sugar refining, cane	98.9	97.9	91.4	90.5	81.1	80.6	78.2	77.8
Tobacco manufactures	66.8	65.4	65.3	64.0	62.7	61.8	60.7	59.7
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff	60.7	59.1	59.1	57.6	67.5	67.3	68.0	67.9
Cigars and cigarettes	67.4	66.1	66.1	64.8	62.1	61.0	59.7	58.6
Paper and printing	110.3	110.1	105.3	105.2	103.1	102.0	101.7	100.8
Boxes, paper	112.3	109.7	103.3	101.0	121.9	116.5	109.4	104.5
Paper and pulp	107.0	105.8	107.0	105.8	107.2	101.2	107.1	101.1
Printing and publishing:								
Book and job	98.3	99.1	99.3	100.2	83.4	85.6	88.4	90.7
Newspapers and periodicals	110.9	111.9	102.8	103.7	101.6	102.2	102.9	103.4
Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	112.1	110.4	111.1	109.4	121.6	117.8	122.5	118.7
Petroleum refining	122.7	121.8	121.5	120.6	135.6	131.5	135.5	131.4
Other than petroleum refining	109.6	107.6	108.6	106.6	117.3	113.6	118.5	114.8
Chemicals	119.4	117.1	117.3	115.1	137.4	130.8	134.9	128.4
Cottonseed—Oil, cake & meal	55.8	49.3	48.5	42.9	47.6	41.7	42.9	37.5
Druggists' preparations	107.4	105.9	106.1	104.6	118.9	117.9	119.2	118.2
Explosives	93.3	91.1	89.4	87.4	109.1	102.8	104.2	98.1
Fertilizers	73.4	73.4	65.5	65.5	61.1	63.4	60.8	63.2
Paints and varnishes	122.5	122.2	117.5	117.2	125.5	124.0	123.2	121.7
Rayon and allied products	300.8	297.0	313.7	309.8	288.4	283.2	315.1	309.4
Soap	86.7	81.9	97.3	92.0	103.2	99.0	99.2	95.2
Rubber products	82.8	78.7	82.9	78.8	85.9	81.3	88.0	83.3
Rubber boots and shoes	59.0	45.2	61.0	46.7	58.8	42.5	61.0	44.1
Rubber tires and inner tubes	68.4	66.6	68.9	67.2	78.4	77.1	80.4	79.1
Rubber goods, other	132.9	130.7	131.1	128.9	126.3	120.6	128.9	123.1
Summary								
All industries	96.4	93.5	93.2	90.5	89.9	84.4	89.3	83.9
Durable goods	84.2	82.9	83.4	82.1	81.7	76.0	82.4	76.6
Non-durable goods	108.0	103.6	102.5	98.5	99.2	93.8	97.1	92.1

a Preliminary. b Discontinued in revised series. c Old series weighted.

Non-Manufacturing Employment in August

Retail trade employment decreased seasonally by 1.5% between mid-July and mid-August. The August employment index, 82.4% of the 1929 average, was 3% above that for the same month in 1938. In general, the employment changes in the various lines of retail trade followed closely the seasonal movements shown by the August averages of the last 10 years. Gains in employment were reported by dealers in furniture and lumber and building materials. In other important retail groups there were reductions in employment as follows:

	P. C. Change Over the Month		P. C. Change Over the Month
Food	—1.1	Hardware	—0.5
General merchandise	—2.8	Jewelry	—0.4
Automotive	—0.5	Farmers' supplies	—0.5
Apparel	—4.7	Cigars	—0.4

Employment in wholesale trade establishments increased seasonally by 1.0%, slightly more than the 10-year average gain for August. Agents and brokers and other wholesalers of farm products reported marked seasonal expansion, and dealers in jewelry and in paper products also ncreased the number of their employees seasonally. Other lines of wholesale trade showed the following percentage changes in number of workers between July and August:

	P. C. Change Over the Month		P. C. Change Over the Month
Dry goods and apparel	+2.6	Food products	—0.6
Petroleum products	+0.5	Groceries	—0.6
Lumber & building materials	+1.8	Machinery, equipment and supplies	—0.1
Electrical	+1.3	Automotive	—0.9
Chemicals, drugs, and allied products	+0.6		

An unusual employment gain of 8.9% in anthracite mines and a payroll increase of 32.8% reflected increased production in the first half of August. These increases are the first shown in this industry in August in the last 6 years. As compared with last year the employment and payroll percentage increases were 29% and 67%, respectively. In bituminous-coal mining the seasonal pickup of 2.8% in employment, which was virtually the same percentage increase as the average gain for August in the preceding 10-year period, was accompanied by an unusually large rise of 18.3% in weekly payrolls. Metal mines reported only a small increase in their working forces, although payrolls rose 12%. Increases of 18% in number of workers and 24% in payrolls were shown between August, 1938, and the same month of the present year. Quarries took on 1.2% more employees to handle seasonal expansion and oil wells curtailed employment by 0.9%. The latter decreases, which relates to mid-August, does not reflect the curtailment of operations which occurred in a number of States in the latter part of the month. Power and light companies employed 0.7% more workers than in July. The employment index for this industry, 93.9% of the 1929 average, stood at the highest point since December, 1937. In telephone and telegraph and in electric railroad operation and maintenance the employment level was unchanged.

Customary seasonal curtailment was shown in laundries (0.9%) and in dyeing and cleaning plants (3.8%). In year-round hotels no material change in the number of employees was reported. Brokerage houses slightly decreased their personnel, and a small employment gain was reported by insurance companies.

Employment in private building construction increased 1.0% from July to August, according to reports from 12,178 contractors employing 125,211 workers. Corresponding payrolls increased 1.4%. The moderate gains in employment reported from the Middle Atlantic and Pacific States in July were continued in August with increases of 3.7% and 2.6%, respectively. The South Atlantic group of States registered a net increase of 3.3%, while in the East and West South Central areas the gains were 1.9% and 0.6%, respectively. A continued recession in employment in Colorado contributed to a net decrease of 9.1% for the Mountain States as a whole. Moderate employment declines were general throughout the New England area with the exception of Vermont and Massachusetts and the percentage decrease for this area was 1.4%. The West North Central States generally registered declines or unchanged employment, resulting in a net decrease of 3.4% for this group of States. Reduced employment in Ohio and Wisconsin nullified appreciable gains in Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, employment remaining virtually stationary for the East North Central area.

The reports on which the figures are based do not cover construction projects financed by the Works Progress Administration, the Public Works Administration, and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation or by regular appropriations of the Federal, State or local governments.

Indexes of employment and payrolls for August, 1939, for all manufacturing industries combined, Class I steam-railroads, and selected non-manufacturing industries, where available, and percentage changes from July, 1939 and August, 1938, are shown below. The 3-year average 1923-25 is used as a base in computing the indexes for the manufacturing industries and Class I steam-railroads, and the 12-month average for 1929 is used as a base in computing the index numbers of the non-manufacturing industries. Information for the non-manufacturing industries for years prior to 1929 is not available from the Bureau's records. These indexes are not adjusted for seasonal variation.

Industry	Employment			Payrolls		
	Index Aug., 1939 a	% Change from—		Index Aug., 1939 a	% Change from—	
		July, 1939	Aug., 1938		July, 1939	Aug., 1938
(1923-25=100)						
Manufacturing	b96.4	+3.1	+8.6	b89.9	+6.5	+16.3
Class I steam railroads.c	56.2	+0.3	+6.9	d	d	d
(1929=100)						
Trade:						
Wholesale	88.8	+1.0	+1.4	76.1	+0.3	+3.2
Retail	82.4	—1.5	+3.0	69.2	—2.4	+3.6
General merchandising	89.1	—2.8	+3.2	80.3	—4.1	+1.9
Other than general merchandising	80.6	—1.1	+3.0	66.9	—1.9	+3.9
Public utilities:						
Telephone and telegraph	75.5	+0.1	+1.0	95.8	+1.2	+5.0
Electric light and power and manufactured gas	93.9	+0.7	+1.3	101.0	+1.1	+2.1
Electric railroad & motor-bus oper. & maintenance	69.7	+e	+0.3	71.6	+1.4	+3.0
Mining:						
Anthracite	48.7	+8.9	+29.4	33.4	+32.8	+66.9
Bituminous coal	81.7	+2.8	+1.9	76.3	+18.3	+18.8
Metalliferous	60.6	+0.3	+17.8	54.3	+12.0	+24.3
Quarrying & non-metallic mining	48.1	+1.2	+8.0	42.7	+4.3	+8.9
Crude petroleum producing	66.7	—0.9	—7.9	61.8	—0.3	—7.5
Services:						
Hotels (year-round)	90.2	—e	—0.1	f79.8	+0.9	+3.0
Laundries	99.1	—0.9	+1.6	85.9	—2.4	+3.4
Dyeing and cleaning	102.5	—3.8	—2.4	73.1	—5.1	—1.5
Brokerage	d	—0.3	—8.3	d	—1.5	—8.2
Insurance	d	+0.3	+1.2	d	—0.1	+2.5
Building construction	d	+1.0	+7.1	d	+1.4	+12.0

a Preliminary. b Revised series. c Source: Interstate Commerce Commission. d Not available. e Less than 0.1 of 1%. f Cash payments only; value of board, room, and tips cannot be computed.

Employment on Federal and Other Public Programs

There was a decrease of 366,000 in the number of people employed on relief projects operated by the WPA in August because of the release by Aug. 31, 1939, as required by law, of workers whose period of 18 months of continuous employment expired before Sept. 1, 1939. The 1,778,000 persons employed on work relief projects in August represents a reduction of 1,286,000 since August of last year. Payrolls of $102,000,000 were $17,637,000 less than in July and $61,360,000 less than in August a year ago. A decrease was reported on Federal projects under the WPA and an increase on work projects of the NYA. Student Aid projects were inactive in August.

Employment on construction projects financed by regular Federal appropriations reached an all-time high when 275,000 men were employed in the month ending Aug. 15. This is an increase of 10,000 over the preceding month and 22,000 over August, 1938. Payroll disbursements of $27,045,000 were $1,269,000 greater than in July.

A slight decrease occurred in employment on construction projects financed by the PWA during the month ending Aug. 15. Employment for the month was 269,000, 5,000 less than in July but 152,000 more than in August, 1938. Payroll disbursements amounted to $21,793,000.

The value of material orders placed on PWA construction projects amounted to $36,759,000 during the month ending Aug. 15. Total material orders placed on construction projects financed from regular Federal appropriations was $44,325,000, and on Federal projects under the WPA, $623,000.

Employment on projects of the U. S. Housing Authority continued to gain with an increase of 5,000 over July. For the month ending Aug. 15, employment was 18,000 and payrolls, $1,940,000.

Seasonal influences were observed in the increased employment on State-financed road projects. The total number at work in the month ending Aug. 15 was 156,000, an increase of 10,000 from July. Payrolls were $11,906,000.

The beginning of an enlistment period in the CCC caused employment to rise from 322,000 in July to 333,000 in August. Payroll disbursements for the month were $14,817,000.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS ON PROJECTS FINANCED WHOLLY OR PARTIALLY FROM FEDERAL FUNDS AND ON ROADS FINANCED FROM STATE FUNDS, AUGUST, 1939

(All Figures in Thousands)

Class	Employment			Payrolls		
	Aug., 1939a	Change from— July, 1939	Change from— Aug., 1938	Aug., 1939a	Change from— July, 1939	Change from— Aug., 1938
Construction Projects—				$	$	$
Financed by PWA.b	269	—5	+152	21,793	—1,284	+11,693
Financed by regular Federal appropriations.b	275	+10	+22	27,045	+1,269	+2,567
WPA Program—						
Federal projects under the Works Program.b	94	—76	—30	3,671	—2,387	—2,389
Projects operated by WPA.c	1,778	—366	—1,286	102,000	—17,637	—61,360
Student aid.c	0	0	—2	0	0	—6
N. Y. A. work projects.c	224	+17	+5	4,200	+1,630	+297
Civilian Conservation Corp..d	333	+11	—1	14,817	+355	—129
State roads.b	156	+10	—41	11,906	+1,384	—1,577
U. S. H. A..b	18	+5	+17	1,940	+514	+1,910

a Preliminary. b Employment figures are maximum number for the months ending July 15 and Aug. 15. c Figures are for the calendar months ending July 31 and Aug. 31. d Figures on employment are for the last day of the month; payrolls for the entire month.

Car-Makers Group Estimates September Sales at 200,780 Units

An increase of 94% in motor vehicle shipments was indicated for the month of September as compared with August in the preliminary estimate of the industry's operations, contained in the October, 1939, issue of "Automobile Facts", a publication of the Automobile Manufacturer's Association.

The Association estimated the industry's September volume at 200.780 units. On the basis of this estimate the industry's operations in September were 12% higher than the corresponding month last year.

The Association's report is summarized as follows: September, 1939, 200,780; August, 1939, 103,343; September, 1938, 89,623.

Sugar Production in France During Current Season Increased 35% Over Last Season

Sugar production in France during the current 1939-40 season is estimated at 1,130,000 long tons, raw value, as contrasted with 836,000 tons produced last season, an increase of 294,000 tons or a little over 37% according to advices received by Lamborn & Co., New York. The present crop, harvesting of which is now under way, is expected to be the largest since 1934 when 1,204,000 tons were produced. The firm's announcement further said:

Sugar consumption in France for the 11 months ending July 31, 1939 totaled 998,000 tons as compared with 946,000 tons in the corresponding period last season, an increase of 52,000 tons or 5.5%. Last season's total consumption amounted to 1,025,000 tons.

France engages in a considerable import and export business, primarily among its colonial possessions. During the 1938 year, the importations totaled 342,000 tons of which 201,000 tons came from its possessions in the West Indies and Reunion, 44,000 tons from Cuba, 43,000 tons from the Dominican Republic, 37,000 tons from Java, and 17,000 tons from other places, principally in Europe. The exports amounted to 208,000 tons, practically all of which went to its African possessions.

Shipments of Brazilian Coffee to United States Ports on Oct. 10 Totaled 1,011,300 Bags

Coffee afloat by steamer from Brazil to United States ports on Oct. 10 reached the million bag mark—the first time since 1931 that so much was on the way here from the world's largest producing country, the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange announced. This total of 1,011,300 bags contrasts with 468,100 bags on the way on Sept. 6. The United States visible supply of coffee stands at 1,811,913 bags, against 1,501,229 of Sept. 1, and 1,478,300 on Oct. 1, 1938. The Exchange's announcement also said:

When war started, Sept. 1, stocks of Brazil in the United States were 402,058, while today the total is 449,151 bags. Stocks of "other growths" were 443,871 bags Sept. 1, against 351,462 bags today. During September, 1,265,728 bags of Brazilian coffee disappeared into roasters' hands while deliveries of all other growths were 400,123 bags. The total, 1,265,728 bags, was the largest since February, 1936. The unusually large shipments from Brazil with still more heavy cargoes expected reflects the tremendous buying by roasters here in a few days last month. During recent weeks nothing has been done and Brazilian shippers are asking the question "When can new demand be expected?" The trade is not yet certain how much of the demand represented stocking by housewives; how much rebuilding of inventories by roasters, wholesalers and retailers; and lastly how much represents a "real" increase in consumption due to the better business conditions.

Petroleum and Its Products—Michigan Sees "Dollar-Crude" Return—Daily Average Crude Output Slumps—TNEC Hearings Continue—Paul E. Hadlick Urges "Divorcement" of Integrated Units—Ambassador Daniels Optimistic on Mexican Situation

Crude oil price advances of from 4.5 to 8 cents a barrel in central Michigan brought "dollar-crude" back to the State for the first time in many months as Pure Oil Co. lead the way in an upturn that quickly became general and established a top price of $1.02.

Monday's increase was started by the Pure Oil Co., which monthly purchases nearly 500,000 barrels of crude oil, either from its own or affiliated properties while Leonard Pipe Line buys about half as much crude oil, mainly in the Clare field. The price advance had not, at press time tonight, been met by Standard of Ohio's affiliate, Simrall Pipe Line, which monthly buys almost as much crude as Pure Oil in the State.

Both companies involved in the mark-up increased the posting for Clare field crude oil from 89 to 97 cents a barrel, effective immediately. Pure Oil also boosted the posting for Midland Sherman grades from 97½ cents a barrel to $1.02 a barrel. On the same day, Napsol Refining lifted prices for Allegan and Kent counties crude oil, southwestern Michigan, 8 cents to $1.03 a barrel.

A 5-cent a barrel boost in the price of crude oil in the Griffin pool of Illinois was posted on Oct. 10 by the Sohio Corp. Under the new price schedule, which became effective immediately, sand production crude is set at 95 cents and lime production at 85 cents. The increases, in general, reflected the strengthened position of the crude oil markets because of the European war conditions.

A 3-day shutdown of crude oil production in Texas during the initial week of October was the main cause for a decline of nearly 225,000 barrels in the daily average output. The American Petroleum Institute reported that production for the Oct. 7 week was off 222,350 barrels to a daily figure of 3,435,850 barrels. This, incidentally, is the first time in weeks that productiion of crude oil has been below the market demand figure as estimated by the American Petroleum Institute.

The October proration orders issued for Texas by its Railroad Commission established 11-days shutdown, each week-end as well as the first Monday and the last Friday. Therefore, production this week, which included the first Monday as well as a week-end, saw output in the Lone Star State decline 229,200 barrels to a daily average of 1,255,900 barrels. Illinois showed its first reduction in weeks, production there easing 13,400 barrels to a daily figure of 330,500.

A sharp decline also was disclosed in the figures covering daily average production in Kansas, where operators pared their total 13,150 barrels to 144,050 barrels. Broadest expansion was shown by Oklahoma where daily average

production climbed 14,800 barrels to a total of 408,800 barrels. California production was up 8,400 barrels to 616,300 barrels, while Louisiana showed a gain of 6,000 barrels to a daily figure to 253,100 barrels.

Opening the third week of the Temporary National Economic Committee's investigation of the petroleum industry on Monday, Paul E. Hadlick, Secretary and counsel for the National Oil Marketers Association, told the committee that divorcement of marketing facilities and pipe lines from the other branches of the industry would be the best means of destroying "two of the main avenues of monopoly."

Through the domination of the tank car market, and by their control of the wholesale and retail prices of petroleum products, Mr. Hadlick charged that the major integrated companies are slowly narrowing the margin of the independent jobber or wholesaler, forcing him out of business. "Since the advent of the NIRA," he continued, "stable and rising prices of crude oil as well as refined products are contrasted with the competitive nature of the wholesale and retail price.

"These integrated units that have their 'locked profits' in oil, refinery and transportation, compete in the marketing of petroleum products. Fortified by profits from the former they are able to subsidize their marketing losses. The whole history of the integrated oil companies engaging in marketing has been a continuous series of unfair practices. It is high time that the distribution of petroleum products was separated from any domination, influence of control from the producing, manufacturing or transportation branches."

In criticizing the Interstate Commerce Commission, Mr. Hadlick charged that it worked closely with the railroads and major oil companies in fixing both rail and pipe line rates on petroleum and its products. "It is worth your life to get anything from that Commission," he said, "that the railroads and major oil companies do not want."

Speaking before the Committee on Tuesday, A. W. Craft, Manager of the Craft Oil Co. of Avoca, Pa., said that "the integrated oil companies have for years lived by force and are living by force today." Arguing that the business methods used by the integrated companies are "totalitarianism" in nature, Mr. Craft argued that this condition should not exist in a democratic country. "The small independent business man in the petroleum industry is rapidly being backed out of his own back door," he said in conclusion.

The proration orders issued by the Texas Railroad Commission for the East Texas field was attacked in a suit filed in Federal Court in Austin on Oct. 9 by F. W. Fischer, an independent operator. Mr. Fischer applied for an injunction against the Commission, restraining it from enforcing these orders and granting him permission to produce as much from his wells as allowed those of similar potential.

Monday also saw an announcement from the offices of the Texas Railroad Commission in Austin that the daily production allowable for the Panhandle section was being increased 13,000 barrels to a daily total of 60,000 barrels, effective immediately. In disclosing the boost in the allowable for this area of the State, the Commission said that it was necessary to meet increased demand for crude oil.

Announcing an expected attendance of some 3,000 oil men, the American Petroleum Institute announced the chief speakers set for its 20th annual convention which will be held at the Stevens Hotel in Chicago, Nov. 13-17. Dr. Joseph E. Pogue, Vice-President of the Chase National Bank; Paul G. Hoffman, of the Studebaker Corp., and Roswell Magill, Professor of Law, Columbia University, were listed as the main speakers for the trade group's convention.

The convention will be divided into two general sessions, 16 group-sessions and more than 90 committee hearings, with more than 50 addresses scheduled for the complete program. An innovation this year will be the convening during the Institute's sessions of an Interstate Conference on Automotive Taxation, sponsored by the American Petroleum Industries Committee.

Following a call upon President Roosevelt in Washington on Monday, Ambassador Daniels said that he felt more optimistic concerning a settlement of the Mexican situation arising out of the expropriation of some half-million dollars' worth of American and British oil properties early last year. He disclosed that his latest conversations with President Cardenas were indicative of a more hopeful attitude.

Price changes follow:

Oct. 9—Pure Oil posted an increase of 4.5 to 8 cents a barrel in crude oil prices in central Michigan, establishing a price of $1.02.

Oct. 9—Sohio Corp. increased prices of crude oil in the Griffin pool in Illinois by 5 cents a barrrel.

Prices of Typical Crude per Barrel at Wells
(All gravities where A. P. I. degrees are not shown)

Bradford, Pa	$2.25	Eldorado, Ark., 40	$1.05
Lima (Ohio Oil Co.)	1.25	Rusk, Texas, 40 and over	1.03
Corning, Pa.	1.02	Darst Creek	1.02
Illinois	.95	Michigan crude	1.03
Western Kentucky	1.20	Sunburst, Mont	1.22
Mid-Cont't, Okla., 40 and above	1.03	Huntington, Calif., 30 and over	1.22
Rodessa, Ark., 40 and above	1.25	Kettleman Hills, 39 and over	1.24
Smackover, Ark., 24 and over	.75		

REFINED PRODUCTS—SOCONY RAISES FUEL OIL PRICES—MOTOR FUEL STOCKS SHOW DISAPPOINTING DECLINE—EXPORT DEMAND FAILS TO MATERIALIZE—REFINERY OPERATIONS LOWER—FUEL OIL STOCKS OFF

Fractional increases in fuel oil prices were posted Monday by Standard Oil Co. of New York, marketing subsidiary of Socony-Vacuum, which also announced a change in its unit from one-eighths to tenths of a cent a gallon.

Under the new price schedule, which also provided for small downward adjustments in a few scattered instances, kerosene in tank cars at local refineries up to 5.10 cents a gallon, against 4 7/8 cents a gallon under the old schedule.

The general gasoline situation did not change much during the week. Prices in most of the major marketing areas held the gains marked up in recent weeks in good fashion. Further sharp swings in motor fuel prices are believed unlikely barring any sharp demand for gasoline from abroad, which would alter the domestic picture considerably and probably would bring higher prices.

Stocks of finished and unfinished motor fuel showed a disappointing decline during the initial decline of October despite a lower refinery operating rate. The American Petroleum Institute reported Oct. 7 stocks were 71,152,000 barrels, off only 16,000 barrels from the previous week. Barring a sharp rise in export demand, stocks are now some 10,000,000 barrels above normal figures for this time of the year.

Although there is a good deal of talk heard in trade circles about the export demand for gasoline, there have been no major committments for immediate supplies for any of the warring European nations, according to the indications present in the major markets. Stocks of gasoline are showing the effects of no large movements, either shipped abroad, or even being made ready for shipment.

The narrow decline in inventories of finished and unfinished motor oil was all the more disappointing in view of the 1.5 point decline in refinery operations which pared the rate to 83.4% of capacity. Daily average runs of crude oil to stills were off 55,000 barrels to a figure of 3,505,000 barrels. Talk of heavy advance committments for residual fuel oils by heavy industrial users to beat an expected boost in prices was supported when a decline of 1,413,000 barrels in stocks during the Oct. 7 week was shown.

Representative refined product price changes are shown:

Oct. 9—Socony-Vacuum Oil Corp., through its marketing subsidiary Standard Oil of New York, advanced fuel oil prices in New York harbor.

U. S. Gasoline (Above 65 Octane), Tank Car Lots, F.O.B. Refinery

New York—		New York—		*Other Cities—*	
Std.Oil N.J.	$.06½-.07	Texas	$.07½-.08	Chicago	$.05 -.05½
Socony-Vac.	.06½-.07	Gulf	.08¼-.08¾	New Orleans	.06½-.07
T. Wat. Oil	.08¼-.08¾	Shell East'n	.07½-.08	Gulf ports	.05½
RichOil(Cal)	.08¼-.08¾			Tulsa	.04⅞-.05¼
Warner-Q.	.07½-.08				

Kerosene, 41-43 Water White, Tank Car, F.O.B. Refinery

New York—		North Texas	$.04	New Orleans	$.05¼-.05½
(Bayonne)	$.051	Los Angeles	.03½-.05	Tulsa	.04 -.04¼

Fuel Oil, F.O.B. Refinery or Terminal

N. Y. (Bayonne)—		California 24 plus D		New Orleans C	$1.00
Bunker C	$1.15		$1.00-1.25	Phila., Bunker C	1.45
Diesel	1.65				

Gas Oil, F.O.B. Refinery or Terminal

N. Y. (Bayonne)—		Chicago—		Tulsa	$.02⅞-.03
27 plus	$.04	28-30 D	$.053		

Gasoline, Service Station, Tax Included

z New York	$.17	Newark	$.166	Buffalo	$.174
z Brooklyn	.17	Boston	.185	Chicago	.17

z Not including 2% city sales tax.

Crude Petroleum and Petroleum Products, August, 1939

The United States Bureau of Mines, in its current monthly petroleum report, stated that the production of crude oil declined materially in August as the result of the 15-day shutdown, and the daily average was only 2,608,600 barrels, or 970,000 barrels below the average in July. The Bureau further reported:

The shutdown in Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Kansas, New Mexico and Arkansas was the outstanding event of the month, if not of the entire year. The shutdown varied in length and intensity in the fields of the six States; the largest relative declines were in Oklahoma and New Mexico; the largest quantitative decrease in Texas. Michigan was reported as cooperating in the shutdown, but the daily average output (67,900 barrels) established a new record. The shutdown may have accelerated production in Illinois; in any event, the output reached a new peak of 317,800 barrels, or 36,000 barrels above the average in July.

The shutdown was presumed to reduce crude runs to stills, but actually the daily average rose to 3,472,000 barrels, or 24,000 barrels higher than in July. The decline in production and the gain in runs to stills resulted in an outstanding withdrawal from crude oil stocks, these being reduced about 32,000,000 barrels to 238,479,000 barrels on hand Aug. 31.

Refined Products

The yield of gasoline rose to 45.1%, a gain of 0.6% over July. The yield of gas oil and distillate fuel oil apparently began its seasonal rise, being 12.3% for August compared with 11.9% in July.

The demand for motor fuel in August bore out the most optimistic predictions, both domestic demand and exports being higher than generally anticipated. The domestic demand was 53,728,000 barrels, the highest monthly total ever recorded, and an increase of 6% over August, 1938. Exports of motor fuel were 4,308,000 barrels, much higher than in July, but about a half million barrels less than a year ago.

The total demand for light and heavy fuel oil in August, 1939, was about 10% ahead of last year, the pick-up in the residual fuel demand in July being sufficient to cause a draft on refinery stocks, the first since March.

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the price index for petroleum products in August, 1939, was 51.7, compared with 52.2 in July and 56.7 in August, 1938.

The crude oil capacity represented by the data in this report was 4,121,000 barrels, hence the operating ratio was 84%, compared with 84% in July and 80% in August, 1938.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND OF ALL OILS
(Thousands of Barrels)

	Aug., 1939	July, 1939	Aug., 1938	Jan. to Aug., 1939	Jan. to Aug., 1938
New Supply—					
Domestic production:					
Crude petroleum	80,865	110,937	106,165	815,193	811,909
Daily average	2,609	3,579	3,425	3,355	3,341
Natural gasoline	3,400	4,175	4,226	32,425	33,272
Benzol a	210	191	133	1,414	1,019
Total production	84,475	115,303	110,524	849,032	846,200
Daily average	2,725	3,719	3,565	3,494	3,482
Imports b:					
Crude petroleum:					
Receipts in bond	552	395	192	3,246	1,957
Receipts for domestic use	2,346	2,539	1,522	18,206	14,969
Refined products:					
Receipts in bond	2,068	2,029	1,724	13,346	13,048
Receipts for domestic use	717	608	1,229	4,892	5,094
Total new supply, all oils	90,158	120,874	115,191	888,722	881,268
Daily average	2,908	3,899	3,716	3,657	3,627
Increase in stocks, all oils	36,736	c2,271	4,711	32,376	c15,273
Demand—					
Total demand	126,894	118,603	119,902	921,098	865,995
Daily average	4,093	3,826	3,868	3,791	3,564
Exports b:					
Crude petroleum	5,969	7,304	7,003	48,222	54,430
Refined products	11,529	9,622	10,763	80,034	78,060
Domestic demand:					
Motor fuel	53,728	50,508	50,459	362,454	342,687
Kerosene	4,436	3,710	4,292	38,208	34,798
Gas oil and distillate fuels	8,229	8,012	d7,847	82,586	71,080
Residual fuel oils	26,012	23,218	d23,665	205,998	186,134
Lubricants	1,963	1,982	2,002	14,998	13,750
Wax	73	62	81	603	721
Coke	844	454	473	4,638	3,485
Asphalt	3,532	3,048	3,201	17,131	15,936
Road oil	1,576	1,585	1,581	5,914	5,575
Still gas	5,925	5,920	5,753	43,883	41,751
Miscellaneous	211	182	158	1,506	1,207
Losses	2,867	2,996	2,624	14,923	16,381
Total domestic demand	109,396	101,677	102,136	792,842	733,505
Daily average	3,529	3,280	3,295	3,263	3,019
Stocks—					
Crude petroleum:					
Refinable in United States	238,479	270,570	285,640	238,479	285,640
Heavy in California	14,253	14,375	17,575	14,253	17,575
Natural gasoline	6,624	7,123	8,022	6,624	8,022
Refined products	262,738	266,762	268,022	262,738	268,022
Total all oils	522,094	558,830	579,259	522,094	579,259
Days' supply	128	146	150	138	163

a From Coal Economics Division. b Imports of crude as reported to Bureau of Mines; all other imports and exports from Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. c Increase. d Revised.

PRODUCTION OF CRUDE PETROLEUM BY STATES AND PRINCIPAL FIELDS
(Thousands of Barrels)

	August, 1939		July, 1939	Aug., 1938	Jan. to Aug.	
	Total	Daily Average	Daily Average		1939	1938
Arkansas—Rodessa	77	2.5	3.2	184	993	1,747
Rest of State	1,342	43.3	57.5	1,534	12,071	9,959
Total Arkansas	1,419	45.8	60.7	1,718	13,063	11,706
California—Kettleman Hills	1,620	52.2	52.4	2,008	13,233	18,079
Long Beach	1,402	45.2	45.1	1,765	11,551	14,010
Wilmington	2,661	85.9	83.1	2,928	20,650	22,745
Rest of State	13,251	427.5	426.0	14,069	103,979	114,651
Total California	18,934	610.8	606.6	20,770	149,413	169,485
Colorado	127	4.1	4.1	128	906	980
Illinois	9,852	317.8	281.8	2,062	52,304	11,560
Indiana	136	4.4	3.7	92	653	623
Kansas	3,156	101.8	177.0	5,190	39,112	40,381
Kentucky	539	17.4	16.2	553	3,794	3,711
Louisiana—Gulf coast	3,862	124.6	199.8	5,527	44,684	43,370
Rodessa	525	16.9	25.9	1,076	,6309	9,581
Rest of State	1,112	35.9	44.7	1,462	10,783	9,878
Total Louisiana	5,499	177.4	270.4	8,065	61,776	62,829
Michigan	2,105	67.9	66.5	1,465	14,793	12,705
Montana	526	17.0	16.7	416	3,805	3,265
New Mexico	1,747	56.4	108.5	2,974	23,857	23,641
New York	441	14.2	13.4	429	3,320	3,435
Ohio	266	8.6	8.7	301	2,112	2,215
Oklahoma—Oklahoma City	1,794	57.9	107.7	3,461	24,204	28,639
Seminole	2,018	65.1	115.5	3,695	28,245	28,215
Rest of State	3,531	113.9	227.1	7,460	52,968	62,839
Total Oklahoma	7,343	236.9	450.3	14,616	106,417	119,693
Pennsylvania	1,474	47.5	45.2	1,460	11,298	11,976
Texas—Gulf coast	7,479	241.2	348.2	10,699	79,882	75,708
West Texas	4,235	136.6	236.8	6,734	50,570	47,713
East Texas	6,251	201.6	400.4	14,062	92,506	104,422
Panhandle	1,215	39.2	68.0	2,194	15,441	15,956
Rodessa	510	16.5	27.0	1,002	6,611	7,680
Rest of State	5,419	174.8	297.0	9,090	67,409	67,202
Total Texas	25,109	809.9	1,377.4	43,781	312,419	318,681
West Virginia	310	10.0	9.3	325	2,387	2,515
Wyoming—Salt Creek	412	13.3	15.8	484	3,638	3,795
Rest of State	1,464	47.2	46.1	1,330	10,076	8,669
Total Wyoming	1,876	60.5	61.9	1,814	13,714	12,464
Other a	6	.2	.2	6	48	44
Total United States	80,865	2,608.6	3,578.6	106,165	815,193	811,909

a Includes Missouri, Tennessee, and Utah.

Daily Average Crude Oil Production for Week Ended Oct. 7 Falls 222,350 Barrels

The American Petroleum Institute estimates that the daily average gross crude oil production for the week ended Oct. 7, 1939, was 3,435,850 barrels. This was a drop of 222,350 barrels from the output of the previous week, and the current week's figure was below the 3,590,300 barrels calculated by the United States Department of the Interior to be the total of the restrictions imposed by the various oil-producing States during October. Daily average production for the four weeks ended Oct. 7, 1939, is estimated at 3,549,350 barrels. The daily average output for the week ended Oct. 8, 1938, totaled 3,249,350 barrels. Further details, as reported by the Institute, follow:

Imports of petroleum for domestic use and receipts in bond at principal United States ports for the week ended Oct. 7 totaled 894,000 barrels, a daily average of 127,714 barrels, compared with a daily average of 145,429 barrels for the week ended Sept. 30 and 148,857 barrels daily for the four weeks ended Oct. 7.

Receipts of California oil at Atlantic and Gulf Coast ports for the week ended Oct. 7 totaled 72,000 barrels, a daily average of 10,286 barrels, compared with a daily average of 20,714 barrels for the week ended Sept. 30 and 28,071 barrels daily for the four weeks ended Oct. 7.

Reports received from refining companies owning 86.2% of the 4,379,000-barrel estimated daily potential refining capacity of the United States indicate that the industry as a whole ran to stills, on a Bureau of Mines basis, 3,505,000 barrels of crude oil daily during the week, and that all companies had in storage at refineries, bulk terminals, in transit and in pipe lines as of the end of the week, 71,152,000 barrels of finished and unfinished gasoline. The total amount of gasoline produced by all companies is estimated to have been 12,001,000 barrels during the week.

DAILY AVERAGE CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION
(Figures in Barrels)

	a B. of M. Calculated Requirements (October)	State Allowables	Week Ended Oct. 7, 1939	Change from Previous Week	Four Weeks Ended Oct. 7, 1939	Week Ended Oct. 8, 1938
Oklahoma	424,200	424,200	b 408,800	+14,800	403,100	450,400
Kansas	170,600	170,600	b 144,050	—13,150	153,600	154,700
Panhandle Texas			77,400	+9,050	67,600	60,650
North Texas			71,250	—14,650	81,900	71,200
West Central Texas			25,850	—4,950	30,700	28,900
West Texas			211,850	—36,000	244,800	197,350
East Central Texas			86,100	—6,700	90,600	90,150
East Texas			394,600	—97,200	412,800	369,300
Southwest Texas			180,650	—53,300	219,700	222,400
Coastal Texas			208,200	—25,450	226,650	202,200
Total Texas	1,444,800	c1360563	e1255900	-229,200	1,374,750	1,242,150
North Louisiana			66,000	—200	66,000	81,550
Coastal Louisiana			187,100	+6,200	181,850	189,100
Total Louisiana	260,300	258,504	253,100	+6,000	247,850	270,650
Arkansas	56,100	65,800	66,000	+150	65,400	55,350
Illinois	275,500		330,500	—13,400	335,100	190,150
Eastern (not incl. Ill.)	99,400		100,550	—3,300	100,500	
Michigan	61,000		68,000	—350	68,000	53,600
Wyoming	69,000		64,150	—2,100	64,450	49,950
Montana	16,500		16,250	—200	16,350	14,000
Colorado	3,900		3,700	+100	3,650	3,450
New Mexico	114,200	114,200	108,550	+9,900	97,250	103,550
Total east of Calif.	2,995,500		2,819,550	-230,750	2,930,000	2,587,950
California	594,800	d 598,300	616,300	+8,400	619,350	661,400
Total United States	3,590,300		3,435,850	-222,350	3,549,350	3,249,350

a These are Bureau of Mines' calculations of the requirements of domestic crude oil based upon certain premises outlined in its detailed forecast for the month of October. As requirements may be supplied either from stocks, or from new production, contemplated withdrawals from crude oil inventories must be deducted from the Bureau's estimated requirements to determine the amount of new crude to be produced.

b Oklahoma and Kansas figures are for week ended 7 a.m. Oct. 4.

c This is the net basic allowable for the month of October obtained from the best available sources and takes into consideration ordered shutdowns for 11 days during the month, namely, Oct. 1, 2, 7, 8, 14, 15, 21, 22, 27, 28 and 29. Presumably all exemptions and accretions from new wells are also included.

d Recommendation of Central Committee of California Oil Producers.

e Reflects shutdown for the three days of Sept. 30, Oct. 1 and Oct. 2.

Note—**The figures indicated above do not include any estimate of any oil which might have been surreptitiously produced.**

CRUDE RUNS TO STILLS AND PRODUCTION OF GASOLINE, WEEK ENDED OCT. 7, 1939
(Figures in Thousands of Barrels of 42 Gallons Each)

District	Daily Refining Capacity		Crude Runs to Stills		Gasoline Production at Refineries Inc. Natural Blended
	Potential Rate	Percent Reporting	Daily Average	Percent Operated	
East Coast	615	100.0	557	90.6	1,699
Appalachian	149	85.9	110	85.9	410
Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky	615	90.2	498	89.7	2,076
Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri	419	81.6	263	76.9	z947
Inland Texas	316	50.3	126	79.2	515
Texas Gulf	1,055	90.0	822	86.5	2,692
Louisiana Gulf	164	97.6	143	89.4	336
North Louisiana & Arkansas	100	55.0	53	96.4	143
Rocky Mountain	118	54.2	47	73.4	190
California	828	90.0	529	71.0	1,553
Reported		86.2	3,148	83.4	10,561
Estimated unreported			357		1,440
Estimated total U. S.					
Oct. 7, 1939	4,379		3,505		12,001
Sept. 30, 1939	4,379		3,560		12,085
* U. S. B. of M. Oct. 7, 1938			x3,251		y11,192

* Estimated Bureau of Mines' basis. x October, 1938 daily average. y This is a week's production based on the U. S. B. of M. October, 1938 daily average. z 12% reporting capacity did not report gasoline production.

STOCKS OF FINISHED AND UNFINISHED GASOLINE AND GAS AND FUEL OIL, WEEK ENDED OCT. 7, 1939
(Figures in Thousands of Barrels of 42 Gallons Each)

District	Stock of Finished and Unfinished Gasoline		Stocks of Gas Oil and Distillate		Stocks of Residual Fuel Oil	
	Total Finished	Total Finished and Unfin'd	At Refineries	At Terms. in Transit and in Pipe Lines	At Refineries	At Terms. in Transit and in Pipe Lines
East Coast	17,801	18,862	6,868	6,564	5,736	4,291
Appalachian	2,115	2,460	236	121	338	----
Ind., Ill., Ky	10,329	10,897	3,925	964	2,778	56
Okla., Kan., Mo	5,478	5,784	1,706	50	2,898	----
Inland Texas	1,290	1,498	379	----	1,920	----
Texas Gulf	7,625	8,889	5,412	544	7,272	379
Louisiana Gulf	1,930	2,219	756	54	2,103	218
No. La. & Arkansas	314	425	244	7	463	----
Rocky Mountain	969	1,039	126	----	473	----
California	12,859	14,099	8,149	1,624	60,637	22,430
Reported	60,710	66,172	27,801	9,928	84,618	27,374
Est. unreported	4,880	4,980	820	----	2,405	----
Est. total U. S.						
Oct. 7, 1939	65,590	71,162	a28,621	9,928	a87,023	27,374
Sept. 30, 1939	65,352	71,168	a28,589	9,492	a88,436	27,010
U. S. B. of Mines *Oct. 7, 1938	63,236	69,123	31,277		120,405	

* Estimated Bureau of Mines basis. a For comparability with last year these figures must be increased by stocks "At Terminals, &c.," in California district.

Natural Gasoline Production for Month of August

The daily average production of natural gasoline decreased materially in August 1939, according to a report prepared by the Bureau of Mines for Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior. The daily average in August was 4,606,000 gallons, compared with 5,656,000 gallons in July. This decline was due to the 15 day shutdown in the Mid-Continent field. On the other hand, production in California, and other areas outside the Mid-Continent, increased.

Stocks decreased from 299,166,000 gallons on hand July 31 to 278,208,000 gallons on hand Aug. 31. This was 58,716,000 gallons less than a year ago.

PRODUCTION AND STOCKS OF NATURAL GASOLINE
(In Thousands of Gallons)

	Production				Stocks			
					Aug. 31, 1939		July 31, 1939	
	Aug., 1939	July, 1939	Jan. to Aug., 1939	a Jan. to Aug., 1938	At Refineries	At Plants & Terminals	At Refineries	At Plants & Terminals
East coast	----	----	----	----	7,938	----	9,240	----
Appalachian	4,019	3,692	43,676	43,904	924	5,507	840	6,076
Ill., Mich., Ky.	1,103	1,060	9,095	8,199	5,334	544	3,948	589
Oklahoma	25,281	37,349	288,227	314,016	3,990	39,963	3,864	52,291
Kansas	3,890	4,078	37,347	35,884	----	2,899	84	2,924
Texas	43,751	61,615	442,987	452,390	3,234	106,680	3,570	110,681
Louisiana	7,133	7,764	57,084	62,977	168	1,297	----	1,018
Arkansas	1,967	2,149	16,984	16,186	378	175	378	196
Rocky Mountain	5,363	7,930	57,599	52,710	4,746	2,102	4,158	2,291
California	50,293	49,713	408,851	439,970	88,200	4,129	93,156	3,862
Total	142,800	175,350	1361850	1426236	114,912	163,296	119,238	179,928
Daily avge.	4,606	5,656	6,604	5,869	----	----	----	----
Total (thousands of barrels)	3,400	4,175	32,425	33,958	2,736	3,888	2,839	4,284
Daily avge.	110	135	133	140	----	----	----	----

a Final figures.

September Anthracite Shipments Total 4,286,905 Net Tons

Shipments of anthracite for the month of September, 1939, as reported to the Anthracite Institute, amounted to 4,286,905 net tons. This is an increase, as compared with shipments during the preceding month of August, of 1,140,161 net tons, or 36.2%, and when compared with September, 1938, shows an increase of 1,398,933 net tons, or 48.4%.

Shipments by originating carriers (in net tons) are as follows:

	September, 1939	August, 1939	September, 1938	August, 1938
Reading Co	863,082	696,351	592,838	550,240
Lehigh Valley RR	807,533	611,672	690,502	474,841
Central RR. of New Jersey	404,518	241,796	175,901	151,702
Del., Lack. & Western RR	662,504	411,984	390,895	294,791
Delaware & Hudson RR. Corp	434,086	411,279	253,980	206,948
Pennsylvania RR	417,081	308,337	289,883	229,787
Erie RR	403,583	278,999	229,222	248,789
N. Y., Ontario & Western Ry	64,085	34,270	121,035	99,860
Lehigh & New England RR	230,433	152,056	143,716	79,540
Total	4,286,905	3,146,744	2,887,972	2,336,498

Weekly Coal Production Statistics

The National Bituminous Coal Division of the United States Department of the Interior in its current coal statement said that production of soft coal increased sharply in the week ended Sept. 30, reaching an estimated total of 9,900,000 net tons. This figure has been exceeded but once since the end of March, 1937. Comparison with the week preceding shows a gain of 700,000 tons, or 7.6%. Production in the corresponding week of 1938 amounted to 7,975,000 tons.

The United States Bureau of Mines reported that the total estimated production of Pennsylvania anthracite for the week of Sept. 30, amounting to 1,254,000 tons, decreased 90,000 tons, or 7%, from output in the week of Sept. 23. Compared with the week of Oct. 1, 1938, however, there was an increase of 333,000 tons.

ESTIMATED UNITED STATES PRODUCTION OF SOFT COAL WITH COMPARABLE DATA ON PRODUCTION OF CRUDE PETROLEUM
(In Thousands of Net Tons)

	Week Ended			Calendar Year to Date d		
	Sept. 30 1939 c	Sept. 23 1939	Oct. 1 1938	1939	1938	1929
Bituminous Coal a—						
Total, including mine fuel	9,900	9,200	7,975	262,818	235,478	388,948
Daily average	1,650	1,533	1,329	1,144	1,022	1,686
Crude Petroleum b—						
Coal equivalent of weekly output	5,860	5,896	5,177	209,336	207,135	172,084

a Includes for purposes of historical comparison and statistical convenience the production of lignite. b Total barrels produced during the week converted to equivalent coal, assuming 6,000,000 B. t. u. per barrel of oil and 13,100 B. t. u. per pound of coal. c Subject to revision. d Sum of 39 full weeks ended Sept. 30, 1939, and corresponding 39 weeks of 1938 and 1929.

ESTIMATED PRODUCTION OF PENNSYLVANIA ANTHRACITE AND BEEHIVE COKE
(In Net Tons)

	Week Ended			Calendar Year to Date		
	Sept. 30, 1939	Sept. 23, 1939	Oct. 1, 1938	1939	1938 c	1929 c
Penna. Anthracite—						
Total, incl. coll. fuel a	1254,000	1344,000	921,000	38,090,000	33,537,000	52,475,000
Daily average	209,000	224,000	153,500	166,700	146,800	229,600
Comm'l production b	1191,000	1277,000	875,000	36,186,000	31,860,000	48,697,000
Beehive Coke—						
United States total	31,700	17,200	14,300	478,100	651,700	5,151,000
Daily average	5,283	2,867	2,383	2,052	2,797	22,107

a Includes washery and dredge coal, and coal shipped by truck from authorized operations. b Excludes colliery fuel. c Adjusted to make comparable the number of working days in the three years.

ESTIMATED WEEKLY PRODUCTION OF COAL, BY STATES
(In Thousands of Net Tons)
(The current weekly estimates are based on railroad carloadings and river shipments and are subject to revision on receipt of monthly tonnage reports from district and State sources or of final annual returns from the operators.)

State	Week Ended					Sept. Avge. 1923 e
	Sept. 23 1939	Sept. 16 1939	Sept. 24 1938	Sept. 25 1937	Sept. 21 1929	
Alaska	2	2	3	3	s	s
Alabama	273	257	206	257	347	406
Arkansas and Oklahoma	62	68	86	82	134	96
Colorado	126	116	130	141	256	214
Georgia and North Carolina	1	1	1	1	s	s
Illinois	930	816	996	1,114	1,304	1,587
Indiana	315	314	310	379	373	550
Iowa	72	65	72	81	99	117
Kansas and Missouri	110	116	147	134	149	168
Kentucky—Eastern	878	892	790	888	976	713
Western	174	162	185	167	303	248
Maryland	34	32	30	34	44	40
Michigan	14	9	12	15	17	27
Montana	55	51	56	62	79	68
New Mexico	23	22	25	35	49	56
North and South Dakota	33	30	50	51	s59	s27
Ohio	457	437	402	530	488	861
Pennsylvania bituminous	2,165	2,160	1,670	2,343	2,858	3,585
Tennessee	127	119	105	115	105	119
Texas	18	20	19	20	19	26
Utah	87	88	75	78	113	103
Virginia	350	329	285	311	261	245
Washington	30	27	35	35	47	58
West Virginia—Southern a	2,087	2,101	1,640	1,989	2,096	1,474
Northern b	646	580	498	600	729	867
Wyoming	130	130	107	127	158	165
Other Western States c	1	*	1	*	s5	s4
Total bituminous coal	9,200	8,944	7,936	9,593	11,068	11,814
Pennsylvania anthracite d	1,344	1,199	819	924	1,564	714
Total, all coal	10,544	10,143	8,755	10,517	12,632	12,528

a Includes operations on the N. & W.; C. & O.; Virginian; K. & M.; B. C. & G.; and on the B. & O. in Kanawha, Mason and Clay counties. b Rest of State, including the Panhandle district and Grant, Mineral and Tucker counties. c Includes Arizona, California, Idaho, Nevada and Oregon. d Data for Pennsylvania anthracite from published records of the Bureau of Mines. e Average weekly rate for entire month. s Alaska, Georgia, North Carolina and South Dakota included with "other Western States." * Less than 1,000 tons.

Preliminary Estimates of Production of Coal for Month of September, 1939

According to preliminary estimates made by the Bureau of Mines and the Bituminous Coal Divison of the U. S. Department of the Interior, bituminous coal output during the month of September, 1939, amounted to 37,695,000 net tons, compared with 32,286,000 net tons in the corresponding month last year and 34,688,000 tons in August, 1939. Anthracite production during September, 1939, totaled 4,776,000 net tons, as against 3,388,000 tons a year ago and 3,382,000 tons in August, 1939. The consolidated statement of the two aforementioned organizations follows:

	Total or Month (Net Tons)	Number of Working Days	Average per Working Day (Net Tons)	Calendar Year to End of September (Net Tons)
Sept., 1939 (*preliminary*)				
Bituminous coal a	37,695,000	25	1,508,000	------
Anthracite b	4,776,000	25	191,000	38,090,000
Beehive coke	67,600	26	2,600	471,400
August, 1939 (*revised*)—				
Bituminous coal a	34,688,000	27	1,285,000	------
Anthracite b	3,832,000	27	141,900	------
Beehive coke	44,100	27	1,633	------
September, 1938 (*revised*)—				
Bituminous coal a	32,286,000	25	1,291,000	------
Anthracite b	3,388,000	25	135,500	33,583,000
Beehive coke	53,600	26	2,062	634,400

a Includes for purposes of historical comparison and statistical convenience the production of lignite and of anthracite and semi-anthracite outside of Pennsylvania.
b Total production, including colliery fuel, washery and dredge coal, and coal shipped by truck from authorized operations.
Note—All current estimates will later be adjusted to agree with the results of the complete canvass of production made at the end of the calendar year.

Non Ferrous Metals—Domestic Copper Firmly Established at 12½c. Valley—Lead and Zinc Unchanged

The Oct. 12 issue cf "Metal and Mineral Markets" reported that non-ferrous metal markets last week reflected a less insistant demand by consumers for supplies because of the peace talk in Europe. Consumption of metals is continuing at a higher rate and prices remain firm. The industry viewed the let-up in excitement as an opportunity to appraise the cutlook on a more rational basis. The International Tin Committee set quotas for the fourth quarter at 70% of standard tonnages. Tin was lower and quicksilver unchanged at $150. The publication further states:

Copper

The domestic quotation for copper was firmly established at 12½c., Valley, on Oct. 5, with transactions on that day in good volume, at that level. Sales for the week totaled 25,955 tons, against 23,231 tons in the previous week. The tight near-by position of copper continues, and forward buying has declined according to producers.

A strike was called on Oct. 10 by the International Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers at the Perth Amboy copper refinery of the American Smelting & Refining Co., following failure to conclude a new labor contract with the company.

Sales for export were in good volume, with transactions around 12.50c., f.a.s. New York.

On Oct. 6 the Copper Institute made the following announcement regarding copper statistics: "Since the event of war it has been impossible to assemble complete information upon which the statistics of production and consumption of copper were predicated. The Copper Institute will continue its endeavor to secure the necessary data. For the present, until the situation can be clarified, it was decided not to publish partial figures."

Heavy purchases of copper calling for fourth-quarter delivery have forced producers to increase production sharply. On Oct. 7, Anaconda Copper announced that the Leonard and Steward mines, closed since Jan. 17 and May 23, respectively, this year, will be reopened immediately. Union

Miniere du Haut-Katanga, in Africa, is increasing copper output as rapidly as possible, according to a recent announcement from Brussels.

Lead

Sales of lead declined to a moderate basis during the last week, transactions in the open market involving 6,009 tons, against 9,613 tons in the previous week. Consumers continue to appear anxious to acquire metal, but less new inquiry is reported. Producers believe shipments in September will be around 55,000 tons and that actual consumption of lead is now close to 50,000 tons per month. Several cable makers entered the market for metal during the week.

Quotations remained firm at 5.50c., New York, which was also the contract settling basis for the American Smelting & Refining Company, and 5.35c., St. Louis. St. Joseph Lead Company obtained a premium on its own brands sold in the East.

Zinc

Inquiry for zinc was steady during the week, but sellers reported a less insistant demand for metal. Sales of the common grades for the week ended Oct. 7 totaled 5,864 tons, against 15,071 tons for the previous week. Shipments, however, continued at a good rate, involving 8,230 tons, against 8,424 tons in the previous week, indicating that consumption has been maintained at a high rate.

Releases for high-grade zinc are reported in good volume.

The quotation continued firm at 6.50c., St. Louis, for Prime Western.

The United States imported 2,106 tons of slab zinc during August. Most of this supply came from Mexico, which accounted for 1,206 tons; Canada, 379 tons; Norway, 336 tons; Poland, 100 tons; and Belgium, 84 tons.

Tin

Business in tin was quiet during the week, with buyers continuing to be interested in late delivery metal. Straits for November delivery brought 49⅝c. Prices for Straits, spot delivery, eased to 55c. during the week.

The International Tin Committee announced yesterday that quotas were retoractively fixed at 120% of capacity for the third quarter and 70% for the fourth quarter. Strong demand for tin during the third quarter. Strong demand for tin during the third quarter because of the European war is believed to account for the Committee's action on a high quota for that period.

The rate of tin-plate operations advances sharply to 92% of capacity. Heavy domestic and export demand for tin plate account for the rise.

Chinese tin, 99%, was nominally as follows: Oct. 5th, 50.000c.; 6th, 50.000c.; 7th, 50.000c.; 9th, 50.000c.; 10th, 50.000c.; 11th, 50.000c.

DAILY PRICES OF METALS ("E. & M. J." QUOTATIONS)

	Electrolytic Copper		*Straits Tin*	*Lead*		*Zinc*
	Dom., Refy	*Exp., Refy*	*New York*	*New York*	*St. Louis*	*St. Louis*
Oct. 5	12.275	12.300	55.000	5.50	5.35	6.50
Oct. 6	12.275	12.400	55.000	5.50	5.35	6.50
Oct. 7	12.275	12.400	55.000	5.50	5.35	6.50
Oct. 9	12.275	12.450	55.000	5.50	5.35	6.50
Oct. 10	12.275	12.450	55.000	5.50	5.35	6.50
Oct. 11	12.275	12.450	55.000	5.50	5.35	6.50
Average	12.275	12.408	55.000	5.50	5.35	6.50

Average prices for calendar week ended Oct. 7 are: Domestic copper, f.o.b. refinery, 12.025c.; export copper, 12.246c.; Straits tins, 56.375c.; New York lead, 5.500c.; St. Louis lead, 5.350c.; St. Louis zinc, 6.500c.; and silver, 35,025c.

The above quotations are "M. & M. M.'s" appraisal of the major United States markets, based on sales reported by producers and agencies. They are reduced to the basis of cash, New York or St. Louis, as noted. All prices are in cents per pound.

Copper, lead and zinc quotations are based on sales for both prompt and future deliveries; tin quotations are for prompt delivery only.

In the trade, domestic copper prices are quoted on a delivered basis; that is, delivered at consumers' plants. As dilivery charges vary with the destination, he figures shown above are net prices refineries on the Atlantic seaboard. Delivered prices in New England average 0.225c. per pound above the refinery basis

Export quotations for copper are reduced to net at refineries on the Atlantic seaboard. On foreign business, owing to the European War, most sellers are restricting offerings to f.a.s. transactions, dollar basis. Quotations, for the present, reflect this change in method of doing business.

Due to the European War, the usual table of Daily London Prices is not available. However, prices on standard tin were given as follows: Oct. 5: spot, £229¾; three months, £229⅜. Oct. 6: spot, £229¾; three months, £229¾. Oct. 9, 10 and 11: spot, £230; three months, £230.

U. S. Steel Corp. Shipments 70.5% Higher than Last Year

Shipments of finished steel products by subsidiary companies of the United States Steel Corp. for the month of September, 1939 amounted to 985,030 tons.

The September shipments compare with 803,822 tons in the preceding month, an increase of 181,208 tons and with 577,666 tons in the corresponding month of 1938 (September) an increase of 407,364 tons or 70.5%.

For the year 1939 to date, shipments were 6,858,427 tons compared with 4,588,224 tons in the comparable period of 1938, an increase of 2,270,203 tons or 49.5%.

In the table below we list the figures by months since January, 1935:

TONNAGE OF SHIPMENTS OF STEEL PRODUCTS BY MONTHS FOR YEARS INDICATED

Month	*Year* 1935	*Year* 1936	*Year* 1937	*Year* 1938	*Year* 1939
January	534,055	721,414	1,149,918	518,322	789,305
February	582,137	676,315	1,133,724	474,723	677,994
March	668,056	783,552	1,414,399	572,199	767,910
April	591,728	979,907	1,343,644	501,972	701,459
May	598,915	984,097	1,304,039	465,081	723,165
June	578,108	886,065	1,268,550	478,057	733,433
July	547,794	950,851	1,186,752	441,570	676,309
August	624,497	923,703	1,107,858	558,634	803,822
September	614,933	961,803	1,047,962	577,666	985,030
October	686,741	1,007,417	792,310	963,287	
November	681,820	882,643	587,241	679,653	
December	661,515	1,067,365	489,070	694,204	
Yearly adjustment	—(23,750)	—(40,859)	—(77,113)	+(30,381)	
Total for year	7,347,549	10,784,273	12,748,354	6,655,749	

September Steel Output 12% Over August

Steel ingot production jumped 12% during September to a total of 4,231,310 gross tons, as against the revised figure of 3,763,418 tons in August, according to a report released Oct. 7 by the American Iron and Steel Institute.

September was the fourth consecutive month to show an increase over the preceding month in the tonnage of steel ingots produced. The September tonnage was the highest for any month since September 1937, when 4,289,507 tons were produced.

The September tonnage was 60% above the total of 2,647,129 gross tons produced in September a year ago. In the first nine months of this year, a total of 29,748,042 tons of ingots was produced, 66% above the total for the corresponding period of 1938 and 7% more than the tonnage produced in the whole of last year.

During September the industry operated at 72.41% of capacity, as against 62.22% in August, and 46.09% in September, 1938. Over the first nine months of this year the industry's operations averaged 55.86% of capacity, compared with 34.29% in the corresponding period of last year.

Ingot production averaged 988,624 tons per week in September, as against 849,530 tons per week in August and 618,488 tons per week in September a year ago. For the first nine months of 1939 an average of 762,770 tons of ingots was produced weekly, which compares with the average of 460,183 tons per week during the corresponding months of 1938.

MONTHLY PRODUCTION OF OPEN-HEARTH AND BESSEMER STEEL INGOTS—JANUARY, 1938, TO SEPTEMBER, 1939

(Calculations based on reports of companies which in 1938 made 98.67% of the open-hearth and 99.90% of the Bessemer ingot production)

	Calculated Monthly Production		*Calculated Weekly Production (Gross Tons)*	*Number of Weeks in Month*
	Gross Tons	*Per Cent of Capacity*		
1939—				
January	3,174,352	52.48	716,558	4.43
February	2,988,649	54.72	747,162	4.00
March	3,405,370	56.30	768,707	4.43
First quarter	9,568,371	54.49	744,041	12.86
April	2,974,246	50.78	693,297	4.29
May	2,922,875	48.32	659,791	4.43
June	3,125,288	53.35	728,505	4.29
Second quarter	9,022,409	50.79	693,498	13.01
First six months	18,590,780	52.63	718,623	25.87
July	3,162,534	52.40	715,505	4.42
August	*3,763,418	*62.22	*849,530	4.43
September	4,231,310	72.41	988,624	4.28
Third quarter	11,157,262	62.23	849,753	13.13
Nine months	29,748,042	55.86	762,770	39.00
1938—				
January	1,734,165	29.17	391,459	4.43
February	1,697,452	31.63	424,363	4.00
March	2,004,204	33.72	452,416	4.43
First quarter	5,435,821	31.50	422,692	12.86
April	1,919,042	33.34	447,329	4.29
May	1,800,877	30.30	406,519	4.43
June	1,632,843	28.36	380,616	4.29
Second quarter	5,352,762	30.66	411,434	13.01
First six months	10,788,583	31.08	417,031	25.87
July	1,974,317	33.29	446,678	4.42
August	2,537,102	42.68	572,709	4.43
September	2,647,129	46.09	618,488	4.28
Third quarter	7,158,548	40.63	545,205	13.13
Nine months	17,947,131	34.29	460,183	39.00
October	3,105,985	52.25	701,125	4.43
November	3,558,363	61.81	829,455	4.29
December	3,130,746	52.79	708,314	4.42
Fourth quarter	9,795,094	55.55	745,441	13.14
Total	27,742,225	39.65	532,072	52.14

Note—The percentages of capacity operated in 1939 are calculated on weekly capacities of 1,365,401 gross tons based on annual capacities as of Dec. 31, 1938 as follows: Open-hearth and Bessemer ingots, 71,191,994 gross tons and in 1938 are calculated on weekly capacities of 1,341,856 gross tons based on annual capacities as of Dec. 31, 1937, as follows: Open-hearth and Bessemer ingots, 69,964,356 gross tons.

* Revised.

Steel Operations at 90%—Wire Nails Advanced $3 and Reinforcing Bars $5 A Ton

The Oct. 12 issue of the "Iron Age" reported that without waiting for formal announcement of future steel prices by the leading producer, some of the independent mills have advanced wire nails $3 a ton and reinforcing bars, both new billet steel and rail steel, $5 a ton. Next to sheets and strip these products have been subject to the greatest price weakness in the past two years. The "Iron Age" further stated:

The advance on nails places virtually all merchant wire products on a $3 a ton higher basis. The new prices apply for such new business as can be taken for delivery over the remainder of the year.

Makers of new billet steel reinforcing bars are disinclined to take business even at the higher prices because of the great need of their entire supply of semi-finished steel in other departments.

A general price announcement is expected this week or next. Opinion in the trade is that advances will be moderate, possibly not more than $2 or $3 a ton, even though the higher figure is less than the increased melting cost due to scrap alone. While some steel people believe that increases of

$5 to $10 a ton would more nearly represent the higher costs that may be faced in the first quarter, the vague possibility of a truce in the European war has brought a more moderate view. It is recognized that price advances which would be warranted if present conditions continue would create a top-heavy prices structure if the war should suddenly end. Advances of $2 or $3 for the first quarter were a definite possibility had there been no war.

The persistent peace talk has brought about careful consideration of the steel industry's position in the event of an armistice. There would undoubtedly be cancellations or suspensions of some tonnage now on the books, but no drastic decline in operations is envisaged. Had there been no war, operations this fall probably would have risen to at least 70 or 75%. Moreover, there has been no strictly war business, though some of the current business has been inspired by fear of shortages or higher prices caused by the war. Even if war should end, there would be no marked change for the time being in the large railroad program, nor would the automobile industry, whose sales and prospects are highly encouraging, be seriously affected. The Federal Government's preparedness program, which has been a business stimulant in many directions, probably would not be curtailed.

Much of the current steel business is being taken on the basis of price in effect at time of shipment. An increasing number of steel users are asking for reservations on first quarter schedules. Steel companies are concentrating on production and delivery problems in an effort to satisfy customers, many of whom are still working on low inventories. Railroads are urging quick deliveries so that they can get started on rehabilitation programs. Additional car orders have been placed and fresh inquiries have come into the market. Fully 200,000 tons of rails will be placed shortly by roads centering at Chicago. 10 additional ships awarded by the Maritime Commission will take 34,000 tons of steel. Automobile companies are taking heavy shipments, though the shutdown of the Chrysler plants may relieve the pressure from that source until the labor difficulties are settled. Pig iron shipments to foundries are increasing in volume. The only branch of the steel business to show a declining tendency is in fabricated structural steel work.

Meanwhile, steel operations this week have advanced to 90% of the industry's capacity, according to The Iron Age estimate. Some plants and even some entire districts are operating at 100% or close to that figure. The Detroit rate is 100%, Buffalo is at 96% and Youngstown is at 93%. Tin plate mills are estimated to be operating at 93% and some cold reduction units are running at rates above their theoretical capacity to meet the heaviest tin plate demand the trade has ever experienced at this time of the year.

The sensitive scrap trade, affected possibly by the talk of peace or by the high prices to which old material has risen, has experienced a slight flattening out, which may be only temporary, but quotations for No. 1 heavy melting steel are lower at Pittsburgh, Chicago, Cleveland, Youngstown and Detroit, all being off 50c., excepting Pittsburgh, where the decline in The Iron Age average is 75c. However, a Buffalo mill has bought 40,000 tons of steel scrap at prices about 50c. a ton over those quoted last week. The "Iron Age" scrap composite price is down 42c. to $22.08 a ton.

The "Iron Age" capital goods index has advanced 5.2 points to 101.1, the highest figure since Aug. 28, 1937, and only 4.9 points below the 1937 peak. In fact, excepting the construction factor, all components are above their positions at this time in 1929.

THE "IRON AGE" COMPOSITE PRICES

Finished Steel

Oct. 10, 1939, 2.236c. a Lb.		Based on steel bars, beams, tank plates, wire, rails, black pipe, sheets, and hot rolled strips. These products represent 85%. of the United States output.
One week ago	2.236c.	
One month ago	2.236c.	
One year ago	2.286c.	

	High		Low	
1939	2.286c.	Jan. 3	2.236c.	May 16
1938	2.512c.	May 17	2.211c.	Oct. 8
1937	2.512c.	Mar. 9	2.249c.	Mar. 2
1936	2.249c.	Dec. 28	2.016c.	Mar. 10
1935	2.062c.	Oct. 1	2.056c.	Jan. 8
1934	2.118c.	Apr. 24	1.945c.	Jan. 2
1933	1.953c.	Oct. 3	1.792c.	May 2
1932	1.915c.	Sept. 6	1.870c.	Mar. 15

Pig Iron

Oct. 10, 1939, $22.61 a Gross Ton		Based on average for basic iron at Valley furnace and foundry iron at Chicago, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Valley, and Southern iron at Cincinnati.
One week ago	$22.61	
One month ago	20.61	
One year ago	20 61	

	High		Low	
1939	$22.61	Sept. 19	$20.61	Sept. 12
1938	23.25	June 21	19.61	July 6
1937	23.25	Mar. 9	20.25	Feb. 16
1936	19.73	Nov. 24	18.73	Aug. 11
1935	18.84	Nov. 5	17.83	May 14
1934	17.90	May 1	16.90	Jan. 27
1933	16.90	Dec. 5	13.56	Jan. 3
1932	14.81	Jan. 5	13.56	Dec. 6

Steel Scrap

Oct. 10, 1939, $22.08 a Gross Ton		Based on No. 1 heavy melting steel quotations at Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, and Chicago.
One week ago	$22.50	
One month ago	16.75	
One year ago	14.25	

	High		Low	
1939	$22.50	Oct. 3	$14.08	May 16
1938	15.00	Nov. 22	11.00	June 7
1937	21.92	Mar. 30	12.91	Nov. 10
1936	17.75	Dec. 21	12.67	June 9
1935	13.42	Dec. 10	10.33	Apr. 29
1934	13.00	Mar. 13	9.50	Sept. 25
1933	12.25	Aug. 8	6.75	Jan. 3
1932	8.50	Jan. 12	6.43	July 5

The American Iron and Steel Institute on Oct. 9 announced that telegraphic reports which it had received indicated that operating rate of steel companies having 97% of the steel capacity of the industry will be 88.6% of capacity for the week beginning Oct. 9, compared with 87.5% one week ago, 70.2% one month ago, and 51.4% one year ago. This represents an increase of 1.1 points, or 1.3%, from the estimate for the week ended Oct. 2, 1939. Weekly indicated rates of steel operations since Sept. 6, 1938, follow:

1938	1938—	1939—	1939—
Sept. 6-----39.9%	Dec. 19-----51.7%	Mar. 27-----56.1%	July 10-----49.7%
Sept. 12-----45.3%	Dec. 26-----38.8%	Apr. 3-----54.7%	July 17-----56.4%
Sept. 19-----47.3%	1939—	Apr. 10-----52.1%	July 24-----60.6%
Sept. 26-----46.7%	Jan. 2-----50.7%	Apr. 17-----50.9%	July 31-----59.3%
Oct. 3-----47.9%	Jan. 9-----51.7%	Apr. 24-----48.6%	Aug. 7-----60.1%
Oct. 10-----51.4%	Jan. 16-----52.7%	May 1-----47.8%	Aug. 14-----62.1%
Oct. 17-----49.4%	Jan. 23-----51.2%	May 8-----47.0%	Aug. 21-----62.2%
Oct. 24-----53.7%	Jan. 30-----52.8%	May 15-----45.4%	Aug. 28-----63.0%
Oct. 31-----56.8%	Feb. 6-----53.4%	May 22-----48.5%	Sept. 4-----58.6%
Nov. 7-----61.0%	Feb. 13-----54.8%	May 29-----52.2%	Sept. 11-----70.2%
Nov. 14-----62.6%	Feb. 20-----53.7%	June 5-----54.2%	Sept. 18-----79.3%
Nov. 21-----61.9%	Feb. 27-----55.8%	June 12-----53.1%	Sept. 25-----83.8%
Nov. 28-----60.7%	Mar. 6-----55.1%	June 19-----55.0%	Oct. 2-----87 5%
Dec. 5-----59.9%	Mar. 13-----55.7%	June 26-----54.3%	Oct. 9-----88.6%
Dec. 12-----57.6%	Mar. 20-----55.4%	July 3-----38.5%	

"Steel" of Cleveland in its summary of the iron and steel markets on Oct. 9 stated:

Iron and steel production continues to expand, and will rise further the next few weeks. Scrap prices have extended their recent sharp upturn, and finished steel quotations are edging upward on some products.

Consumers generally are covered for the quarter's requirements, in some cases through early 1940. Consequently, new business has moderated, but rising consumption is reflected in pressure for delivery and in heavier demands on warehouses by users unable to obtain sufficiently prompt shipment from mills.

In only a few cases are producers of the commoner steel products able to take additional business for shipment by Dec. 31. Some consumers are seeking places on first-quarter schedules, but mills are accepting such business at open prices, and only a relatively small tonnage has been taken on this basis.

Steel making last week rose 3½ points to 87%, highest since May, 1937, and 25½ points better than a month ago. Several districts plan to add more steel making furnaces this week, and a national rate of 90% or better is in early prospect.

September saw 31 blast furnaces added to the active list, the largest number to be lighted in one month since September, 1922. Daily average pig iron production last month was 95,757 tons, an increase of 11.6% over August and more than 70% ahead of the rate a year ago. Since many furnaces went in the latter part of the month, a more substantial upturn is seen for October.

Announcement of first-quarter prices is deferred, as producers seek to determine the probable extent of the increase in their manufacturing costs. Meanwhile prices on merchant wire products are rising, advances of $3 a ton being made on barbed wire, nails and heavy fencing. Building and highway mesh also are up $3. Some plate producers with a small amount of unfilled capacity for the remainder of the year are quoting $5 a ton above the nominal market.

While scrap prices have given some indication of leveling off, further advances were recorded last week. "Steel's" scrap price composite increased $1.41 to $22.16, slightly exceeding the 1937 peak to reach the highest level in more than 15 years.

The automobile industry, although hampered by strikes at parts makers' plants, are expanding assemblies rapidly and pressing material and parts suppliers for shipments. Motor car production last week totaled 76,095 units, a gain of more than 13,000 and the largest output since June.

Railroad buying of rails and equipment has moderated somewhat following an unusually sharp upturn last month. A substantial number of cars and a heavy tonnage of rails and accessories remain to be placed. September freight car awards of 23,000 were almost double the total for all the preceding months this year. Foreign business in railroad equipment promises to swell the heavy demand from domestic roads.

Tin plate operations jumped 7 points last week to 90%, an exceptionally high rate for this period. Resumption of operations at plants recently idle is helping to meet the heavy demand from both domestic and foreign consumers. Canadian buying is more active, reflecting curtailment of exports from Great Britain.

Export business in other steel products continues limited despite active inquiry from neutral countries. A number of foreign buyers are seeking pig iron here, with prices reported in excess of the domestic market.

Structural and reinforcing bar markets are more active as builders seek to close on pending projects. Some reinforcing bar producers are turning down business. Structural awards and inquiries include nearly 6,000 tons for plant expansion by aircraft interests and 3,000 tons for a seaplane hangar. A Government order for 329 army tanks will take 2,500 to 3,000 tons of plates, and the navy has bids ranging from $520 to $750 a ton on 21,250 tons of armor plate.

Most districts cored further gain in steel making last week. Pittsburgh was up 4 points to 83, Chicago rose 2 points to 86, and Youngstown increased 4 to 90, with another 4-point gain likely this week. Other advances included 3 points to 64 in eastern Pennsylvania; 5 points to 93 at Wheeling; 1½ points to 89 at Cleveland; 11½ points to 83½ at Buffalo; 5½ to 84 at Cincinnati; and 1 point to 100 at Detroit. Birmingham, unchanged at 86, will go to 90 this week. New England held at 100 and St. Louis continued at 72.

Steel ingot production for the week ended Oct. 9 is placed at 88% of capacity, according to the "Wall Street Journal" of Oct. 11. This compares with 85% in the previous week and 80½% two weeks ago. The "Journal" further states:

U. S. Steel is estimated at 85½%, against 82% in the week before and 76½% two weeks ago. Leading independents are credited with 89½%, compared with 87% in the preceding week and 85½% two weeks ago.

The following table gives a comparison of the percentage of production with the nearest corresponding week of previous years, together with the approximate changes, in points, from the week immediately preceding:

	Industry		*U. S. Steel*		*Independents*	
1939	88	+3	85½	+3½	89½	+2½
1938	49	+1½	45	+3	52½	
1937	65	+6	56	-10	72	—3
1936	75½		70½		79½	
1935	52½		41½		62	
1934	24	— ½	21½		25½	—1
1933	38	—2	35	—2	40	—2
1932	19½	+2	19	+1	20	+3
1931	29	— ½	32		28	
1930	55	—1½	60	—1½	51½	—1½
1929	79	+5	82	—7	77	—3
1928	87½	+ ½	87	—2	.88	+2
1927	64	—2	65½	—3	62	—1½

France Suspends Wheat Law Limiting Planting

The French Government suspended by decree Oct. 8 the provision of the national Wheat Office law limiting wheat planting, said United Press advices from Paris, Oct. 8, which added:

Under this decree farmers receive the privilege to plant as much wheat acreage as they desire for the duration of the war. The same decree suspended the law's provision stipulating that farmers may pay part of their wheat production as a tax in kind. Hereafter farmers will receive 193 francs 50 centimes a quintal for the present crop, instead of 182 francs. Wheat Office authorities will deduct the cash sum from the wheat price in payment of taxes. The Government has obtained for itself a complete monopoly in wheat exports and imports.

Current Events and Discussions

The Week with the Federal Reserve Banks

During the week ended Oct. 11 member bank reserve balances increased $67,000,000. Additions to member bank reserves arose from decreases of $12,000,000 in Treasury cash, $65,000,000 in Treasury deposits with Federal Reserve banks and $35,000,000 in nonmember deposits and other Federal Reserve accounts, and increases of $15,000,000 in gold stock and $4,000,000 in Treasury currency, offset in part by an increase of $37,000,000 in money in circulation and a decrease of $27,000,000 in Reserve bank credit. Excess reserves of member banks on Oct. 11 were estimated to be approximately $5,400,000,000, an increase of $40,000,000 for the week.

The principal change in holdings of bills and securities was a decrease of $20,000,000 in holdings of United States Treasury bills.

The statement in full for the week ended Oct. 11 will be found on pages 2326 and 2327.

Changes in the amount of Reserve bank credit outstanding and related items were as follows:

	Oct. 11, 1939	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) Since Oct. 4, 1938	Oct. 12, 1939
	$	$	$
Bills discounted	7,000,000	----------	—2,000,000
Bills bought	1,000,000	----------	----------
U. S. Govt. securities, direct and guaranteed	2,765,000,000	—20,000,000	+201,000,000
Industrial advances (not including $10,000,000 commit'ts—Oct. 11)	12,000,000	----------	—4,000,000
Other Reserve bank credit	26,000,000	—7,000,000	+10,000,000
Total Reserve bank credit	2,810,000,000	—27,000,000	+205,000,000
Gold stock	16,973,000,000	+15,000,000	+3,104,000,000
Treasury currency	2,924,000,000	+4,000,000	+180,000,000
Member bank reserve balances	11,739,000,000	+67,000,000	+3,339,000,000
Money in circulation	7,346,000,000	+37,000,000	+679,000,000
Treasury cash	2,238,000,000	—12,000,000	—574,000,000
Treasury deposits with F. R. banks	404,000,000	—65,000,000	—299,000,000
Non-member deposits and other Federal Reserve accounts	980,000,000	—35,000,000	+344,000,000

Returns Of Member Banks in New York City and Chicago—Brokers' Loans

Below is the statement of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System for the New York City member banks and also for the Chicago member banks for the current week, issued in advance of full statements of the mem-er banks, which will not be available until the coming Monday:

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF WEEKLY REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN CENTRAL RESERVE CITIES

(In Millions of Dollars)

	New York City			Chicago		
	Oct. 11 1939	Oct. 4 1939	Oct. 12 1938	Oct. 11 1939	Oct. 4 1939	Oct. 12 1938
Assets—	$	$	$	$	$	$
Loans and investments—total	8,508	8,525	7,799	2,099	2,073	1,900
Loans—total	2,881	2,875	2,925	557	555	521
Commercial, industrial and agricultural loans	1,665	1,655	1,454	282	379	339
Open market paper	116	117	142	19	18	20
Loans to brokers and dealers in securities	411	412	513	25	27	32
Other loans for purchasing or carrying securities	171	173	198	66	66	68
Real estate loans	117	117	119	14	14	11
Loans to banks	27	26	86	----	----	----
Other loans	374	375	413	51	51	51
Treasury bills	342	320		140	121	
Treasury notes	776	786	2,891	249	249	929
United States bonds	2,167	2,174		670	669	
Obligations guaranteed by United States Government	1.125	1.128	800	157	157	127
Other securities	1,217	1,242	1,183	326	322	323
Reserve with Fed. Res. banks	5,667	5,651	3,651	1,089	1,093	852
Cash in vault	86	78	61	41	40	34
Balances with domestic banks	71	74	79	237	241	208
Other assets—net	374	373	455	49	48	52
Liabilities—						
Demand deposits—adjusted	8,214	8,210	6,597	1,788	1,776	1,578
Time deposits	657	654	622	500	498	463
United States Govt. deposits	49	49	148	63	63	62
Inter-bank deoosits						
Domestic banks	3,373	3,389	2,478	867	862	663
Foreign banks	698	675	411	16	14	10
Borrowings	----	----	----	----	----	----
Other liabilities	240	248	306	15	14	17
Capital account	1,475	1,476	1,483	266	268	253

Complete Returns of Member Banks of the Federal Reserve System for the Preceding Week

As explained above, the statements of the New York and Chicago member banks are given out on Thursday, simultaneously with the figures of the Reserve banks themselves and covering the same week, instead of being held until the following Monday, before which time the statistics covering the entire body of reporting member banks in 101 cities cannot be compiled.

In the following will be found the comments of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System respecting the returns of the entire body of reporting member banks of the Federal Reserve System for the week ended with the close of business Oct. 4.

The condition statement of weekly reporting member banks in 101 leading cities shows the following principal changes for the week ended Oct. 4: Increases of $22,000,000 in commercial, industrial and agricultural loans, $73,000,000 in holdings of United States Treasury bills and $167,000,000 in deposits credited to domestic banks, and a decrease of $27,000,000 in demand deposits-adjusted.

Commercial, industrial and agricultural loans increased $6,000,000 each in the New York and San Francisco districts, $5,000,000 in the St. Louis district and $22,000,000 at all reporting member banks. Loans to brokers and dealers in securities increased $5,000,000.

Holdings of Treasury bills increased $65,000,000 in New York City and $73,000,000 at all reporting member banks. Holdings of Treasury notes decreased $7,000,000. Holdings of United States Government bonds decreased $12,000,000 in New York City, but all reporting member banks showed no change for the week. Holdings of obligations guaranteed by the United States Government increased $8,000,000. Holdings of "Other securities" decreased $16,000,000 in New York City and $18,000,000 at all reporting member banks.

Demand deposits-adjusted decreased $21,000,000 each in the Cleveland and Chicago districts, $15,000,000 in the Boston district and $27,000,000 at all reporting member banks, and increased $40,000,000 in New York City. Time deposits increased $5,000,000.

Deposits credited to domestic banks increased $35,000,000 in New York City, $17,000,000 each in the Cleveland and Chicago districts, $15,000,000 in the Philadelphia district, $14,000,000 each in the St. Louis and Kansas City districts, and $167,000,000 at all reporting member banks. Deposits credited to foreign banks increased $9,000,000.

Borrowings of weekly reporting member banks amounted to $1,000,000 on Oct. 4.

A summary of the principal assets and liabilities of reporting member banks, together with changes for the week and the year ended Oct. 4, 1939, follows:

	Oct. 4, 1939	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) Since Sept. 27, 1939	Oct. 5, 1938
Assets—	$	$	$
Loans and investments—total	22,500,000,000	+81,000,000	+1,311,000,000
Loans—total	8,375,000,000	+25,000,000	+135,000,000
Commercial, industrial and agricultural loans	4,251,000,000	+22,000,000	+362,000,000
Open-market paper	318,000,000	+2,000,000	—33,000,000
Loans to brokers and dealers in securities	538,000,000	+5,000,000	—93,000,000
Other loans for purchasing or carrying securities	505,000,000	—5,000,000	—73,000,000
Real estate loans	1,179,000,000	—1,000,000	+18,000,000
Loans to banks	36,000,000	+1,000,000	—84,000,000
Other loans	1,548,000,000	+1,000,000	+38,000,000
Treasury bills	492,000,000	+73,000,000	
Treasury notes	2,130,000,000	—7,000,000	+448,000,000
United States bonds	5,881,000,000	------------	
Obligations guaranteed by United States Government	2,240,000,000	+8,000,000	+561,000,000
Other securities	3,382,000,000	—18,000,000	+167,000,000
Reserve with Fed. Res. banks	9,826,000,000	+32,000,000	+3,029,000,000
Cash in vault	471,000,000	—15,000,000	+61,000,000
Balances with domestic banks	3,034,000,000	+16,000,000	+655,00C,000
Liabilities—			
Demand deposits—adjusted	18,306,000,000	—27,000,000	+2,910,000,000
Time deposits	5,236,000,000	+5,000,000	+61,000,000
United States Government deposits	540,000,000	------------	—38,000,000
Inter-bank deposits			
Domestic banks	7,834,000,000	+167,000,000	+1,828,000,000
Foreign banks	762,000,000	+9,000,000	+294,000,000
Borrowings	1,000,000	------------	+1,000,000

Anglo-Soviet Trade Agreement Concluded—Great Britain to Obtain Russian Lumber in Exchange for Rubber and Tin

The British Ministry of Supply and a Soviet trade delegation concluded an agreement in London on Oct. 11 for the exchange of Russian timber for British rubber and tin, it is learned from Associated Press, London advices Oct. 11, which added:

The barter agreement was called a commercial arrangement, but the authoritative Press Association declared it was expected to "have important political as well as trade impacts."

The amounts of timber, rubber and tin involved were not disclosed. It was said, however, that they would be about the same as are involved in normal peacetime trade between the two nations. The agreement was reached in an effort to facilitate the exchange of products before the White Sea ports, Russia's arctic outlets, freeze over, preventing export of timber.

Signing of Russian-Lithuanian Mutual Assistance Pact—Soviet Transfers City of Vilna to Lithuania

The Soviet Union and the Lithuanian Republic concluded on Oct. 10 a treaty of mutual assistance, which included the transfer of the city and region of Vilna to Lithuania, it was announced in Moscow Oct. 10. The pact, signed by Soviet Premier-Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff and Lithuanian Foreign Minister Juozas Urbsys, grants Russia the right to maintain armed forces on Lithuanian territory. It is said to be along the general lines of the pacts recently concluded by Russia with Estonia and Latvia. The signing of these agreements was reported in our issues of Oct. 7, page 2154, and Sept. 30, page 2003.

The following is the text of the Russian-Lithuanian mutual assistance treaty as made public by Tass, official Soviet news agency; and reported in an Associated Press dispatch from Moscow of Oct. 10:

A treaty on the transfer of the city of Vilna and the Vilna region to the Lithuanian Republic and on mutual assistance between the U. S. S. R. and Lithuania.

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U. S. S. R. on the one side and the President of the Lithuanian Republic on the other side:

For the purpose of developing the friendly relations established by the peace treaty of July 12, 1920, and based on the recognition of an independent State existence and non-intervention in the internal affairs of the other party;

Recognizing that the peace treaty of July 12, 1920, and the pact on non-aggression and peaceful settlement of conflicts of Sept. 28, 1926, continue to form a firm basis of their mutual relations and undertakings.

Convinced that a definition of the exact conditions of insuring mutual security and a just settlement of the questions of State appurtenance of the city of Vilna and the Vilna region, unlawfully wrested from Lithuania by Poland, meets the interests of both contracting parties;

Found it necessary to conclude the following treaty on the transfer of the city of Vilna and the Vilna region to the Lithuanian Republic and on mutual assistance between the Soviet Union and Lithuania and appointed for this purpose their authorized representatives;

For the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U. S. S. R., Vyacheslaff Molotoff, Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars and People's Commissar of Foreign Affairs; for the President of the Lithuanian Republic: Jouzas Urbsys, Minister of Foreign Affairs; and these authorized representatives, on mutual presentation of their credentials, found in due form and good order, agreed on the following:

Article I

For the purpose of consolidation of friendly relations between the U. S. S. R. and Lithuania, the city of Vilna and the Vilna region are transferred by the Soviet Union to the Lithuanian Republic and included in the territory of the Lithuanian State, the boundary between the U. S. S. R. and the Lithuanian Republic being established in accordance with a map appended hereto, which boundary shall be specified in more detail in a supplementary protocol.

Article II

The Soviet Union and the Lithuanian Republic undertake to render each other every assistance, including military, in event of aggression or menace of aggression against Lithuania as well as in event of aggression or menace of aggression against the Soviet Union over Lithuanian territory on the part of any European power.

Article III

The Soviet Union undertakes to render the Lithuanian Army assistance in armaments and other military equipment on favorable terms.

Article IV

The Soviet Union and the Lithuanian Republic undertake jointly to effect protection of the State boundaries of Lithuania, for which purpose the Soviet Union receives the right to maintain at its own expense, at points in the Lithuanian Republic established by mutual agreement, Soviet land and air armed forces of strictly limited strength. The exact locations of these troops and the boundaries within which they may be quartered, their strength at each particular point and also all other questions, economic, administrative, questions of jurisdiction, and other, arising in connection with the presence of Soviet armed forces on Lithuanian territory under the present treaty, shall be regulated by special agreements. The sites and buildings necessary for this purpose shall be allotted by the Lithuanian Government on lease terms at a reasonable price.

Article V

In the event of menace of aggression against Lithuania or against the U. S. S. R. over Lithuanian territory, the two contracting parties shall immediately discuss the resulting situation and take all measures found necessary by mutual agreement to secure the inviolability of the territories of the contracting parties.

Article VI

The two contracting parties undertake not to conclude any alliance nor participate in any coalitions directed against either of the contracting parties.

Article VII

Realization of this treaty should not affect in any way the sovereign rights of the contracting parties, in particular their State organization, economic and social system, military measures and generally the principle of non-intervention in internal affairs. The locations of the Soviet land and air armed forces (in Article III of this treaty) under all circumstances remain a component part of the territory of the Lithuanian Republic.

Article VIII

The term of validity of this treaty in regard to the undertakings for mutual assistance between the U. S. S. R. and the Lithuanian Republic (Articles II and VII) is for 15 years and unless one of the contracting parties finds it necessary to denounce the provisions of this treaty established for a specified term of one year prior to expiration of that term, these provisions shall automatically continue to be valid for the next 10 years.

Article IX

This treaty comes into force upon exchange of instruments of ratification. Exchange of these instruments shall take place in Kaunas within 6 days from the day of signature of this treaty. This treaty is made in 2 originals, in the Russian and Lithuanian languages, at Moscow, Oct. 10, 1939.

VYACHESLAFF MOLOTOFF,
JOUZAS URBSYS.

Member Trading on New York Stock and New York Curb Exchanges During Week Ended Sept. 23

On Oct. 13 the Securities and Exchange Commission made public figures showing the volume of total round-lot stock sales on the New York Stock Exchange and the New York Curb Exchange for the account of all members of these exchanges in the week ended Sept. 23, continuing a series of current figures being published weekly by the Commission. Short sales are shown separately from other sales in the New York Stock Exchange figures.

Trading on the Stock Exchange for the account of all members during the week ended Sept. 23 (in round-lot transactions) totaled 4,563,120 shares, which amounted to 21.68% of total transactions on the Exchange of 10,521,520 shares. This compares with member trading during the previous week ended Sept. 16 of 7,609,193 shares, or 19.90% of the total trading of 19,119,350 shares. On the New York Curb Exchange member trading during the week ended Sept. 23 amounted to 519,840 shares, or 19.57% of the total volume on that Exchange of 1,328,095 shares; during the preceding week trading for the account of Curb members of 1,044,440 shares was 19.85% of total trading of 2,630,820 shares.

The figures for the week ended Sept. 16 were given in these columns of Oct. 7, page 2156. The Commission, in making available the data for the week ended Sept. 23, said:

The data published are based upon weekly reports filed with the New York Stock Exchange and the New York Curb Exchange by their respective members. These reports are classified as follows:

	New York Stock Exchange	*New York Curb Exchange*
Total number of reports received	1,071	796
1. Reports showing transactions as specialists	209	102
2. Reports showing other transactions initiated on the floor	318	72
3. Reports showing other transactions initiated off the floor	336	109
4. Reports showing no transactions	431	537

Note—On the New York Curb Exchange the round-lot transactions of specialists in stocks in which they are registered are not strictly comparable with data similarly designated for the New York Stock Exchange, since specialists on the New York Curb Exchange perform the functions of the New York Stock Exchange odd-lot dealer as well as those of the specialist.

The number of reports in the various classifications may total more than the number of reports received because, at times, a single report may carry entries in more than one classification.

TOTAL ROUND-LOT STOCK SALES ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE AND ROUND-LOT STOCK TRANSACTIONS FOR ACCOUNT OF MEMBERS * (SHARES)

Week Ended Sept. 23, 1939

	Total for Week	*Per Cent* a
A. Total round-lot sales:		
Short sales	376,750	
Other sales b	10,144,770	
Total sales	10,521,520	
B. Round-lot transactions for account of members, except for the odd-lot accounts of odd-lot dealers and specialists:		
1. Transactions of specialists in stocks in which they are registered—Total purchases	1,238,520	
Short sales	202,860	
Other sales b	1,055,270	
Total sales	1,258,130	
Total purchases and sales	2,496,650	11.86
2. Other transactions initiated on the floor—Total purchases	724,480	
Short sales	60,050	
Other sales b	628,120	
Total sales	688,170	
Total purchases and sales	1,412,650	6.71
3. Other transactions initiated off the floor—Total purchases	330,643	
Short sales	22,900	
Other sales b	300,277	
Total sales	323,177	
Total purchases and sales	653,820	3.11
4. Total—Total purchases	2,293,643	
Short sales	285,810	
Other sales b	1,983,667	
Total sales	2,269,477	
Total purchases and sales	4,563,120	21.68

TOTAL ROUND-LOT STOCK SALES ON THE NEW YORK CURB EXCHANGE AND STOCK TRANSACTIONS FOR ACCOUNT OF MEMBERS * (SHARES)

Week Ended Sept. 23, 1939

	Total for Week	*Per Cent* a
A. Total round-lot sales	1,328,095	
B. Round-lot transactions for account of members:		
1. Transactions of specialists in stocks in which they are registered—Bought	163,090	
Sold	191,665	
Total	354,755	13.36
2. Other transactions initiated on the floor—Bought	48,685	
Sold	52,635	
Total	101,320	3.81
3. Other transactions initiated off the floor—Bought	28,645	
Sold	35,120	
Total	63,765	2.40
4. Total—Bought	240,420	
Sold	279,420	
Total	519,840	19.57
C. Odd-lot transactions for account of specialists—Bought	102,128	
Sold	88,531	
Total	190,659	

* The term "members" includes all Exchange members, their firms and their partners, including special partners.

a Shares in members' transactions as per cent of twice total round-lot volume. In calculating these percentages, the total of members' transactions is compared with twice the total round-lot volume on the Exchange for the reason that the total of members' transactions includes both purchases and sales, while the Exchange volume includes only sales.

b Round-lot short sales which are exempted from restriction by the Commission's rules are included with "other sales."

Short Interest on New York Stock Exchange Increased During September

The short interest existing as of the close of business on the Sept. 29 settlement date, as compiled from information obtained by the New York Stock Exchange from its members and member firms, was 570,516 shares, compared with 435,273 shares on Aug. 31, both totals excluding short positions carried in the odd-lot accounts of all odd-lot dealers, the Exchange announced Oct. 9. As of the Sept. 29 settlement date, the total short interest in all odd-lot dealers' accounts was 74,056 shares, compared with 41,837 shares on Aug. 31. The Exchange's announcement further said:

Of the 1,228 individual stock issues listed on the Exchange on Sept. 29, there were 37 issues in which a short interest of more than 5,000 shares existed, or in which a change in the short position of more than 2,000 shares occurred during the month.

The number of issues in which a short interest was reported as of Sept. 29, 1939, exclusive of odd-lot dealers' short position, was 483, compared with 381 on Aug. 31.

In the following tabulation is shown the short interest existing at the opening of the last business day of each

month from Aug. 31, 1937, to Nov. 30, 1937; the figures since Dec. 31, 1937, are shown as of the close of business on the last day of each month.

1937—		**1938—**		**1939—**	
Aug. 31	966,935	Apr. 29	1,384,113	Jan. 31	447,543
Sept. 30	967,593	May 31	1,343,573	Feb. 28	536,377
Oct. 29	1,214,082	June 30	1,050,164	Mar. 31	529,559
Nov. 30	1,184,215	July 29	833,663	Apr. 28	*662,313
Dec. 31	1,051,870	Aug. 31	729,480	May 31	667,804
1938—		Sept. 30	588,345	June 30	651,906
Jan. 31	1,222,005	Oct. 28	669,530	July 31	481,599
Feb. 28	1,141,482	Nov. 29	587,314	Aug. 31	435,273
Mar. 31	1,097,858	Dec. 30	500,961	Sept. 29	570,516

* Revised.

Odd-Lot Trading on New York Stock Exchange During Week Ended Oct. 7

The Securities and Exchange Commission on Oct. 12 made public a summary for the week ended Oct. 7 of complete figures showing the volume of stock transactions for the odd-lot account of all odd-lot dealers and specialists who handle odd lots on the New York Stock Exchange, continuing a series of current figures being published by the Commission. Figures for the previous week ended Sept. 30 were reported in our issue of Oct. 7, page 2157. The figures are based upon reports filed with the Commission by the odd-lot dealers and specialists.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS FOR THE ODD-LOT ACCOUNT OF ODD-LOT DEALERS AND SPECIALISTS ON NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Week Ended Oct. 7, 1939

	Total for Week
Odd-lot sales by dealers (customers' purchases):	
Number of orders	29,811
Number of shares	831,371
Dollar value	32,375,489
Odd-lot purchases by dealers (customers' sales):	
Number of orders:	
Customers' short sales	731
Customers' other sales. a	30,052
Customers' total sales	30,783
Number of shares:	
Customers' short sales	19,268
Customers' other sales. a	782,686
Customers' total sales	801,954
Dollar value	29,435,616
Round-lot sales by dealers:	
Number of shares:	
Short sales	80
Other sales. b	140,740
Total sales	140,820
Round-lot purchases by dealers:	
Number of shares	161,700

a Sales marked "short exempt" are reported with "other sales."
b Sales to offset customers' odd-lot orders, and sales to liquidate a long position which is less than a round lot are reported with "other sales."

New York Stock Exchange Amendment Removing Limitation on Prescribing Service Charges Adopted—Committee Named to Study Other Exchanges' Trading in New York Stock Exchange Issues

The New York Stock Exchange amendment to its constitution, removing the limitation of the Board's authority to prescribe service charges only on "inactive" accounts, adopted by the Board of Governors at its meeting two weeks ago, and noted in these columns of Sept. 30, page 2007, has been approved by the membership of the Exchange, it was announced Oct. 11. The vote was 570 approving and 150 disapproving. The announcement of the Exchange also said:

This amendment was recommended by the special committee appointed to study and report on the recommendations of the Public Examining Board on brokers and Exchange revenue and on reserve fund.

The amendment which has been approved states, in part, that members of the Exchange and member firms shall make and collect, in addition to minimum prescribed commissions, such other minimum charges with respect to accounts and services as the Board of Governors may from time to time prescribe.

No minimum charges have been prescribed by the Board of Governors

The Exchange also states that the amendment clarifying provisions with respect to balloting on amendments to the constitution was also approved.

A special committee has been appointed, consisting of Robert L. Stott, Chairman; Andrew Varick Stout Jr., Vice-Chairman; Robert P. Boylan and Joseph Klingenstein, to study and report on the subject of trading on other Exchanges in issues which are also listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

Regulations on Indian Rupee Announced

R. F. Loree, Chairman of the Foreign Exchange Committee, sent out on Oct. 11, copies of a telegram received from the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, at Bombay, by the New York office of that bank, calling attention to the new restrictions. The text of the telegram as given out by the Foreign Exchange Committee follows:

Advise Banks interested and American correspondents temporary overdrafts allowed up to Rupees 50,000 only. Sterling sales your account prohibited you must obtain cover through London but remittance your surplus Rupee funds in Sterling permitted. All your Rupee sales must be basis London Control rates and full mail report sent paying branch, giving rate and reason for remittance place account in funds unacceptable. Send lists all outstanding Rupee sales Sept. 4 and 18 undelivered; include in future telegraphic payments word "old" meaning contract prior Sept. 18; word "new" after Sept. 18. Future also send lists your Rupee purchases giving similar particulars as sales. Negotiation Sterling bills drawn your port bearing usual payment draft or telegraphic London clause prohibited. Outstanding contracts require permit Reserve Bank (of India). Future Indian exports must be financed by bills, your currency, or London Sterling credits, which will require clause certifying registration Bank England if issued after Oct. 31.

$244,800 of Fletcher Joint Stock Land Bank 5% Bonds Called for Redemption

Directors of Fletcher Joint Stock Land Bank have approved a call for payment of $244,800 in 5% bonds of the land bank, according to announcement issued Oct. 11 by William B. Schiltges, First Vice-President of Fletcher Trust Co., Indianapolis, and President of the Land Bank. The bonds will be paid in cash, as of Nov. 1, 1939, either at Fletcher Trust Co., Indianapolis, the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York City or the City National Bank and Trust Co. of Chicago. These bonds originally were dated Nov. 1, 1929, callable Nov. 1, 1939 and would have matured Nov. 1, 1969. Advices in the matter went on to say:

Mr. Schiltges' announcement said that after payment of this issue of bonds, Fletcher Joint Stock Land Bank will have outstanding uncalled bonds amounting to $6,744,300.00.

The calling of these bonds, according to Mr. Schiltges, reduces the 5% bonds outstanding from the joint stock land bank to two issues—one of $387,100.00, dated May 1, 1930, callable May 1, 1940, due May 1, 1970 and one of $142,200.00, dated Nov. 1, 1930, callable Nov. 1, 1940 and due Nov. 1970.

This most recent call for payment of bonds by Fletcher Joint Stock Land Bank is another step in the program of gradual liquidation of the affairs of the institution as provided by Federal law enacted in 1933. At the peak of business of Fletcher Joint Stock Land Bank, the institution had loaned on farm lands in central Indiana and eastern Illinois a total of $17,091,195. The total amount of bonds outstanding, secured by mortgages on these farm lands, was $14,767,200 on Feb. 28, 1921.

Tenders of $331,978,000 Received to Offering of $100,000,000 of 91-Day Treasury Bills—$100,198,000 Accepted at Average Rate of 0.022%

Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr. announced on Oct. 9 that the tenders to the offering last week of $100,000,000, or thereabouts, of 91-day Treasury bills totaled $331,978,000, of which $100,198,000 was accepted at an average rate of 0.022%. The Treasury bills are dated Oct. 11 and will mature on Jan. 10, 1940. Reference to the offering appeared in our issue of Oct. 7, page 2162.

The following regarding the accepted bids to the offering is from Secretary Morgenthau's announcement of Oct. 9:

Total applied for			$331,978,000
Total accepted			100,198,000
Range of accepted bids:			
High	100.000		
Low	99.992	Equivalent rate approximately	0.032%
Average price	99.995	Equivalent rate approximately	0.022%

(30% of the amount bid for at the low price was accepted.)

New Offering of 91-Day Treasury Bills Increased to $150,000,000—Secretary Morgenthau Says $50,000,000 in "New Money" Will Be Added to Treasury's Working Balance

Tenders to a new offering of $150,000,000, or thereabouts, of 91-day Treasury bills were invited by Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau on Oct. 13. Mr. Morgenthau had announced on Oct. 9 that the Treasury would increase its weekly bill offering by $50,000,000 in order to maintain its working balance at a comfortable level. The tenders will be received at the Federal Reserve banks, or the branches thereof, up to 2 p.m. (EST), Oct. 16, but will not be received at the Treasury Department, Washington. The bills, which will be sold on a discount basis to the highest bidders, will be dated Oct. 18 and will mature on Jan. 17, 1940; on the maturity date the face amount of the bills will be payable without interest. Since the bills maturing Oct. 18 amount to $100,861,000, the increased offering will provide about $50,000,000 in "new money." In his announcement of the offering, Secretary Morgenthau said:

They (the bills) will be issued in bearer form only, and in amounts or denominations of $1,000, $10,000, $100,000, $500,000, and $1,000,000 (maturity value).

No tender for an amount less than $1,000 will be considered. Each tender must be in multiples of $1,000. The price offered must be expressed on the basis of 100, with not more than three decimal places, e.g., 99.125. Fractions must not be used.

Tenders will be accepted without cash deposit from incorporated banks and trust companies and from responsible and recognized dealers in investment securities. Tenders from others must be accompanied by a deposit of 10% of the face amount of Treasury bills applied for, unless the tenders are accompanied by an express guaranty of payment by an incorporated bank or trust company.

Immediately after the closing hour for receipt of tenders on Oct. 16, 1939 all tenders received at the Federal Reserve banks or branches thereof up to the closing hour will be opened and public announcement of the acceptable prices will follow as soon as possible thereafter, probably on the following morning. The Secretary of the Treasury expressly reserves the right to reject any or all tenders or parts of tenders, and to allot less than the amount applied for, and his action in any such respect shall be final. Those submitting tenders will be advised of the acceptance or rejection thereof. Payment at the price offered for Treasury bills allotted must be made at the Federal Reserve banks in cash or other immediately available funds on Oct. 18, 1939.

The Treasury bills will be exempt, as to principal and interest, and any gain from the sale or other disposition thereof will also be exempt, from all taxation, except estate and inheritance taxes. (Attention is invited to Treasury Decision 4550, ruling that Treasury bills are not exempt from the gift

tax.) No loss from the sale or other disposition of the Treasury bills shall be allowed as a deduction, or otherwise recognized, for the purposes of any tax now or hereafter imposed by the United States or any of its possessions.

Treasury Department Circular No. 418, as amended, and this notice prescribe the terms of the Treasury bills and govern the conditions of their issue.

The following, regarding Mr. Morgenthau's announcement of the increased bill offering, is taken from Washington advices to the "Wall Street Journal" of Oct. 10:

In making this announcement, Mr. Morgenthau pointed out that the Treasury's working balance has been reduced to about $1,410,000,000 from $2,160,000,000 on June 30 and a peak of above $2,700,000,000 early this year. He stressed the desirability of maintaining a cash balance sufficiently large so that the Treasury would never be required to undertake new market financing at any fixed quarterly date without regard for market conditions.

The decision to raise the bill offering to $150,000,000 applies definitely to next week only, Mr. Morgenthau asserted, and thereafter the question of whether to seek additional new funds in the bill market will be decided on a week-to-week basis.

In informed quarters, however, it was considered likely that the $150,000,000 offerings would be continued for a number of weeks or at least until conditions were considered favorable for a new offering of longer-term Treasury notes and bonds. The acquisition of $50,000,000 of new money each week would approximately offset the cash deficit in prospect for the Treasury during the next two months.

Secretary Morgenthau declared yesterday that no decision has been made as yet as to when the Treasury will undertake to refund its Dec. 15 note maturity of $526,000,000.

United States Appeals to Russia in Finland's Behalf—Expresses Hope Peaceful Relations Will Not Be Injured—Heads of Sweden, Denmark, Norway and Finland to Meet

The State Department at Washington announced on Oct. 12 that the United States had expressed "its earnest hope" to Russia that nothing may occur calculated "to affect injuriously" the peaceful relations between Russia and Finland. Confirming reports from Moscow that American Ambassador Laurence Steinhardt had conferred with Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov, the State Department on Oct. 12 issued the following statement:

The Government of the United States has expressed to the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics its earnest hope that nothing may occur that would be calculated to affect injuriously the peaceful relations between Soviet Russia and Finland.

This is a unilateral and entirely independent action of the United States Government.

United Press Washington advices of Oct. 12 had the following to say regarding the note:

It was emphasized that the United States acted independently of Norway, Sweden and Denmark, which, in association with Finland, had suggested a joint demarche.

The American overture, however, was timed to coincide with similar pleas from the Scandinavian countries.

Mr. Steinhardt received his instructions after President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull had conferred separately with various leaders of the Scandinavian diplomatic delegation.

It is believed that the United States decided to act alone so as to allay misapprehension that undue pressure was being exerted on Russia, and so that the Soviet Government would not be placed in the adverse position of having to make a collective answer to the appeals.

King Gustav of Sweden on Oct. 13 invited and received acceptances from the Kings of Denmark and Norway and the President of Finland to meet him in Stockholm on Oct. 18, presumably to discuss the Russo-Finnish question, it was reported in Associated Press Stockholm advices of Oct. 13.

President Roosevelt Appeals for Support of Community Chests—Calls on People to Help Those Who Suffer Privation or Want

In his annual appeal for support of the community chests, President Roosevelt said in a radio address, Oct. 9, that no matter how broad our sympathies are for those affected by war, we must remember that "charity begins at home." Speaking from the White House in behalf of the 1939 Mobilization for Human Needs, the President declared that community chests constitute "our home front—and our home front must be defended at all hazards." He went on to say the family still remains the basis of society, and "it must be preserved as an institution if our democracy is to be perpetuated." The President concluded by calling on the American people for 100% support of the community chest to greatly diminish want and suffering throughout the country. The President's address follows:

Tonight my appeal is to the compassionate heart of the American people.

As we look out upon a world unhappily torn by war with all of its attendant horrors of death and destruction, we must remember, no matter how broad our sympathies, that charity begins at home.

I like the ringing challenge in that militant designation: The mobilization for human needs. It is a call for each and every one of us to enlist in the nation-wide campaign to extend a helping hand to all who suffer privation or want within our borders.

We must work, each of us in our own neighborhood, to support the local community chests.

These community chests, with their special responsibility to bring cheer and comfort to individuals and families who have been made desolate by want and poverty, constitute in a very special way our home front—and our home front must be defended at all hazards.

Let us, as we sit in our homes tonight, give thought to some of our less fortunate fellow Americans who live in homes less cheerful than ours, homes often on the border line of poverty and misery and privation. And let us not forget that it is just as important to keep the lamp of hope burning in our more humble homes as it is to maintain the elaborate establishments in which abundance and even luxury are the rule.

It is the survival of the old spirit of home that must be guaranteed in America. For the family still remains the basis of society as we know it, and it must be preserved as an institution if our democracy is to be perpetuated.

If we lose the home, we are in grave risk of undermining all those other elements of stability and strength that contribute to the well-being of our national life.

And best of all, our work as good neighbors through our community chests does not overlap either Federal or local government relief work. It is well for us always to keep in mind and to emphasize again and again that the proper function of the community chest is to extend local or community relief.

Under the Federal Security Agency, which was set up only a few months ago, certain services have been organized for certain needs of the men, women and children of the United States. There is also provision for work relief through the Work Projects Administration, familiar to all of us as the WPA.

This is not the time nor the place to go into details concerning the functions of these various Federal agencies. I have referred to them because we must bear in mind constantly that the Mobilization for Human Needs, which we are starting for this year tonight working through the various community chests in all parts of the country, has a separate and distinct field of service.

I desire, therefore, once more to repeat that direct relief and work relief are separate and distinct means of attacking separate and distinct problems. Direct relief is aimed at many problems of human misfortune—in short, the adjustment of maladjusted families, the tiding over of temporary crises in family life, and the support of character-building organizations. That is the mission of the community chest.

On the other hand, work relief, as authorized by the Congress, attacks the problem of getting jobs for able-bodied persons who can give useful work in return for what they receive, and it is aimed at the adjustment of a somewhat maladjusted American society.

I am reiterating all this because to my mind we must let nothing obscure our vision of the field which is the natural sphere of the community chests. To repeat, the community chests are a vital sector in our home front.

And I am sure that the Mobilization for Human Needs accepts in every community the national policy of relief as outlined by the Congress while devoting all of its energies to the local problems which are its primary responsibility.

The challenge is to relieve individual distress no matter where it is found. One hundred per cent support of the community chest will greatly diminish want and suffering in every community in the land. To bring about that happy consummation, I appeal to the heart and soul, I appeal to the conscience, and I appeal to every generous impulse of the American people.

President Roosevelt Says Economic Nationalism Is Most Prolific Breeder of Wars—Message Sent to National Foreign Trade Council

In a message read to the annual convention of the National Foreign Trade Council in New York on Oct. 10, President Roosevelt said that "economic nationalism is the most prolific breeder of wars." The President's letter, addressed to James A. Farrell, Chairman of the Council, went on to say that "the economic well-being of the individual business man is inextricably mingled with the economic well-being of the nation and of the world," and added that "every effort be made at this time to maintain those liberal principles and practices upon which our commercial policy is based."

The President's letter follows:

THE WHITE HOUSE

Washington, Oct. 2, 1939.

My dear Mr. Farrell—Your courtesy in asking me to greet the delegates assembled for the 26th annual convention of the National Foreign Trade Council is greatly appreciated. I hope you will convey to the delegates my sincere wishes for a most successful meeting and assure them of my keen interest in the outcome of their deliberations.

The Council meets this year under the somber shadow cast by the conflict in Europe. The delegates to the convention are confronted with the task of estimating the probable effects of the war upon our foreign trade and commercial policy. They will be called upon to devise methods by which the necessary adjustments may be made to the increasingly complex and unpredictable situation brought about by the war.

Meanwhile I am confident that our business men throughout the country, despite their preoccupation with the day-to-day problems they must face, are turning their minds in this hour to the problem of how war may be averted in the future. They realize, as all thoughtful persons must realize, that economic nationalism is the most prolific breeder of wars. They recall the economic maladjustments arising out of the last war and the ill-fated peace settlement which followed it.

It is obvious that the economic well-being of the individual business man is inextricably mingled with the economic well-being of the nation and of the world. It is a matter of direct concern to him, therefore, that every effort be made at this time to maintain those liberal principles and practices upon which our commercial policy is based. For although these principles and practices cannot by themselves prevent the outbreak of war or restore peace, they will be essential to a truly just and enduring peace settlement when the present conflict shall have ended.

Very sincerely yours,
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

Mr. James A. Farrell, Chairman,
National Foreign Trade Council, Inc.,
26 Beaver Street, New York, N. Y.

President Roosevelt Appeals to C. I. O. for Labor Peace—Urges Renewal of Conferences with A. F. of L.

President Roosevelt on Oct. 11 sent a message to the annual convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, in session at San Francisco, in which he urged the Congress to end their labor dispute with the American Federation of Labor. The appeal, addressed to John L. Lewis, President of the C. I. O., was similar to that which the President sent to the A. F. of L. convention in Cincinnati last week; the text of that message was given in our issue of Oct. 7, page 2172. The message to the C. I. O. said, in part:

If we desire peace and goodwill in the world we must learn to practice these in the small and large things of our own life. The continued conflict and separation in the labor movement can hardly be overlooked, in these days, when discord in any group is so harmful to world peace. . . .

I have already asked the American Federation of Labor at its convention to continue wholeheartedly and generously the search for an accord. I now ask your body to do the same. The American people want it and will hold in honor those whose insight, courage and unselfishness can effect it.

I hope you will let me hear from you that the progress already made will be continued and that your committee is prepared to renew the negotiations promptly and continue them until a settlement is reached.

President Roosevelt Endorses International Program of Young Men's Christian Association

President Roosevelt on Oct. 10 accepted an invitation to become a sponsor of the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the international work of the Young Men's Christian Association. In a message to Cleveland E. Dodte, Chairman of the Association's International Committee, Mr. Roosevelt said:

I have always desired to be counted among those who appreciate the all-around work for our youth which the Y.M.C.A. has accomplished. I am, therefore, very glad to accept your invitation to become a sponsor of the forthcoming celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the international work of the Y.M.C.A.

I trust that the commemoration will inspire all participating with new determination to extend the good work of the organization in this country, and to make its extensions in other lands a means for the promotion of friendly understanding and the spirit of the Good Neighbor.

President Roosevelt Regards Financial Schemes for Old Age as Fantastic—Comments on California and Ohio Plans

President Roosevelt declared at his press conference on Oct. 10 that his condemnation of fantastic financial schemes to obtain security for old age still stands. He explained that statements which he had made previously regarding the California "$30-every-Thursday" plan could be used in connection with an election to be held Nov. 7. The statements were also made to apply to other such proposals, including one, on which Ohio is to vote, to give $50 a month to every person over 60. In indicating this the Washington "Post" of Oct. 11 further said:

In previous statements, made before California voted down, by a 250,000 majority, a similar constitutional amendment last November, Mr. Roosevelt emphasized that, in his opinion, the proposal was financially unsound.

It contemplates payment of "$30 every Thursday" to all persons more than 50 years of age.

The President was prepared when a California newspaper correspondent asked him to comment on the coming election. He referred to a sheaf of papers in which he characterized the plan as "something fantastic, and a short cut to Utopia."

Asked how he happened to assemble the sheaf of papers, he said he had understood some questions might be asked about the California election.

Included in the papers was a memorandum, prepared by M. R. Diggs when he was Acting Comptroller of the Treasury, explaining that the plan would call for payment of $1,560 each annually to 600,000 persons in California, thereby imposing a tax on the remaining 5,400,000 people of the State amounting to $976,000,000 a year, or one-fourth of the annual income of all persons living in the State.

Although it was easily defeated last year, opponents of the scheme are emphasizing the need for getting people to go to the polls this year.

Unlike last year, the pension scheme is the one thing of major importance before the voters in the coming election.

The President's earlier remarks on the matter were noted in our issue of Sept. 3, page 1429.

President Roosevelt Praises Work of Postmaster General Farley—Tells Postmasters' Convention in Washington Postal System Has Become Efficient Organization

In addressing about 4,000 postmasters gathered on the White House lawn in Washington Oct. 11, President Roosevelt described "our great system" as having become an "efficient institution" under "the able direction of our Postmaster General," James A. Farley. The President added that Mr. Farley is doing a "grand job" and the postmasters were contributing to it. The text of Mr. Roosevelt's address to the postmasters, who were holding their convention in Washington, follows:

Mr. Postmaster General, postmasters, ladies, friends of the postal service:

It is a privilege and a pleasure to greet you here at the White House this afternoon. You know when Jim Farley holds a convention it really is a success.

To you, and through you, to all the postmasters of the country, I want to express my heartfelt appreciation of all that you and they are doing to maintain our great postal system as the efficient institution it has become under the able direction of our Postmaster General, your friend and mine. Today we may all share in the pride which by every right and token should thrill Jim Farley's kindly heart. He is doing a grand job and each one of you is contributing to it.

I am glad you are here in such goodly numbers, for you represent the Nation's biggest business. The vast extent of the enterprise of which you are a part can best be measured if we pause to sum up the work.

The collection and dispatch of letters is only one aspect of your work. Our postal service, be it remembered, also comprises our largest savings bank, our largest express business, our largest system for the transmission of money, as well as the largest agency, available to the people for the investment of their savings in government bonds.

The temptation would be strong, if time permitted, to examine the fascinating and romantic story of the postal service, not only the background of its marvelous development in our own century, but its first beginnings back in the dawn of man's history.

We do not know when the postal service came into being, but we do know that some 25 centuries ago Herodotus stated an ideal which is still exemplified by Jim Farley's cohorts: "Neither snow, nor rain, nor heat, nor gloom of night stays these couriers from swift completion of their appointed rounds."

It matters not what the means of transportation of the mails may be—whether the mules and camels of the Old Testament which Job said made his days "swifter than a post"—or those modern annihilators of distance, the train, the automobile and the airplane.

The mission of the postal service was admirably stated many years ago when two famous educators collaborated in interpreting the work which you are doing. Because I think each of you will carry home a clearer conception of your duties as postmasters if you accept their interpretation, I give you the words of Charles W. Eliot, who was the President of Harvard University, and Woodrow Wilson, who had been the President of Princeton, which you will find inscribed on the facade of our own central postoffice here in Washington:

One said, "Messenger of sympathy and love—servant of parted friends—consoler of the lonely—bond of the scattered family—enlarger of the common life."

The other said, "Carrier of news and knowledge—instrument of trade and industry—promoter of mutual acquaintance, of peace and good will among men and nations."

My friends, let me say I am very happy to say hello, although I have not the opportunity to shake you by the hand. I hope your stay in Washington is a pleasant one and that you will carry back home bright memories of the convention which has brought you here.

President Roosevelt Urges Voluntary Relief Agencies Aiding European War Sufferers to Coordinate Work with American Red Cross

President Roosevelt on Oct. 12 issued a statement asking all voluntary relief agencies aiding victims of the European war to coordinate their efforts with the American Red Cross "in order to prevent duplication and confusion, avoid waste and promote the utmost efficiency." "It is traditional that the American people should wish," the President stated, "to extend material aid to the helpless victims."

President Roosevelt's statement follows:

The Congress has provided in the act with regard to neutrality that, subject to such rules and regulations as the President shall prescribe, funds may be solicited in this country to be used for medical aid and assistance and for food and clothing to relieve human suffering resulting from war.

With a view to safeguarding the public and national interests the Secretary of State, acting in my behalf, has issued appropriate regulations to which all persons or agencies raising funds for relief, except the American Red Cross, shall be subject.

While we, as a nation, are neutral in the present tragic war in Europe, I am sure we cannot be indifferent to the suffering inflicted upon the helpless women and children. It is traditional that the American people should wish, after providing in full measure for the support of our necessary charitable endeavors at home, to extend material aid to the helpless victims of war abroad.

In disasters at home or great emergencies abroad we naturally turn to the American Red Cross, which has been chartered by Congress as our national relief agency and which represents all of our people, both in war and in peace. We know from its remarkable record of service to humanity both at home and abroad that we can rely upon it to do its part as promptly and efficiently as conditions and its resources make possible.

Through its relationship to the International Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies, the American Red Cross has developed procedures of cooperation in the field of foreign relief. Since the beginning of the present European war it has been answering the most urgent appeals for aid, meeting the costs from contributions and its normal funds. It is now consulting with other Red Cross bodies and investigating as to how best to deal with some of the practical difficulties in order to formulate a coordinated program and thus to meet our share of relief as the needs develop.

With the continuance of war, human suffering will become more appalling and there will no doubt be need for relief work in addition to that which comes within the scope of Red Cross policy and responsibility. Groups desiring to carry on various kinds of relief work have, in fact, registered with the Secretary of State as required by regulations issued pursuant to the Neutrality Act.

It is my hope that in their activities these groups will supplement and not conflict with the work of agencies already established and that there will be a complete coordination of effort of all voluntary relief in order to prevent duplication and confusion, avoid waste and promote the utmost efficiency.

The State Department regulations referred to in the statement were reported in these columns of Sept. 16, page 1695.

Senate Consideration of Proposed Revision of Neutrality Law—Rejects Motion of Senator Tobey to Separate Shipping Provisions and Embargo Repeal

During the continued debate in the Senate this week of the Administration's Neutrality Bill a motion to separate the shipping provisions from that portion repeating the embargo on arms and ammunitions was rejected on Oct. 10 by a vote of 65 in opposition to 26 in favor of the motion. As to the Senate action Associated Press advices from Washington Oct. 10 said in part:

There was a division of opinion among leaders as to whether the Administration's victory could be counted a test of strength on the neutrality bill itself—the most controversial section of which is that providing for repeal of the present embargo on arms.

Majority Leader Barkley of Kentucky told reporters he regarded the vote as a measuring stick but Senator Borah, Republican, of Idaho, a leader of the opposition in the neutrality fight, said it could not be so considered.

The motion to split up the bill was made by Senator Tobey, Republican, of New Hampshire. He proposed to send the measure back to the Foreign Relations Committee with instruction to write two bills—one the embargo repealer, the other setting forth restrictions on American shipping and travel to belligerents.

Mr. Tobey wanted immediate action on the latter provisions, which would prohibit American vessels from carrying any goods to warring countries. He contended that the procedure would not forestall early action on repealing the arms embargo, a move recommended by President Roosevelt.

"Leaders in the Senate and the country have agreed that the causes which drew us into the last European conflict were the seizure and sinking of American merchant vessels carrying cargoes to belligerents," Senator Tobey asserted.

"American merchant ships are at this moment in the midst of war zones and carrying cargoes destined for the belligerents. There is great danger that some of them will be sunk—perhaps by mistake.

"Thus, by extensive debate by the Congress on the arms embargo repeal section of the bill we are holding up passage of those sections designed to keep our ships out of the danger zone.

The same advices said in part:

Earlier Democratic members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee said that they would meet soon to consider relaxation of the restrictions on shipping in the neutrality measure.

Senator George, Democrat, of Georgia, said an amendment probably would be proposed to permit American vessels to visit Australia, New Zealand and Canada. He added that "we may be able to ease the restrictions so that our ships can operate in zones which are not dangerous."

As now phrased, the bill would prohibit American ships from carrying goods to any belligerents or their possessions. Shipping interests have expressed vigorous opposition to that restriction.

Senator Johnson, Democrat, of Colorado, said that he would hold up for the time being his motion for a three-day recess of Congress to give the President a free hand to make a move toward bringing about peace in Europe.

An item bearing on the Senate debate on the bill appeared in our Oct. 7 issue, page 2164. Underdate of Oct. 6, advices from Washington to the New York "Times" Oct. 6 said in part:

Representative Louis Ludlow of Indiana said today that he not only favored maintaining the embargo on the export of munitions to nations at war, but also favored extending the embargo to embrace all exports to belligerents, goods as well as munitions, as a means of isolating the United States from Europe's wars.

"True neutrality would require that all supplies be cut off," he asserted, "inasmuch as many articles, food for instance, are quite as essential to fighting a war as guns, bombing planes and ammunition."

The munitions embargo, however, was a "long step" toward a general embargo, he said.

The Representative denied that an all-inclusive embargo would be ruinous to our economic life, as Secretary Hull has asserted. The loss in our normal foreign trade would be infinitesimal compared with the home market for our goods, he held, adding that the policy he advocated would in the long run be "good business as well as good morals."

Advices to the "Times" from Washington on Oct. 6 also had the following to say in part:

The Administration's leaders were quick to react to the isolationist "peace" offering, which served only to emphasize that the Bill's opponents were interested mainly in preventing repeal of the embargo provision of the present Act, and would like a law for strictly "cash-on-the-barrel-head" payments instead of the proposed extension of ordinary commercial 90-day credits.

Administration supporters, regretting the isolationist proposal of peace, took the attitude that since they had the votes no compromise was necessary.

Borah Makes the Prpoosal

The Isolationist olive branch was extended by Senator Borah, the group's leader, following a meeting this morning of 12 Senators.

"We are still willing, as has been our position from the first," Senator Borah declared, "to accept the Administration Bill if the Administration will leave in the law the embargo on arms, ammunition and implements of war and provide for cash instead of credit on other commodities. But we will not yield to the repeal of the arms embargo, and it is not necessary if neutrality is the sole objective.

Second Year's Provisions of Wage-Hour Act Go in Effect Midnight, Oct. 23

Elmer F. Andrews, Administrator of the Wage-Hour Act, announced on Oct. 8 that the second year's provisions of the Wage-Hour Act would go into effect at midnight, Oct. 23. On that date the law provides that 30 cents an hour shall become the minimum wage and 42 hours a week the maximum work week without the payment of overtime at the rate of one and one-half times the regular hourly scale, this applying to all industries engaged in interstate commerce, with certain specific exemptions. Under the ruling, employers whose work week begins on Monday morning, Oct. 23, will not be required to reduce working hours for their employees until the beginning of the next regular work week, which would be Oct. 30.

The full text of the "Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938"—so-called Wage and Hour Law—was given in the July 16, 1938, issue of the Chronicle on pages 326 to 328 inclusive.

United States Supreme Court to Review 3 Cases Involving NLRB—Board's Powers in Decisions Against A. F. of L. to be Considered—Court Refuses to Interfere in Findings Against Stockholders of Central Republic Trust Co. of Chicago—Other Rulings

The United States Supreme Court, at its first business session of the new term on Oct. 9, agreed to pass upon three controversies affecting major tests of the powers of the National Labor Relations Board. Chief Justice Hughes announced that reviews have been granted and arguments will be heard on cases in which the American Federation of Labor has attacked NLRB rulings which are favorable to the Congress of Industrial Organizations. One of these rulings concerns the certification of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union as bargaining agent for longshoremen on the entire Pacific Coast. The single argument involved is whether the certification is reviewable by the courts. In two other cases the Board had appealed from decisions in lower courts favoring the A. F. of L.

In summarizing the Supreme Court proceedings on Oct. 9, a Washington dispatch of that date to the Associated Press said:

Today's session was limited to announcement of which of approximately 300 cases filed during a four-month recess would be reviewed. The Court merely said whether it would review a case, without giving the reasons for the decision.

Seven controversies submitted for action involved labor, and on three of these—in all of which lower courts upheld NLRB rulings—the Court declined to act. Thus the lower court decisions were allowed to stand. In another case the tribunal agreed to review a case in which the Board had been upheld. The Board opposed review.

In contrast with the number of important Federal questions decided at the last term, relatively few cases of national interest, aside from those involving the Labor Act, have been placed before the high court thus far this year.

In the more far-reaching cases, the Court took these actions:

Refused to review a Court of Claims decision dismissing an attack on the Federal capital stock tax. This tax was imposed by the National Industrial Recovery Act and the 1934 and 1935 Revenue Acts.

Refused to act on a ruling by the Seventh Federal Circuit Court that the Federal income tax could be imposed upon the salary of Judge Oscar E. Bland of the United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals.

Declined to review a decision of the Sixth Federal Circuit Court setting aside a Federal Trade Commission order that the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. cease selling tires to Sears, Roebuck & Co., at "discriminatory prices."

Refused to interfere with a Seventh Federal Circuit Court finding that stockholders of the defunct Central Republic Trust Co., Chicago, were liable on a Reconstruction Finance Corporation loan, of which $56,559,746 was unpaid when the suit was begun. The loan was made while Charles G. Dawes was Chairman of the bank's board, and soon after he left the position of RFC President.

Refused to reconsider its June 5 decision upholding constitutionality of milk marketing regulations in the New York and Boston areas ordered by Secretary Wallace.

Convoyed Liner Iroquois Arrives Safely in New York—German Warning Had Said Ship Would Be Sunk

The American liner Iroquois, which sailed from Ireland Oct. 2, with 577 passengers and 212 crew members, arrived safely in New York harbor on Oct. 12. The ship was convoyed from Oct. 8 by the Coast Guard cutter Campbell and later by two United States destroyers after a warning had been received at the White House from the German Admiralty that the ship was to be sunk by an unnamed agency when it neared the United States coast. As was reported in our issue of Oct. 7, page 2166, the convoy was ordered purely as a precautionary measure. The following concerning a statement issued by the ship's captain, is taken from the New York "Times" of Oct. 12:

I received a warning at 8 a. m. ship time last Thursday. I called together the ship officers heading the various departments and told them about it.

I instructed them not to talk about it to the passengers. The news of the warning didn't leak out to the passengers. I was very well satisfied by the way it was taken by the officers.

In accordance with the instructions by the Government to look for explosives I had the baggage of passengers searched and also had private radios taken down and tubes taken out of the passengers' sets. Of course the passengers knew that something was up but they didn't know what.

We were about 2,000 miles from New York when the warning was received.

Last Sunday the Coast Guard cutter Campbell met us about noon. Then I felt that I should tell the passengers about the warning that some other ships might be sunk in the same circumstances as the Athenia was, but I did not say that the Iroquois was one of them.

When the cutter appeared the passengers naturally wanted an explanation, so I gave it to them.

Later when the two United States destroyers (395 and 397) came in sight I again told the passengers what had happened, he added.

There was absolutely no hysteria. In fact, they cheered when I made the announcement.

Personally, I did not believe the sinking would be done, but I was told and I had to believe it until it was proved otherwise and now it has proved otherwise.

Secretary Hull Says Trade Losses as Result of U. S. Neutrality Are Worth-While Sacrifice—Addresses National Foreign Trade Convention—Other Speakers Analyze Effect of European War on Our Commerce—Possible Gains in Trade with Latin America Are Stressed

The Administration is convinced that inconveniences or losses resulting from curtailment of this country's voluntary freedom of action in trade relations "constitute from the viewpoint of national interest a worth-while sacrifice for the enhanced security of our Nation and for the greater certainty of our remaining at peace," Secretary of State Hull declared on Oct. 10 in an address before the annual National Foreign Trade Convention. Speaking of problems in the commercial and financial relations of the United States with other Nations, Mr. Hull said that our economic relations with European belligerents must be governed by "the vital requirements of our position as a neutral and the exigencies of the war situation." He continued, in part:

From the very outset of the present war, the billigerents have begun to subject their foreign trade to rigorous government controls, which have already far surpassed in comprehensiveness and thoroughness the regulations put into force during the earlier period of the last war. The drastic restriction by the belligerents of imports unessential to the prosecution of hostilities and their concentration on imports needed for war will place before our exporting industries serious problems of adjustment. Whether the net result of these factors will be an increase or a decrease of our total exports to Europe, no one can tell at this moment. Whatever the result, it will be determined by conditions over which we have little or no control. . . .

As regards our trade with . . . neutral nations outside the Western Hemisphere, our endeavor will be to maintain it as nearly as possible on a normal basis. Here our greatest difficulties will arise out of various measures of control adopted by the belligerents as they affect certain neutral countries of Europe. And here again, it will be our policy to steer a balanced course between the greatest practicable protection of our commercial interests and the avoidance of imprudent risks.

In the Western Hemisphere, we are bound to our sister Republics by close ties of inter-American friendship and solidarity. Not only are we

all partners in the vital enterprise of keeping our 21 nations secure, but we share equally in a common determination to place our economic interrelations upon the soundest possible basis of mutual benefit.

The other 20 American Republics are confronted in varying degrees, with much the same problems of adjustment to the war in Europe as those with which our country is faced. In order to enable all of us, by concerted and cooperative action, to cushion, as much as possible, the impact of the extraordinary conditions imposed upon us by the European War, our nations took an important step at the Panama conference, toward creating the necessary machinery for this purpose. The Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee, which is to begin its functioning in Washington within a few weeks, is designed to furnish a means of discussion and action with respect to problems of trade, finance, and other phases of economic relations and activity which press for solution within and among our nations. The first meeting of representatives of the national Treasuries, scheduled to meet in Guatemala next month in pursuance of an important decision adopted by the Lima Conference of last year, is another step in the same direction.

Today, as a result of the war in Europe, some of the tendencies in the methods of trade regulation which we and other nations have sought to combat in recent years, have become greatly intensified. That is an inescapable consequence of the war situation. But it does not mean that these disruptive tendencies must necessarily become permanently established in international commercial relations after the end of the war.

To believe that this would be likely to happen would to be abandon ourselves to hasty counsels of despair. The experience of the period immediately following the last war and, even more, the experience of recent years have demonstrated the destructive nature of such practices as embargoes, quotas, exchange controls, unreasonably high tariffs, and various other means of regimenting and forcing trade. These practices may have their place in time of war, when the central objective is the creation of the instrumentalities of armed force at no matter what sacrifice of human welfare. There is no place for them in time of peace, when the desired objective is the promotion of the well-being of individuals and of nations, for which a healthy functioning and expansion of international commerce is an indispensable prerequisite.

If, after the termination of this war, commercial policies characteristic of extreme economic nationalism should become dominant, then mankind would enter upon an indefinite period of alternating economic conflicts and armed warfare—until the best attainments of civilization and progress will have been destroyed. I cannot believe that this is the fate in store for the world. I, for one, hold fast to the conviction that, however grave have been the errors of the recent decades, however much suffering and destruction may lie ahead in the immediate future, there is, in all nations, sufficient strength of will and sufficient clarity of vision to enable mankind to profit by the costly lessons of the past and to build upon a sounder foundation than heretofore.

There is much that our country can do toward that end. We must retain unimpaired our firm belief that only through enduring peace, based on international law and morality, and founded upon sound international economic relations, can the human race continue to advance. We must cooperate to the greatest possible extent with our sister Republics of the Americas and with all other nations to keep this conviction alive and to maintain the basic principles of international good faith, world order under law, and constructive economic effort.

In the economic field, the guiding lines of the policies which we should pursue are clear. Nothing that has happened has weakened in any way the validity of the basic ideas which have underlain our commercial policy in recent years. The type of international economic relations which we have sought to establish through our reciprocal trade agreements has been amply proven by experience to be the only effective means of enabling the process of international trade to perform fully its function as a powerful instrument for the promotion of economic welfare and for the strengthening of the foundations of enduring peace.

For the immediate future, we must continue our efforts to maintain and expand our trade program, within such temporary limitations as may be dictated by the exigencies of wartime conditions. We are, in fact, engaged today in important trade agreement negotiations notably with the American nations. We shall neglect no opportunity, wherever it may present itself, to expand the area of our negotiations. We must not be diverted from this essential purpose by the acts or utterances of those, who, intentionally or unintentionally, seek to mislead the public mind into the belief that our efforts have been rendered powerless by the unhappy circumstances of today.

Fred I. Kent, Director of the Bankers Trust Co. of New York addressing the convention on Oct. 9, asserted that normal business relations between Nations will be impossible until the European war is ended. He declared that businessmen of all countries, including belligerents, desire only peace. Mr. Kent said, in part:

From the standpoint of profit in business alone, war is a great destroyer. Temporary profits that may be made because of a rapidly rising business following declarations of war are more than offset during the aftermath. Businesses are disrupted, clientele is destroyed and all stability in business procedure is devastated in war.

The International Chamber of Commerce at Copenhagen studied many subjects and passed resolutions and recommendations aimed to make business between the countries fair to all concerned and to make it possible for the great machinery of foreign trade to move smoothly between the nations. Most of these efforts upon which the members of the Chamber spent many, many hours will be useless and cannot become active until the war is over and peace is restored.

It would be well for the world to remember this. It might even help to prevent future wars. The businessmen of the fighting nations are, I am sure, still in accord in their desire for peace. Their respect and friendship for those with whom they have done business over the frontiers of the nations is still alive. Shells and bombs cannot destroy their belief in each other, which in the end will constitute the eternal spark from which the ways of peace will be forged when the frightful holocaust which is now going on in the world has once more run its course.

William T. Moran, Assistant Vice-President of the National City Bank of New York, in an address on Oct. 10 discussed the probable effects of the European war on our Latin American trade. He predicted an increase in United States exports to Latin America. Mr Moran added:

In connection with so much talk of German trade with Latin America the thought is sure to arise as to whether those countries found themselves loaded with so-called Aski or similarly restricted Marks when Germany stopped shipping. From investigation the answer is "no" with possibly one exception. Most, if not all, government banks are actually short of them, that is, they do not have enough such Marks to take care of German collections now in hand awaiting maturity.

As mentioned at the outset, in analyzing the probability of increased sales to the Latin American countries as a result of the war, and in estimating what portion of Germany's quarter of a billion dollar exports to Latin America we will share, consideration must be given to many qualifying factors. For instance, no one knows how long the war will last or how widely it may spread. For the present the Allied nations—England and France—will make desperate efforts to keep up their export trade. Italy and Japan will continue to be suppliers. Some German goods may reach Latain America through Italy, as some reports indicate is already happening. The availability of bottoms and the cost of insurance risks will be big factors. American credit policies will be very important. Our increased purchases of their raw materials, which will be proportionate to our increased industrial production, will be a factor of first line influence because our southern neighbors must export in order to import. Worth watching will be the growing tendency of Latin American countries to control the internal prices of certain products, both national and imported. Also you will see some increase in local manufacture of consumption goods—chiefly in Argentina and Brazil.

The war has been expected and prepared for in all countries. Stocks of all kinds presumably have been accumulated in Europe which will remove any immediate rush by those countries to buy. There is a great excess of food products in the world which will prompt a period of delay and readjustment. But if Argentine meats, grains, hides, and wool, Cuban sugar, Chilian nitrate, and Brazilian manganese, and other important products are sooner or later in greater demand at higher prices, as in the last war, producers of these will buy more of our goods. There will be some South American countries whose products, such as coffee, will probably find smaller markets. To these (if we are to judge by newspaper reports) there may be available Export-Import Bank credits, to take care of long-term purchases of rolling stock, machinery, and other heavy goods which we have for sale and which Latin America badly wants for modern development, but for which the terms of payment involved are not classified as ordinary commercial short-term credits.

Mitchell B. Carroll, special counsel to the Tax Committee of the National Foreign Trade Council, on Oct. 10 discussed measures taken by other countries to encourage their export trade by granting relief from double taxation and the importance of similar legislation in the United States. An official summary of his remarks added:

Mr. Carroll referred to the draft conventions of a group of experts meeting at Geneva under the auspices of the League of Nations and the 60-odd general conventions for the prevention of double taxation and the more than 200 other conventions affording relief in the field of particular taxes. He also pointed out the advantages to American commerce in the recently concluded treaty with Sweden and showed the importance of negotiating such treaties with other countries. As so much attention is now being given to extending mutually trade relations with Latin American countries, Mr. Carroll pointed out that such treaties would help to assure the benefits to be derived from the trade agreements which the State Department is concluding with those countries.

The credit for foreign taxes which has been incorporated in the revenue Acts since 1918 represents an attempt on the part of the United States, according to Mr. Carroll, to accomplish by unilateral action what other countries are doing on a reciprocal basis. However, this provision is not as effective as was originally intended because of the rigidity of its language in the light of changed conditions since it was first enacted, and because of various subsequent amendments and court decisions. He pointed out, however, that these encroachments could be removed by amendments to the Revenue Act which would conform to the Treasury's policy of modifying the Act so as to encourage business.

A program of adequate exchanges as affecting inter-American relations was the subject of an address on Oct. 10 by Dr. Ben M. Cherrington, Chief of the Division of Cultural Relations of the United States Department of State. Dr. Cherrington said that, as a result of the war in Europe, many young persons in Latin America will come to the United States to study. He continued:

Both the United States and the other American Republics have looked to Europe for cultural leadership in a number of important spheres. Americans have sought in Europe training and development in art, music, and the humanities. We have followed European models and been attentive to European trends in these and other significant fields. Latin Americans have gone to Europe in large numbers for specialization in these fields and several others, notably, medicine and engineering. The medical schools of France, Belgium and Switzerland have always had an important quota of students from Spanish and Portuguese America. These young men and women are no longer able to pursue their studies in Europe. Much of the technical training of Latin Americans was secured from the great institutions of Europe. All of this must be suspended for the duration of the present conflict. Both here and in the southern countries these students and others who have been accustomed to go abroad will have no recourse, but to seek in America the satisfaction of these needs. This may not be in many ways an unmixed calamity. We have looked so long across the Atlantic that we have failed to see much that is rich and challenging within our own hemisphere.

It may not be an impractical dream to visualize many of these Latin American students coming to this country for professgnal and technical training. Our medical schools may well attract increasing numbers who are scarcely cognizant at the present time of the resources and excellence of the institutions in the United States for medical training and research. This is particularly true of those desirous of advanced work beyond the professional school. In engineering, dentistry and innumerable other fields, we recognize that a very considerable service can be rendered students from these republics who are desirous of securing such training outside of their own countries. This, of course, brings up the problem of the facilities for such training. The exchange rates are unfavorable to most of the other American republics. Students are faced by the difficulty of taking up residence here through inability to meet the heavy financial burden. The number of scholarships existing today is deplorably small. There are about one hundred fellowships at present offered by American institutions to students from these republics. The total number of Latin Americans in this country as students does not run much over 1,000. Obviously this is woefully inadequate. If we are to extend effective cooperation in these times of stress, to satisfy a real need in the fields I have mentioned, it will be indispensable that these facilities be increased manifold. If this is the situation with reference to Latin American students here, the reverse is even more striking. There are practically no Americans in residence at Latin American universities. There are perhaps not more than three or four American professors on the faculty of any university in those countries. This virgin field is open to us as never before.

The delegates who attended the convention heard on Oct. 10 several talks concerning methods of dealing with the probable dislocation of normal foreign trade as a result of the war. Summarizing these addresses, the New York "Herald Tribune" of Oct. 11 said:

James A. Farrell, Chairman of the National Foreign Trade Council, asserted that the United States, through its economic might, has the means to protect her domestic economy and her right to the open door in world markets. The delegates also received a veiled warning from Edward J. Noble, Under Secretary of Commerce, that unless foreign trade can insure the imports necessary to America's industrial life, governmental control may become necessary.

Cites Senate Debate

The Rev. Edmund A. Walsh, S. J., Vice-President of Georgetown University and regent of its School of Foreign Service, asserted that the present debate in the Senate is not on neutrality, but on the broad question of American foreign policy, particularly the advisability of entering into an emotional, a moral and an economic alliance with the western democracies against the totalitarians.

Exports will be only a secondary factor in America's foreign trade, said Mr. Noble, insisting that the first duty of the industry "is to find the best means of supplying our needs." Export problems will be simplified, he said, because the nationalization required by the warring powers will control what can be bought at home and abroad by their citizens, restricting foreign purchases to goods that are absolutely necessary for the prosecution of the war.

"I hope that the United States can live through this war with an absolute minimum of the types of trade controls that have become so widely prevalent in the world today," Mr. Noble declared. "Probably the extent to which our government can avoid such activities will depend somewhat on the magnitude and duration of the war. Possibly it will depend still more on the qualities of industrial statesmanship demonstrated by our business men.

"Other things being equal," he continued, "we think you can do the job of providing our essential imports better than it can be done by the government. It may prove that in some respects the conditions of the task may be beyond your control. If you cannot meet the conditions incident to the concentrated foreign buying or any other factor in the situation, you should be the first to realize it and to suggest how best to meet the new circumstances.

Role of Government

"The point I want to make," the Commerce Department official emphasized, "is that the government role, on the foreign trade front, diminishes in proportion to the clarity with which our exporters see the vital needs of the American people and the skill with which they perform their respective functions in our economy."

Mr. Noble also warned that before adopting major policies, industry must think of the potential aftermath, the possibilities of terrific inflation of commodity prices, capital over expansion and swollen inventories, all of which will lead to a painful deflation, accompanied by unemployment, distress and lack of profit.

Prior to the conclusion of the Convention on Oct. 12 a series of declarations affecting foreign trade were adopted, said the New York "Journal of Commerce" which added:

They touched on neutrality legislation, inter-American relations, the Export and Import Bank; encouragement and protection of business enterprise abroad; the reciprocal trade agreements program; the provision for the exchange for exports and earnings; customs administrative relations; commercial arbitration; stabilization of world currencies; air transport; cables and radio; trade relations with Cuba; international double taxation; the Philippines; war risk insurance, and foreign trade education.

Undersecretary of State Welles Hails Achievements of Inter-American Neutrality Conference on His Return to United States

The Inter-American Conference on Neutrality in Panama City, Sept. 23 to Oct. 3, was the "most concrete and constructive conference ever held in the Western Hemisphere for setting up framework of cooperation among American republics," Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State and Head of the United States delegation to the conclave, declared upon his return to the United States on Oct. 11. This was reported in the Brooklyn "Eagle" of Oct. 12, which further said:

Mr. Welles asserted that the conference was noteworthy because of the following "significant agreements":

1. The resolution on economic cooperation which establishes an inter-American financial and economic advisory committee to be set up in Washington by Nov. 15, to decide on a week-to-week basis what measures will best protect inter-American commercial and financial relations against immediate difficulties stemming from the European war.
2. The joint declaration of "continental solidarity."
3. The general declaration of neutrality of the American republics, the importance of which could "hardly be overemphasized."
4. The Declaration of Panama, which, among other things, established a "safety belt" of from 300 to 700 miles at sea around the American republics and within which belligerents were asked to refrain from hostilities. Individual or collective sea patrols were to be maintained for the purpose of exchanging information among the American republics as to movements of belligerent warships in this zone.

Reference to the conference was made in our issue of Oct. 7, page 2173.

Agricultural Department Official Says Farm Prices Are Affected by War—Milo Perkins Declares Many Commodities Still Too Low in Price

The war in Europe has already had a pronounced effect on the prices of farm commodities, Milo Perkins, President of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, said on Oct. 10 in an address before the annual meeting of the National Association of Food Chains at Chicago. Mr. Perkins said that the prices of many surplus agricultural commodities are still too low to enable farmers to get a fair exchange value for the industrial goods which they must buy. He added, however, that within each city there is the possibility that the number of families eligible to participate will decline if the current trend toward fuller employment continues. Mr. Perkins added:

From the beginning of the Food Stamp Plan we have tried to build its administrative machinery upon an "accordion basis." In times of great agricultural surpluses, which usually are accompanied by great unemployment, it will be there to do a minimum job in terms of minimum diets below which the public health would be endangered. The broader market thus made possible for our farmers in times of stress will help to stabilize our whole economy. In times of fuller employment, however, it can and should be restricted to the fewer families who would still be eligible for such assistance.

I should like to repeat that both the farmers and the grocers make more money out of men with good jobs than they do out of men buying a mere 7½ cents worth of food a meal with stamps. Everyone of us in this room lives in a family where the food expenditures are at least three of four times that amount. Good times are likely to be followed by bad times, however, and a mechanism lie the Stamp Plan can serve the general welfare if it is contracted to a mere skeleton in times of great prosperity, but kept alive so that it can be expanded in times of depressiion to help cushion the shock. Those are the policy terms in which we are thinking during these difficult days when no one can see very far ahead.

It is expected that the commodities included on the surplus list will change from time to time. In addition to the usual seasonal factors, disturbed world conditions may effect the variety of commodities on the surplus list. On the other hand, there are adequate and in many instances surplus supplies of a great many nutritive foods which can be expected to remain on the list. Some commodities, such as citrus fruits and possibly pork products, may be added later during the year.

Federal Loan Administrator Jones Urges National Foreign Trade Council to Organize Export and Import Companies

Jesse H. Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, on Oct. 10, sent a message to the World Trade Dinner of the National Foreign Trade Council convention in New York in which he said that where it is possible we should buy from the countries we sell to. In order to provide facilities for financing exports, he urged the Council to organize export and import companies. Mr. Jones was scheduled to make some observations at the dinner but was unable to leave Washington. His message, which was sent to James A. Farrell, Chairman of the Council, follows in part:

I am sure you will receive from the speaker of the evening, the Hon. Cordell Hull, a message replete with wise counsel. No man within the memory of our generation has held the first place in the President's Cabinet who enjoyed greater universal esteem and confidence than Secretary Hull, and no one has done as much to bring about friendly reciprocal trade relations with the other countries of the world.

Other departments and Government agencies are cooperating, but, if we continue to sell abroad, we must buy from abroad. Where possible we should buy from the countries we sell to. Trade balances necessarily control foreign commerce. Credit can help temporarily, but the only permanent solution is real trade where we buy as well as sell—somewhat as our seafaring ancestors used to do when the ship captain was the trader.

During the past several years the Government has found it necessary to lend to business of almost every character, and it can continue to assist foreign trade in a modest way principally through loans to private business dealing in foreign trade.

The National Foreign Trade Council could be helpful in providing facilities for financing exports and imports by the organization of export and import companies to which private leaders, as well as the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the Export-Import Bank, could lend when necessary. These companies could look for things to buy from the countries to which we sell, things that would not compete with our own products.

Loans by the RFC and the Export-Import Bank for exporting agricultural and industrial products have proven satisfactory, and I am convinced that much more could be accomplished in this field through greater cooperation between Government and business, business taking the initiative and not leaning too heavily on Government.

Q. Forrest Walker Criticizes Price-Fixing Laws—Assets Statutes Are Mass of Paradoxes

"It is obvious that when a manufacturer sets a fixed price for his product throughout a State, that contract price must be low enough to preserve his volume in mass centers of population" said Q. Forrest Walker, Economist of R. H. Macy & Co., Inc. on Oct. 3 at the annual Boston conference on distribution held at Boston, Mass. Mr. Walker Criticized price-fixing laws legislated in 44 States and Congress which he declared are "crowded with paradoxes." He said "we know that these laws have nothing whatsoever to do with the "fairness" of competitive trade because they are simply laws to legalize the fixing of retail prices and margins by the manufacturer under contracts." "It is not 'fair'" he added, "to prohibit the low-cost retailer from selling items at lower prices than this high cost competitor". In part he added:

It would be just as logical to sanction legal barriers to impair the effectiveness of the low cost producer. There is nothing "fair" in uniform prices that force the public to pay high fixed prices for merchandise regardless of the costs of the retail services performed. There is nothing "fair" in laws that subsidize the distributor by making him immune by contract from the ordinary hazards of price competition. . . .

The Macy compilation is still the most comprehensive measure of the effect of these laws on retail selling prices of a particular store and area. On over 4,000 price-fixed items, the average percentage increases in our retail prices ascribable to the Feld-Crawford Act of New York and the Tydings-Miller amendment to the Sherman Act have been arrpoximately as follows: Cosmetics, 8.6%; drugs, 16%; liquors, 11.8%; books, 17.6%; and miscellaneous items, 16.0%. The broad conclusion here indicated has been substantiated by other investigators. Price-fixing was designed to raise prices of branded items, and to the extent that the contract prices are observed it does just that.

These are a few of the more important paradoxes of price-fixing, but the number could be multipled. The consuming public has excellent reasons to be alarmed about the present and potential menace of free and unrestricted private price-fixing in the field of consumer goods. The time cannot be far distant when they will take effective action to remove these

laws from our statute books. Delaware, Vermont, Missouri, Texas, and the District of Columbia consumers have defeated recent attempts to enact these laws. Repeal bills have been introduced in several States. No trade minority and no misguided politician can long ignore the rising tide of public opposition to private price-raising for private profit.

New Opportunities for United States Bankers Seen as Result of European War—Joseph C. Rovensky Extols Fact Foreign Exchange Market Has Been Maintained Here—Comment on German Standstill Agreement

Bankers of the United States can be proud of the fact that since the outbreak of war in Europe a foreign exchange market was maintained so that business could be carried on, Joseph C. Rovensky, Vice-President of the Chase National Bank of New York, said on Oct. 9 in an address before the National Foreign Trade Convention at its annual meeting in New York. Mr. Rovensky said that the war brings new opportunities to American bankers, with the United States the most important country in international trade. He said, in part:

The most of us are seasoned veterans. We have been through disturbed conditions before; we have seen many changes in our foreign trade; we shall continue to advocate the necessity of foreign trade for our country, and come what may we shall energetically serve our country's best interest.

We are faced with the difficulties of carrying on "business as usual" in a world aflame. During the past six weeks we had have the task of helping to bring some semblance of orderly procedure out of chaos. With the outbreak of the war and even before that, we contended with a most disturbed foreign exchange market with severe fluctuations in the pound and in other currencies. Within a short period we have had to acquaint ourselves with the operations of the various restrictions placed upon foreign trade by Great Britain, France, Canada, Australia and other countries.

With the cancellation of the standstill agreement our German banking relations have become disorganized and even up to now we do not know whether we shall be able to reestablish some sort of an understanding that will make normal banking operations with Germany possible. We have had to acquaint ourselves with the provisions of the Neutrality Act and we now face further changes if our country adopts the "cash and carry" plan.

We have had to sail along with little guidance amidst many "red lights" and "watch-your-step" signals and we have willingly accepted the responsibility of guiding American business firms in their foreign operations. I believe that we can truthfully say: "So far, so good."

While it is true that for a week or so preceding the declaration of war and for a short period thereafter our foreign exchange market in America at times was erractic, we can be proud of the fact that during all those trying days a foreign exchange market was maintained so that business could be carried on.

For us, as foreign bankers, this world-wide disruption, while bringing many difficulties, also brings to us now opportunities. The United States dollar today is the world's principal currency, New York is the world's leading financial center, and the United States is the most important country in international trade.

Reduction of United States Exports to Europe as Result of War Seen as Inevitable—R. F. Loree Predicts Freight Shortage If European Conflict Continues

The economic drain that the present war is likely to impose on all belligerents will probably tend to reduce United States exports to Europe to a level corresponding to future imports, Robert F. Loree, Vice-President of the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, said on Oct. 9 in an address before the Bankers Session of the National Foreign Trade Convention in New York City. Mr. Loree added that if German submarine and aerial warfare continues to reduce French, British and neutral shipping, there may be a shortage of world freight to carry even the present trade. He continued:

Is the result of the war likely to be to extend the handicaps of exchange restrictions quotas and high tariffs that have had so much to do with restricting the free flow of commerce during these depression years?

It has always seemed to me that imports which are some other country's exports—aisde from those imports required to maintain life, are luxury or semi-luxury in the life of a country and dependent therefore on domestic propserity. If this is a sound generalization, if the present war is protracted and impoverished those engaged in it, must we not look forward to a very considerable diminution of our European trade? Will the shift to inter-Empire trade that the war may force upon Great Britain survive so that country will no longer remain our best customer?

I raise these various questions not because I feel that I know the answers but because, looking back into former war days and the years immediately following, short-sightedly I believee we built beyond our normal trade requirements, and unless we appraise our future with some degree of intelligence, do we not run the danger of a similar repetition?

I think we all agree that no immediate prosperity could compensate for another period of depression such as we have known for the last 10 years. Even if the immediate effect of the war is to stimulate, rather than depress, our foreign trade, its ultimate effect must be to inflict inclaculable losses on the whole world, including ourselves. But the extent of those losses will be minimized insofar as we succeed in gauging the future correctly and in avoiding a repetition of our past mistakes.

George A. Sloan Head of Consumers Goods Industries Committee Sees Definite Restraint in Pricing Policies

A definite restraint in pricing policies and no trend toward advance discounts of any acute shortage were found by George A. Sloan, Chairman of the Consumers' Goods Industries Committee, in a survey made public Oct. 10. Mr. Sloan said that the absence of indications that industry is discounting in advance any stringencies or acute shortages is borne out be is borne out by personal interviews and correspondence with business executives throughout the country. Mr. Sloan added:

The chief problem affecting prices growing out of the European situation is the price advance in imported raw materials due to shipping difficulties and priority demands of belligerents. With some major commodities of this character the price advance and threatened shortages have caused a serious problem to manufacturers in this country.

There has been a definite increase in domestic industrial activity for several months which has served in part to offset the shock of the sudden impact of price advances in raw commodities. Quantitively this compensating cost factor, arising from increased volume of production, varies with industries and with companies within an industry. It cannot, therefore, operate uniformly or indefinitely. In the meantime, it is obvious from information reaching our committee that this whole subject is having the earnest consideration of business executives who are acutely conscious of its implications to continued recovery.

Department of Labor Conciliation Service Averted 90% of Threatened Strikes in Last Fiscal Year, Secretary Perkins Says—Addresses Convention of Controllers Institute of America—Roscoe Seybold Outlines Activities of Organization

Over 90% of the threatened strikes in the 1939 fiscal year were averted by the conciliation service of the Department of Labor, saving over 4,750,000 man-days of work, Secretary of Labor Perkins told 900 representatives of corporate managements at the first general session of the Controllers Institute of America annual convention in New York on Oct. 9. Roscoe Seybold, President of the Institute, reviewed the activities of Controllers, and said that relations between controllers and public accountants are growing more intimate. Mr. Seybold added, in part:

The Institute's horizon, the activities in which it may engage, is constantly widening. Much work of a constructive character confronts the Institute. In selecting the activities to be undertaken, your officers, board of directors, and committee chairmen have constantly in mind the fact that what will be of greatest benefit to the Institute's members is work that will assist controllers in technical and other ways to prepare themselves for the proper handling of the new responsibilities and problems that are being laid upon them by changing business conditions and by the new regulations and laws, both Federal and State, which are being enacted.

It has been a year of repeated crises and strain because of threats of war; of upsets of existing requirements and the imposing of new demands on business. The threats of war have gone, and war has come. That strain has been eased in that at least a decision was reached. We face another year of changing conditions, and of new conditions, in the handling of which controllers must of necessity play a large part. We must be prepared to meet these new conditions, as plans are made to mobilize the Nation's industrial and financial resources. We must expect new conditions, new regulations, new requirements, and must be ready to assist our companies in meeting them.

Your officers have given thought to these probable new demands. The Institute can make itself extremely useful by studying and analyzing these new requirements as they come along and in making available to its members definite information as to the best methods of procedure under the new conditions.

An official summary of the address by Secretary Perkins said:

Speaking on "Employer-Employee Relations," Miss Perkins praised employers for their cooperation in improving labor relations, and said that Federal conciliators during the year participated in 3,541 situations involving approximately 1,600,000 workers in every State, the District of Columbia, Alaska and Hawaii.

Actual labor disputes, such as strikes, threatened strikes, lockouts and controversies, accounted for 1,678 of the situations involving 89% of the total workers, while the remaining 1,863 situations involving 11% of the workers were other services rendered by the agency in the field of labor relations, she reported.

"Work along preventive lines is becoming more and more important in the work of the conciliation service," Secretary Perkins said. "We are of the opinion that this emphasis on prevention must be continued. It is gratifying to find that labor and management are increasingly making businesslike, reliable and practical agreements for the solution of mutual problems and future labor relations. Most of these agreements are in writing for greater clarity and mutual responsibility.

"Several years ago such agreements were short, carelessly drafted documents that often later required much interpretation. Today they are becoming more detailed, covering many additional points previously omitted and which resulted in many misunderstandings. Most agreements today contain a clause guaranteeing no strikes, lockouts or stoppages during the life of the agreement. Arbitration is being used more and more to prevent such stoppages during the life of the agreement. There is an increase in the number of parties agreeing to voluntary arbitration in case of dispute during the life of the contract, specifying that either the Secretary of Labor or the conciliation service act in the arbitration matters or appoint an arbitrator.

"Employers have shown increasing interest in the work of the conciliation service as they realize more and more that this agency can usually help both them and their workers in disputes to a mutually satisfactory agreement. They are further realizing that the conciliator acts as an interpreter of simple principles, that he clarifies the issues in dispute and makes suggestions for short cuts based on such experience in efforts to bring about a better spirit and performance in labor relations."

A. F. of L. Urged to Seek 35-Hour Week for Government Employees with Annual Minimum Wage at $1,500—William Green Praises Federation Powers in Address at Annual Convention

The American Federation of Labor was urged on Oct. 7 by its President, William Green, to campaign for a five-day, 35-hour week with a minimum annual wage of $1,500 for Government employees. Speaking before the Allied Council of Federal Employees of Cincinnati at a dinner held in conjunction with the Federation's annual convention, Mr. Green said that the Federation's traditional non-partisan policy "has made us feared and respected by both parties, no matter which is in power." An Associated Press dispatch of Oct. 7 from Cincinnati reported his address as follows:

He asserted that one reason the A.F.L. had been "so steadily successful" in obtaining labor legislation was that it had refused "to be tied on as the tail of the kite of any political party."

"Our voice is listened to in the halls of Congress," he said. "We have demonstrated our political power. . . . We have adhered strictly to the policy of supporting our friends and defeating our enemies." . . .

Present conditions call for a high standard of loyalty in Government and extreme caution as regards neutrality, Mr. Green told the Government workers.

"It is especially incumbent upon those who run our Government and those who keep its machinery operating efficiently to be strictly neutral in thought and in deed in the critical days that lie ahead," he asserted.

"It is particularly essential that those who are employed in the Government service should be loyal and devoted to the best interests of America and to the great American principles of freedom and democracy whose destruction is sought by the dictators of Europe."

"It is, indeed, imperative that America's public servants be completely free of the foreign taint of communism, nazism or fascism and that all their thoughts and actions be directed to the preservation of Americanism.

"There is no room in the government service for those who espouse philosophies hostile to the philosophy of America. No one can work for the government of the United States and against it at the same time."

Chrysler Corporation Employees Strike

Sixteen thousand Chrysler Corp. employees were made idle Oct. 9, when officials closed plants, announcing that the action was taken because of "slow-down" strikes. The United Automobile Workers union refused to recognize dismissal of sixty-four Dodge workers charged by the corporation with slowing down operations last week. When the management declined to reinstate these men on Oct. 9, a corporation spokesman said, workers on the assembly line allowed every other car to go past them untouched, cutting production 50%. The plant then was closed. Similar action in the gear-cutting and transmission-assembly lines resulted in orders for the afternoon shift to be sent home.

In a letter sent out to dealers, K. T. Keller, president of the Chrysler Corporation, said that practically no production from any of the Detroit plants was received.

Reporting the strike, the "New York Times" of Oct. 13, quoted in part from Mr. Keller's letter as follows:

The restriction of output began on Aug. 23, the letter declared, and added that from then to Oct. 5 the corporation had 32 discussions with C.I.O. officials without result.

Asserting that the corporation had been made the victim of "an attack commonly called the 'slow-down,'" the letter added:

"After the Labor Board elections on Sept. 27, the slow-downs got worse and more widespread. We could not mistake the fact that we were confronted with an organized campaign on the part of the C.I.O. union to curtail production.

"You cannot run a business on a sound basis and produce quality automobiles if men tell their foremen what they will do and what they will not do. You cannot permit them to take into their own hands the running of the plants."

The Federal Department of Labor stepped into the picture today in an effort to avert a strike.

Two Federal conciliators, David T. Roadley and Edward C. McDonald, met first with representatives of the United Automobile Workers and then with Chrysler officials in an effort to bring the two disputants closer together.

The union filed with the State Labor Mediation Board today the legally requisite five-day advance notice of intention to strike. The board will act tomorrow in its effort to halt the trouble, which began last week when the main Dodge plant was shut down because of a production curtailment which the company contends is a union-inspired slow-down strike.

A Chrysler spokesman said a general strike would affect 70,000 Chrysler employees, and a spokesman of the Briggs Manufacturing Company said 15,000 Briggs workers would be affected. The Briggs plant already is partly shut down because it lacks stampings, produced at the Dodge plant, for use on Plymouth bodies.

Union sources said the strike notice filed with the State board contained a notification that the union demands a voice in the fixing of production schedules, and asks higher wages, adjustment of working hours and changes in certain working conditions. The demand for a part in setting production schedules is considered to be at the heart of the present disagreement.

Richard T. Frankensteen, head of the Chrysler division of the union, in an exposition of the union's demand earlier this week, said the union was forced to consider strike action, alleging that the company refuses to grant to the union a voice in the setting of production schedules and to arbitrate certain grievances which the company asserts were "trumped up."

Negotiations of union officials, headed by Frankensteen, and Chrysler officials, headed by Herman L. Weckler, vice-president in charge of operations, continued today and will be resumed tomorrow.

Chrysler officials said a general strike would throw out of work about 20,000 men who now are employed despite the close-down. These are men on maintenance jobs, in boiler rooms, service departments and at other work not immediately connected with production.

Walkout Staged on Housing Development of Metropolitan Life Insurance Company

A walkout of 100 members of American Federation of Labor's International Union of Operating Engineers, Local 14, working on the $50,000,000 housing development of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company called on Oct. 5 by the union had not been settled up to last night so far as could be learned. This walkout has left 500 other workers idle, and it is estimated that 4,800 in all must go unless a settlement is reached.

A construction superintendent said the 500 other employes had been laid off because they could not work unless the engineers were on the job. Building operations would go forward, he said, on a limited scale, but additional men would have to be dropped each day.

Reporting the strike the New York "Herald Tribune" of Oct. 8, said:

Mr. Eken, President of Starrett Bros. & Eken contractors, said that Local 14 of the International Union of Operating Engineers had disclaimed all knowledge of the strike, which pulled 100 operators of hoisting machines, bulldozers, steam shovels and trench diggers off the project. The International officers of the union now at the convention at Cincinnati were understood to be mystified also.

In his telegram to Mr. Green and in a similar telegram to William Fay, Vice-President of the union, Mr. Eken pointed out that a strike was in violation of the company's contract with the union, which provided for advance notice and discussion before a strike was called. The contractor said that the housing job was 100% union and that there was no possible cause for a strike.

He stated the belief that the strike was a misunderstanding which would be cleared up Monday. No work is performed on construction jobs Saturday afternoons, so the strike had no effect yesterday. Mr. Eken, called hastily back from Washington, inspected the project.

The strike was called Thursday night by Frank Tyler, a delegate of Local 14, who, according to a construction superintendent, said he had no idea why the strike was being called, but was just obeying orders. On Friday all construction involving hoisting cement work, carpenters, electricians and plumbers had to be stopped. If the strike continues Monday, about 1,000 men will have to be laid off temporarily. The only work that can be done are small jobs on the ground floor. If the strike continues longer, all 4,800 workers on the project will be thrown out of work, a factor which makes other construction unions as anxious to settle the strike as the contractors.

The project has been notably free of strikes. A few small jurisdictional strikes have caused a total stoppage of about a week and a half so far. The huge project, which is at Tremont Avenue and 177th Street, the Bronx, is scheduled to be one-quarter finished March 1, 1940, and completed in March, 1941.

Michigan Power Strike Ends

Employees of Consumers Power Co., members of the Utility Workers Organizing Committee (Congress for Industrial Organizations) on Oct. 6 accepted an agreement previously reached by their leaders, in negotiations with the officials of the company, and thus ended their two weeks' old strike and return to work.

Only minor interruptions of power marked the strike, which was called after a dispute over bargaining rights.

Advices of Oct. 9, from Lansing, Mich., to the "Detroit Free Press," reporting the strike, said:

Details of the peace plan were filed with the labor board Oct. 9.

It will be in effect until terminated by one of the parties (on 30 days' notice to the board) or until selection of an exclusive-bargaining representative for the company's operating, maintenance and construction employees.

It is open to acceptance by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (American Federation of Labor) as well as by the Utility Workers Organizing Committee (C. I. O.), which already has filed a letter of acquiescence with the board.

It sets up machinery for the adjustment of individual grievances, with provision for final arbitration by a committee of three.

Collective bargaining as to hours, rates of pay or working conditions is specifically barred, the plan being intended to cover only individual grievances.

Preferred seniority will be extended only to the five members of the top grievance committee of any union.

The company will immediately begin preparing a schedule of job classifications and the wages applying thereto, then review its classification of employees with a view to discovering and rectifying any inequalities which may be found.

Any wage increase resulting from this reclassification will be effective as of Nov. 1, 1939.

Previous reference to the Consumers Power strike appeared in our issue of Sept. 30, page 2018.

Washington Steel Workers End Strike

Settlement was reached Oct. 9 of an eight-hour strike of 150 steel workers, members of the Reinforced Steel Workers Union, Local 231, called after a breakdown of negotiations with contractors. The steel workers returned to work Oct. 10, with the prospect of wage increases up to $1.00 a day.

Reporting the strikes, the "Washington Post" of Oct. 10, said:

Contractors agreed to increase the daily wage of journeymen workers from $12 to $12.50 on all new contracts between now and May 1, when the rate will rise to $13 on new jobs. The contract is in force until May 31, 1941.

The union, whose members set steel rods in concrete construction forms, tied up work on a dozen major projects in yesterday's brief strike.

Walkout at American Smelting & Refining Company

Operations at the Perth Amboy, New Jersey plant of the American Smelting & Refining Company, were halted Oct. 11, by a walkout of approximately 800 employees engaged in the processing of copper, lead and zinc.

Officers of the Perth Amboy Smelting & Refinery Workers Union (C.I.O.) certified as sole bargaining agency in an election last July, said that the walkout was in protest against the discharge of a union shop steward, while contact negotiations were in progress.

The walkout occurred Oct. 10, at the close of the day.

The union seeks a closed shop, a 10% wage increase and institution of a "check-off" system. Carl Gall, plant manager, said that the company was ready to resume negotiations with the union at any time.

PWA Strike Halts Construction Projects

Three hundred PWA workers, members of the International Union of Operating Engineers went on strike Oct. 10, and halted work on the new $2,600,000 Nassau County Courthouse, and other PWA projects in Nassau and Suffolk Counties.

In reporting the strike the "Brooklyn Eagle" of Oct. 10 said:

The union called the strike a week ago for truck and team drivers and on Oct. 10 William C. DeKoning, Hempstead labor leader, was reported to have sent delegates to the courthouse project to order other union workers from the job.

They included electricians, bricklayers and concrete workers. Delivery of all materials has been stopped on the project. The union is an A. F. of L. affiliate.

DeKoning refused to discuss the reason for the strike. Workers called off the job indicated the strike was aimed to discourage the use of non-union labor on any county job.

Joseph L. Mortimer, resident PWA engineer at the court house, admitted that all the trades were called out in the strike and said it was a complete shutdown. He didn't know the cause of the strike and said there had been no official communication from union officials.

Missouri Public Service Corp. Strike Settled

Union employees of the Missouri Public Service Corp. at Clinton, Mo., who went on strike three weeks ago, accepted peace terms Oct. 4.

There were some differences as to whether the approximately 140 members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers obtained their objective, however. Officials of the company said the settlement agreement did not include the closed shop provision, while Erwin Wilson, president of the local union here, said there were concessions on both sides and that a "modified closed shop" was accepted.

Employees of Underwear Contractors Go On Strike

More than 3,000 workers in the lingerie and negligee industry in New York City and an additional 1,000 in Connecticut and New Jersey went on strike Oct. 10 in about a hundred shops of undergarment contractors, members of the United Underwear Contractors' Association.

Reporting the above, the New York "Herald Tribune" of Oct. 11 continued:

Samuel Shore, manager of Local 62, of the Undergarment and Negligee Workers' Union, explained the walkout was ordered because of the failure of these contractors to ratify an agreement between the union and three other manufacturing groups in the industry, the Allied Manufacturers' Association, the Lingerie Manufacturers' Association and the Negligee Manufacturers' Association.

Mr. Shore said that the contractors refused to sign the union agreement because of a grievance they have against the other manufacturers, the contractors arguing that the manufacturers are not paying the contractors enough for their services to enable the contractors to meet the wage standards of the new agreement.

Problems and Duties of Accountants Discussed by Jerome N. Frank—Chairman of SEC Addresses Controllers' Institute of America

The purposes and functions of accounting were discussed on Oct. 10 before the annual meeting of the Controllers' Institute of America in New York City by Jerome N. Frank, Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Mr. Frank said that one of the most important aims of accounting is to reveal to investors what the management of a company has done with the capital intrusted to it and with the earnings derived from that capital. He said that financial statements intended for investors should be designed with a view to their ultimate use in appraising earnings prospects. "I do not mean," Mr. Frank said, "that the accountant is to forecast future earnings. I do mean that he should give greater recognition to the fact that the principal interest of the investor and his advisers is future prospects—earnings." He added, in part:

It may very well be—I am suggesting this for your consideration—that the present balance sheet which attempts on two pages, with some accompanying explanatory notes or tables, to describe a vast business enterprise, cannot at the same time meet all of the varied demands made upon modern accountancy.* It is possible that our all-purpose balance sheet cannot faithfully serve all of its many masters—the divergent and sometimes conflicting interests of creditors, stockholders, management, tax collectors, the regulatory agencies. Would it not be feasible to construct "single purpose" balance sheets and possibly income statements which would reflect the enterprise in the terms and categories which would best serve particular purposes and then in a separate column make the necessary reconciliation between the various statements? Or, the all-purpose historical balance sheet might be made more meaningful to the investor by supplementing it with a special-purpose financial statement designed to serve the particular interests of the investor. For although educated prophecy needs sound history, it needs more than that—it needs history presented and explained in the light of the specific prediction that must be made.

Because I am a lawyer, I inevitably compare the work of the accountant with that of the lawyer. Now I know that a lawyer's opinion is in many cases merely an educated guess. Advising a client as to his right's under a proposed contract or mortgage or lease means that the lawyer is predicting —that is, guessing—what will happen to his client in some future law suit, should one arise. In making that guess, the lawyer must assume the present and future existence of many facts. The very word "fact" covers a multitude of contingencies. [A book could be written on the job of the lawyer, stressing that point: indeed, I've written and published one such book, and, before long, hope to publish another.] The lawyer's guess, then, cannot be infallible. But he owes the obligation to reduce to a minimum the elements of uncertainty on which he bases his advice. The obligation of the accountant is of a somewhat similar character.

And one custom of lawyers should certainly be imitated by accountants: When a lawyer gives an opinion as to the title of real estate, he states in his opinion that he has based it on an examination of certain abstracts of title. If any of those abstracts are of questionable worth, his opinion so states. If there are any relevant matters that he has not examined or considered, he says so; if there are doubts which he has not resolved, he so advises his client. If his conclusion is based on certain assumptions of fact or theory, he indicates how alternative assumptions will affect the result. Knowing the basis and the limitations of the lawyer's opinion, the client can more accurately judge the hazards of his venture.

It is a function of the financial statement also to supply basic material for making an educated guess. Precisely because the unknowables are many, all the knowables should within reason be thoroughly explained and fairly and fully disclosed. That much the financial statement can and should do. Or, if in any particulars this has not been done, the financial statement should be so drawn as to make this unmistakably clear. Judgment and discretion, of course, play important roles in the selection of a particular method of accounting to be followed and also in the allocation of specific items and transactions into one accounting category or another. For example, the particular inventory method used has as you know, an important effect on the net income reported for the year. Without disclosure of the particular method, educated guessing is impeded. As George O. May once pointed out, an investor "cannot give the same weight to profits of companies in the same business without knowing whether the profits to which their calculations were applied have been computed on the same basis or how great the effect of a difference in method might be." In the establishment of allowances for depreciation and amortization for bad debts and contingencies, judgment and discretion are clearly of paramount importance. The financial statements filed with us are, as you know, required to explain the methods followed in their preparation wherever those methods, generally speaking, would have a significant effect on the computation of earnings. We also seek to require sufficient breakdown of information in those statements to disclose the fields in which judgment and discretion play the most important roles so that they may be given appropriate weight. . . .

Without in any way indicating what the applicable law and morals may have been in the past, I suggest that the McKesson and Robbins case—or perhaps I should call it the Musica case—raises, for the future, certain questions with respect to corporations whose securities are listed or registered. In voicing the following questions I am not to be understood as answering them, but merely as putting them up for discussion. Furthermore, I want to emphasize that my concern is with the future, not with the past.

While the controller serves not only the management but the stockholders, should not the accountant serve the management and the stockholders and the bondholders and other creditors? And should not the accountant serve not merely the existing stockholders and bondholders and creditors, but *all future investors*? In 1896 an English court, in exculpating an accountant, said that he is "not bound to be a detective or . . . to approach his work with suspicion." The question is whether, beginning in October, 1939, we should not say that the accountant *is* bound to be suspicious, that he *is* bound to be a sort of detective for present and for future investors. They look to him to furnish information to guide their judgment. Should not the purpose of detection of fraud or carelessness be an important part of his work? Should not accountancy, in that sense, become *three-dimensional*? Should the auditor not, with respect to investors, be in much the same position as the bank examiner with respect to the depositors of a mutual savings bank? The officers of a bank do not resent the suspicion of bank examiners. The business of the bank examiners is to be suspicious. Competent officers of a bank do not fear that suspicion. Why should the decent, intelligent, honest management of a great corporation resent it if the accountant, in examining the corporation on behalf of the investors, constantly keeps a weather-eye open to suspicious circumstances? It may be that we are reaching the time when there should be a new emphasis on the *public* aspects of the *public* accountant's work. Perhaps, it will before long be recognized that he is, indeed, a quasi-public official.

* Without necessarily expressing complete approval of their entire thesis, I would like to commend the brilliant article on accounting by Maurice C. Kaplan and Daniel M. Reaugh, 48 Yale Law Journal, 935 (April, 1939).

National Industrial Conference Board Issues New Estimates of United States Wealth—Total Rose from $287,000,000,000 in 1934 to $322,000,000,000 in 1937—Per Capita Wealth Shows Slower Recovery than National Total—Large Losses Shown in Value of Real Estate and Productive Assets

From a post-war peak of about $353,000,000,000 in 1929, the national wealth of the United States fell to $287,000,000,000 in 1934, and rose again to about $322,000,000,000 in 1937, according to new estimates of national and State wealth from 1922 to 1937 that have been prepared by the Division of Industrial Economics of the National Iidustrial Conference Board.

The Board's survey shows that per capita wealth has recovered from the effects of depressed values even more slowly than the national total. In 1937 the per capita wealth of the United States amounted to $2,490, as compared with $2,263 in 1934, with $2,910 at the height of post-war prosperity in 1929, and with $2,792 in 1922.

The Conference Board's new estimates for total and per capita wealth of the Nation for each year of the period 1922-37 are shown in the following table:

Year	Total		Per Capita	
	Dollars	Percent of 1922	Dollars	Percent of 1922
1922	306,764,080,000	100.0	2,792	100.0
1923	309,117,658,000	100.8	2,771	99.2
1924	306,226,330,000	99.8	2,705	96.9
1925	307,254,801,000	100.2	2,675	95.8
1926	310,060,969,000	101.1	2,661	95.3
1927	326,707,495,000	106.5	2,764	99.0
1928	340,612,841,000	111.0	2,842	101.8
1929	353,620,986,000	115.3	2,910	104.2
1930	344,154,405,000	112.2	2,796	100.1
1931	321,969,909,000	105.2	2,594	92.9
1932	298,960,109,000	97.5	2,392	85.7
1933	288,867,130,000	94.2	2,297	82.3
1934	286,569,312,000	93.4	2,263	81.1
1935	290,975,369,000	94.9	2,282	81.7
1936	307,639,205,000	100.3	2,395	85.8
1937*	321,791,722,000	104.9	2,490	89.2

* Preliminary.

The following bearing on the Board's survey is from an announcement issued Oct. 9:

National wealth, as defined for the purposes of the Conference Board estimates, is "the sum of valuation placed on the physical assets having exchange value that are found within a country." Roads, bridges and harbor facilities, which have no exchange value, are therefore excluded by this definition, as are properties and other assets abroad that are owned by United States citizens.

Changes in Land Values

Throughout the period for which the estimates are provided, the largest single item of wealth was real property and improvements thereon. In 1936, the latest year for which complete data are available, this element

was valued at $167,000,000,000, or 54.4% of the national total. A preliminary estimate for 1937 raises the figure to $171,000,000,000. Real estate values were at the high level of $183,000,000,000 in 1922. They shrank to about $157,000,000,000 in 1926, but rose to $191,000,000,000 in the boom year 1929. After declining somewhat more slowly than other kinds of wealth during the early years of the depression they fell to $164,000,000,000 in 1935. The detailed tstimates show that the proportion of real estate that is exempt from taxation grew considerably during the 15-year period. In 1922 it represented 11.6% of all land values; in 1937 it was more than 15%.

Decline in Productive Assets

One of the more significant findings disclosed by the estimates is the fact that the Nation's productive assets, that is, the equipment with which individuals and corporations engaged in enterprise create more wealth, formed a considerably smaller proportion of the total wealth in 1937 than it did in the prosperous years of the twenties. Between 1929 and 1935 this vitally important element of national wealth dropped over 35%. In 1937 the value of this equipment—livestock, farm implements and machinery, manufacturing machinery, tools and implements, and motor vehicles—was estimated at about $24,000,000,000 against greater values and ratios running up to 9.4% throughout the twenties.

Drop in Stocks of Goods

The most variable element of wealth, partly because of greater susceptibility to price changes is found to be "Stocks of Goods." These goods are mainly in the hands of consumers, but stocks held by producers and dealers, both wholesale and retail, are included. Within the four years from 1929 to 1933 wealth of this kind fell from $91,000,000,000 to $44,000,000,000. By 1937 it had risen again to $80,000,000,000, which was approximately the same level and proportion of the total that was maintained in the prosperous middle twenties. Included in this classification, however, are gold and silver coin and bullion, which rose from $4,000,000,000 in 1932 to nearly $13,000,000,000 in 1937, because of imports of the last item and because of the revaluation of gold.

Wealth of Regions and States

All divisions of the States except the West North Central (the Dakotas, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska and Kansas) are found to have increased in wealth from 1922 to 1929. All divisions suffered declines from 1929 to 1934, and all shared in the recovery from 1934 to 1936. In the latter year, however, the total wealth distributed among the States was somewhat less than in 1922. Only New England and the Middle Atlantic States exceeded their 1922 totals.

There were many notable changes in per capita wealth between 1922 and 1936, for during this period the growth in population overtook that of wealth in the greater part of the country. The Middle Atlantic division (New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey), which ranked fourth in 1922 after the Pacific Coast, Mountain and West North Central divisions, had the highest per capita wealth in 1936. The Middle Atlantic division alone had a higher per capita in 1936 than in 1922, and this was due entirely to the gain made by the State of New York.

The State with the greatest per capita wealth throughout the period was Nevada, but its figure fell from $9,274 in 1922 to $6.511 in 1936. Following Nevada in this respect were Montana, the District of Columbia, New York and Wyoming. Mississippi had the lowest per capita wealth throughout the 15 years, but Arkansas suffered the greatest loss among all the States, her per capita wealth in 1936 being less than half that in 1922. West Virginia lost almost as heavily.

Issuance of Our Annual Number, American Bankers' Convention Section—Round Table Conferences Feature of the Meeting

In its usual attractive and complete form, we are issuing today, our annual number, the American Bankers' Convention Section, embodying the details of the 65th annual convention of the American Bankers' Association held at Seattle, Wash. from Sept. 24 to 28.

The convention this year assumed particular importance by reason of the Round Table conferences, of which there were four, these having been substituted for one of the three general sessions usually held. As was explained in advance by the President of the Association, Philip A. Benson, the change was made in recognition of the importance of bringing the bankers together for intimate discussion of vital banking problems—these Round Table conferences had to do with "Control of Internal Operations and Earnings," "Investments and Mortgages," "Additional Bank Services" and "Personnel and Operation Problems." All of the discussions at these various conferences are given in full in our Convention number issued today. Likewise, as is our custom, the addresses and other features of the general sessions, and those of the National Bank Division, Savings Division, State Bank Division, etc. will also be found in full in our Annual Bankers' Convention edition. Another of the features of the meeting was the session devoted to "Education and Public Relations," and the remarks of the speakers at that session are also noted in our special number. Inasmuch as we were unable to make room therein for the comments at this session by J. Raymond Dunkerley, Secretary of the American Bankers Association, Public Relations Council, we are annexing the same herewith.

Chairman Hecht: A very important matter to which banks have recently been giving considerable attention is the customer relationship. That subject has many ramifications. The American Bankers Association has taken a very active part in that work. It has prepared two publications on the subject, one entitled "Constructive Customer Relations," published several years ago, and quite recently it has prepared a series of new booklets on that subject. I think it would be well for you to know just a little more of the Association's activities in that direction, and for that purpose I am presenting the next speaker who will only take a few minutes of your time and give you this important information. He is the Secretary of our Public Relations Council, J. Raymond Dunkerley.

Mr. Dunkerley: The people who come into your banks are more than customers. They also are voters. In these days of emotional legislation, the very existence of the charter system of banking is in their hands. Since 1933, the American Bankers Association has sponsored employee conferences in an effort to improve the way banking services are performed. Several thousand banks have trained their employees through this method, especially those who come in contact with the customers. Many of these institutions have virtually transformed the personnel in this respect. If your institution has not used employee training conferences, the Public Relations Council urges that you do so. But even if your bank has conducted the conferences with the use of the textbook, still more is required because bank customers are more than customers, and because as voters the destiny of American banking is in their hands, it is incumbent upon us to do everything in our power to create and instill faith in the American system of banking.

In a search for the solution of this problem, the Public Relations Council made a very important discovery. There is no question that most criticisms about banks and banking are by word of mouth, and in realizing this, there came to us for the first time the realization that talk constitutes most public relations, talk over the counter at the bank and over the telephone, talk on the street and in the trolley car, talk over the back fence, at the bridge table, talk everywhere, and much of it about your institution.

Bank employees play a very important part in the talk about banking. In this country there are 65 million bank customers, about 250,000 bank employees, and 60,000 bank officers. From these figures we know that very few bank customers know officers of banks, but they do know a teller or a stenographer or a bookkeeper or a guard, and to these customers, these employees are the banking business. When they have a question about banking, they don't go down to the bank and ask for an officer, but they go to Tom, who they know works in a bank and ask him these questions.

Our first step was to find out what these questions are, and in a survey which we made, we were rather surprised to find that a great many of these questions do not pertain directly to banking. It seems that because a person works in a bank he is supposed to know not only about banking, but also about business in general.

Our second step was to find out what kind of answers are being given, and in this respect, we got a few shocks. If our employees knew the answers to all of these questions and they used every opportunity that came to them, that would be swell, and if our employees did not know the answers and they would say that they did not know, but would find out, that would be fine, too, but we find that bank employees don't like to say that they don't know, and so they stumble along very often, and some of the answers they give are pretty terrible.

With this background of information, the Public Relations Council wrote a book, took several months. It constituted about 1,000 pages, and when we looked at it, it was not good. Probably no employee in the country would have read it, and so it was rewritten and broken down and edited, revised. It took us longer to rewrite it than it had to write it, and when it finally emerged, it came out in this form which we call our "Talk Series," and it is made up of seven booklets each of which serves as the basis for one of these employee conferences.

The question is: Will this system of employee training work wonders in improving the public attitude toward our banks? There is some evidence already that it will. . . . Apparently we have filled a demand which has existed for some time. Imagine, if you can, a quarter of a million bank employees availing themselves of every opportunity to talk about banking in an intelligent and an effective way, and you will have an idea of the tremendous influence which this will have upon the public.

If this method were an expensive one and would cost your institution thousands of dollars, we still think it should be done, but it is not expensive. Although it costs the American Bankers Association thousands of dollars, it is not expensive to our members.

The election of Robert M. Hanes as President of the Association was noted in our issue of Sept. 30, page 2019, in referring briefly to some of the proceedings at the Convention

Annual Convention of Investment Bankers' Association of America—Problems of Neutrality, Investment Conditions and New Financing Feature Meeting at Del Monte, Cal. President Witter Declares Bankers Must Redouble Efforts to Help Government to Sound Basis of Taxation—Revision of Capital Gains Tax Urged in Resolution—E. F. Connely Elected President

The statement that "we must work in closest cooperation with both Government and industry" was made at the opening session on Oct. 9 at Del Monte, Cal., of the annual convention of the Investment Bankers' Association of America by Jean C. Witter, President of the Association, who added:

We should redouble our efforts to help the Government to a sound basi of taxation. Now, more than ever, a sane fiscal policy for Government is wanted. Likewise, we must extend our best efforts for corrective legislation that will encourage financing of industry through established channels.

Mr. Witter likewise declared:

The I. B. A. as an institution defers to no group in the country in its ardent desire to keep the United States out of war. I wish to state in unequivocal terms that investment bankers abhor war and will work unremittingly to keep this Nation at peace. We, as a nation, should remain level-headed during a period when the dictates of our emotions threaten to lead us into the gravest dangers. We should attend to our own affairs so that we will be better able to see the problems of Europe in their true perspective.

Among other things Mr. Witter stated that "it is infinitely more vital now that the capital markets be relieved of burdensome impediments. Industries that are fundamental to the security of the country will need funds to bring their equipment to maximum efficiency." He went on to say that the demand for "added resources for the railroads and public utilities becomes acute as other industries call upon them for accelerated operation." As to his further comments we quote the following from Del Monte advices Oct. 9 to the New York "Journal of Commerce.":

Mr. Witter declared that the opportunity now exists for financing the essential industries and for helping business in the word of modernization and improvement.

Urges Amendment

He held, however, that new investment is restricted in many ways by the Securities Act which, he said, seriously restricts purchases and sales of securities.

"When regulation interferes with the normal functioning of the capital markets," he added, "it is time to amend the laws. New enterprises must be encouraged for without them idle men and money cannot be absorbed."

Declaring that the underwriters want to work with the Commission, he said:

"It is sincerely hoped that something constructive and in the public interest can be accomplished along these lines."

Discussing the problem of furnishing capital to smaller concerns, Mr. Witter said that the problem can be solved through the removal of existing restrictions. It is not necessary, he said, that the Government go into he investment banking business.

"Economic Aspects of the War—Contrasts and Resemblances" were discussed at the convention by Benjamin M. Anderson Jr., Ph.D., Professor of Economics of the University of California at Los Angeles, and in his concluding remarks he said:

I prefer to suggest things that should be watched, rather than attempt to say definitely what they are going to do. And I am well aware that although this is a long speech it has left untouched a great many highly important factors in the problem.

As indicating in part what Dr. Anderson had to say we take the following from Del Monte to the "Journal of Commerce."

"Germany entered the last war rich, fat and strong," he declared. "She had a large reserve of labor force, adequate iron resources and a strong Reichsbank, but she is far weaker in these respects today."

In taking Austria and Czechoslovakia, Dr. Anderson said, Germany acquired liabilities rather than assets. There were more mouths to feed rather than more food. Even if Russia were an enthusiastic ally, he continued, she could not help much.

From a staff correspondent at Del Monte Oct. 11 the New York "Times" reported in part:

Resolutions calling for drastic revision of the capital-gains tax and reduction of excessive surtaxes were adopted at today's session of the annual convention of the Investment Bankers Association of America. The resolutions were adopted in response to recommendation made by the Association's Committee on Federal Taxation, which is headed by C. Prevost Boyce of Stein Brothers & Boyce of Baltimore.

The committee in its report said that Congress in the last year had made a sincere effort to improve the Federal taxation situation. The report, in particular, cited the elimination of the undistributed-profits surtax. In commenting on the capital-gains tax, the report viewed it as uneconomic, adding that as a revenue measure it has not accomplished its objective. The applications of "excessive surtaxes," it was pointed out, have actually resulted in a loss of revenue to the Government.

The Committee on Municipal Securities, headed by John S. Clark of Fahey, Clark & Co. of Cleveland, opposed vigorously efforts to make municipal securities taxable by statute rather than by constitutional amendment. The committee, however, expects that further efforts will be made along this line by Congress.

From the "Times" also we take the following (Oct. 11) by its special correspondent, Edward J. Condlon:

Sharply criticizing the plan for segregating the brokerage and underwriting functions of Stock Exchange firms, which was advanced first by the Securities and Exchange Commission when William O. Douglas was Chairman and was approved recently by the Exchange's Public Examining Board on Customer Relations, headed by Roswell Magill, leading members of the Investment Bankers Association of America at doday's forum on Stock Exchange Relations at the annual convention characterized the plan as unnecessary for protection of the public and detrimental to the investment banking business.

Among the speakers who denounced the plans for segregation were John K. Starkweather of Starkweather & Co. of New York, John A. Prescott of Prescott & Snider of Kansas City, Mo., and Alexander C. Yarnall Yarnall & Co. of Philadelphia. The speakers charged that the Richard Whitney failure, involving illegal hypothecation of customers' securities, is being used as an excuse to impose further severe restrictions on the securities business.

Emmett F. Connely of the First of Michigan Corp., Detroit, was yesterday (Oct. 13) elected President of the Investment Bankers Association of America succeeding Jean C. Witter of Dean, Witter & Co. of San Francisco. Vice-presidents elected were:

John S. Clark of Fahey, Clark & Co., Cleveland;
Paul H. Davis of Paul H. Davis & Co., Chicago;
Edward H. Hilliard of J. J. B. Hilliard & Son, Louisville;
Colis Mitchum of Mitchum, Tully & Co., San Francisco, and
Joseph P. Ripley of Harriman, Ripley & Co., Inc., New York.

The New York "Sun" of last night (Oct. 13) in its account from Del Monte, reported:

In his inaugural address Mr. Connely asserted that the most important contribution the I. B. A. can make toward preparedness is to remove as far as possible every obstacle that stands in the way of the free flow of investment funds into industry. He pledged every effort toward the end that essential industries have ready access to capital funds to build new plants and production facilities. An efficient industrial establishment which includes small business as well as large is as important to our national protection as strong military defenses, he pointed out.

New York World's Fair Reduces Rent for States in 1940

Following a meeting of the executive committee of the New York World's Fair on Oct. 10, General Dennis E. Nolan, Fair Director of State participation, announced that rental rates to State exhibitors in Fair-built buildings would be reduced 50% in 1940. The new rental cuts the rate from $5 to $2.50 a square foot on space up to 3,000 square feet, and from $7 to $3.50 on space in excess of that area. The following regarding the reduction is from the New York "Herald Tribune" of Oct. 10:

Charles Morgan, Director of the Georgia exhibit and President of the State Exhibitors' Association, said that tht 1940 rates would prove satisfactory to the States participating this year . . . .

Announcement of the 1940 rates was made in letters sent by Gen. Nolan last night to the Governors and chairmen of State fair commissions of all States, as well as to the directors of State exhibits now at the Fair. The more favorable terms, following the policy established at the Century of Progress in Chicago, were expected to attract to the 1940 exposition a number of States not now represented.

Florida, which occupies its own building and rents only ground from the Fair, already has signed a contract for 1940, and Illinois and Arkansas have announced definitely that they would return. The 21 other State exhibitors have made no announcements.

China Day Observed at New York World's Fair

About 15,000 Chinese celebrated China Day at the New York World's Fair on Oct. 10, the 28th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Republic. The official party was headed by Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese Ambassador to the United States and included Dr. Tsune Chi-yu, Chinese Consul General in New York; T. K. Chang, adviser to the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Chinese civic and industrial leaders in the United States. Col. Theodore Roosevelt Jr., Chairman of the United Council for Civilian Relief in China delivered an address at the Court of Peace as did the Chinese Ambassador. Regarding these addresses the New York "Herald Tribune" of Oct. 11 said:

The revolution of 1911, the ambassador said, served a two-fold purpose in overthrowing the Manchu Dynasty and putting to an end all monarchial rule in China. Since the revolution, he continued, the world has failed to recognize that "you cannot build up a democracy within the brief space of two or three decades."

"It has failed to see that, beneath the surface of apparent disorder and disintegration, great changes were taking place and were affecting basically the social and political life of the nation," he said.

Col. Roosevelt received an imperial porcelain rice bowl of the Great Ch'ing dynasty in recognition of his efforts to aid China's refugees. Acknowledging the gift, Col. Roosevelt said that as long as there would be need for relief in China, the United States would do its part to help.

"China will surmount all obstacles and emerge with a democratic form of government," he predicted.

Group of Latin-American Women Received by Secretary of State Hull—Will Make "Good Will" Tour of United States

A delegation of Latin-American women, representing Argentina, Brazil, Costa Rica, Cuba and Venezuela, called on Secretary of State Cordell Hull at the State Department on Oct. 9 marking the formal opening of their "good will" tour of the United States. The group, which will visit 40 cities in six weeks, under the auspices of the Peoples Mandate to End War Committee, arrived in Washington, Oct. 8 from New York. The aim of the tour is "to spread information on inter-American affairs, increase friendly relations, and make better known the effective peace system that is being created in the Western Hemisphere."

The following regarding Secretary Hull's welcome to the delegates is from Washington advices of Oct. 9 to the New York "Times":

Mr. Hull commended the Good Will tour and suggested that a return visit to each of the countries represented be made by a delegation from the United States.

"Through you, I wish to extend greetings and good will to the people in each of your countries," Secretary Hull said.

Their nation-wide tour, in the course of which 40 cities will be visisted, is "a splendid plan," the Secretary said, and one certain to strengthen friendly relations in the Americas.

He urged the importance of keeping the cooperative efforts for promoting peace for which the Peoples Mandate and Good Will Delegation stand, citing the beneficial effects of inter-American conferences, especially the one just concluded at Panama, which he said was notable for the "solidarity" shown.

"There was no suggestion of ill-will at any time," Mr. Hull said. "All delegates thought only of the methods through which they might cooperate."

Roosevelt Medals for 1939 Awarded to Dr. Carver, Maj. Gen. McCoy and Carl Sandburg

The 1939 Roosevelt Medals are to be awarded to Dr. George Washington Carver, Negro agricultural chemist; Maj. Gen. Frank R. McCoy, U. S. A., retired, and Carl Sandburg, poet and author, it was announced Oct. 8 by James R. Garfield, President of the Roosevelt Memorial Association.

The Roosevelt Medal award was established in 1923 and is given annually to persons who have distinguished themselves in certain fields associated with the career of former President Theodore Roosevelt. The medals will be presented at a dinner in the Association's headquarters, New York City, on Oct. 27, the 81st anniversary of Theodore Roosevelt's birth.

Dr. Carver won the medal "for distinguished work in the field of science"; Gen. McCoy for his work in the administration of public office and in behalf of the national defense, and Mr. Sandburg for his biography of Abraham Lincoln.

President Roosevelt Praises Captain Randall on Retirement After 40-Year Sea Service

Capt. A. B. Randall, master of the liner Manhattan, and Commodore of the United States Lines' fleet until he retired on Sept. 30, after 40 years of active sea service, on Oct. 5 received a letter from President Roosevelt, who congratulated him on his distinguished career with the armed forces of the United States and the American merchant marine.

The President's letter, on the occasion of Capt. Randall's retirement, follows:

My dear Capt. Randall:

I take the occasion of your retirement to congratulate you on your long and distinguished career. Your years of service have been marked by many exploits requiring the highest qualities of command and seamanship. As Commodore of the United States Lines, you commanded the greatest vessels in the American merchant marine, and proved yourself in all respects worthy of the prominent position which you held. Your career may well be the inspiration of American youth as our merchant marine

enters a new era of expansion. Your service with the armed forces of the United States, as well as with the merchant marine, illustrates the interdependence of the Navy and the merchant marine service for the eventual well being of our country.

Very sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

Library of Congress Acquires Letters and Papers of President Wilson

Archibald MacLeish, Librarian of Congress, announced on Oct. 7 that Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, widow of the late President, has given to the Library of Congress at Washington the letters and papers of the World War President. Mr. MacLeish described the collection as one of the most important acquisitions ever received by the Library. He noted that it already has the writings of almost all the Presidents.

Associated Press advices in the "Washington Post" Oct. 7 further quoted Mr. MacLeish, as follows:

The Wilson papers, he said, "comprise letters and documents which cover Mr. Wilson's life before he became President; the executive or official files, covering eight years of the Wilson Administration, the confidential and personal files, differentiated from the group just named; a special collection of documents which relate to the Peace Conference, together with general correspondence, and the postwar papers which extend from Mr. Wilson's retirement from the presidency to his death."

The Librarian expressed the hope the collection could be expanded by acquisition of other Wilson letters now in private hands.

Death of Spencer Eddy, Former American Minister to Argentina—Also Served in Europe Before Retirement in 1909

Spencer Eddy, former United States Minister to Argentina, died at his home in New York City on Oct. 7. He was 65 years old. A native of Chicago, Mr. Eddy was graduated from Harvard University in 1896 and later took postgraduate studies at the Universities of Heidelberg and Berlin. The following pertaining to Mr. Eddy's diplomatic career is taken from the New York "Herald Tribune" of Oct. 8:

Soon after his graduation from Harvard, Mr. Eddy began his career in the diplomatic service of the United States as private secretary to the late John Hay, American Ambassador to the Court of St. James. After serving in London for a year, Mr. Eddy returned to Washington with Mr. Hay. He was a clerk in the Department of State from 1898 to 1899, when he was appointed Third Secretary of the American Embassy in London.

He served as second Secretary of the United States Embassy in Paris from 1899 to 1901, and then was transferred to the Embassy in Constantinople, where he served as first Secretary and Charge d'Affaires from 1901 to 1903. He assumed the first secretaryship of the Embassy in St. Petersburg, now Leningrad, in 1903 and remained in that position until 1906, serving for a year as Charge d'Affaires. From 1906 to 1907 he was first Secretary and Counselor in Berlin.

In 1908 Mr. Eddy was appointed Minister to Argentina. From January to September, 1909, he was Minister to Rumania, Serbia and Bulgaria. On Sept. 15, 1909. Mr. Eddy tendered his resignation from the diplomatic service to President Taft.

In 1917 Mr. Eddy was in charge of naval intelligence in New York as a Lieutenant-Commander in the United States Naval Reserve. He later was promoted to the rank of Commander.

Death of Count von Bernstorff—War-Time German Ambassador to United States Was Exile from Native Country

Count Johann Heinrich von Bernstorff, who was German Ambassador to the United States at the time this country entered the World War in 1917, died on Oct. 6 in Geneva, as a result of a heart attack. He was 76 years old. Count von Bernstorff had been a refugee from Germany since the accession to power of the Hitler regime. In a brief biography, the New York "Herald Tribune" said:

The place and influence of Count Johann Heinrich von Bernstorff in the war-time history of his own country and that of the United States must remain for historians to determine, after all the archives of the era are available in Washington, Berlin and other capitals. In his memoirs of the period between the outbreak of hostilities in 1914 and his dismissal from Washington in 1917, when the United States severed its relations with imperial Germany, the former ambassador contended that had his counsel been followed in Berlin, America would never have been goaded into entering the fight.

This argument found disputants among his own people and among Americans. His service in Washington, preceded by a long period in the Kaiser's army and an even longer time as a diplomat, began in 1908 and ended in February, 1917.

"My task," he once remarked in recalling those busy days in Washington, "was done when the Lusitania incident was disposed of without America's entry into the war. After that the question of peace or war depended not upon me but upon the Wilhelmstrasse and the Great Army Headquarters. They knew exactly that a repetition of the Lusitania incident or the unlimited extension of submarine warfare would automatically mean war with the United States. But they would not listen."

One of Few Retained by Republic

The last Ambassador to represent imperial Germany in this country, Count von Bernstorff was the only one of the Kaiser's pre-war diplomats who was retained in the active service of the German Republic. He had always, so he said, been a liberal. After the armistice and the revolution he was entrusted with the preparation of Foreign Office material for Count Brockdorff-Rantzau and the German delegation to the peace conference at Versailles.

High society circles, both in Washington and New York, were pro-Ally from the beginning. The Von Bernstorffs gradually found themselves cut off from friendships they had enjoyed prior to the invasion of Belgium. . . .

Reflecting upon those days in later life, Count Bernstorff observed that the common tongue spoken by England and America gave the Allies a tremendous advantage in pleading their cause in this country.

"I fancy," he remarked, "it would not be incorrect to say that the English language won the war."

From Associated Press accounts from Washington Oct. 6 we take the following:

Von Bernstorff's death-in-exile was in marked contrast to his busy, headline-crowded years in America.

He came of a noted German diplomatic family. His father was Ambassador to Great Britain when Johann was born in London in 1862. The younger Bernstorff served successively in Belgrade, Dresden, St. Petersburgh, Munich, London and Cairo before being sent to the United States in 1908. He served in Washington until he was given his passport Feb. 3, 1917, two months before the United States declared war.

As Ambassador to the United States he was much in demand as a speaker and received honorary degrees from several universities.

With the outbreak of the World War, his task became increasingly difficult. He often warned his Government that its course was leading the United States into the war. . . .

Despite his warnings, it became Von Bernstorff's duty on Jan. 31, 1917, to advise the American Government of the German submarines' "sink-on-sight" campaign against merchant ships.

Three days later, President Wilson announced to Congress that diplomatic relations with Germany had been severed.

Returning home, Von Bernstorff was given a new assignment as Ambassador to Turkey. When the German revolution broke out he quit the diplomatic service, but in 1921 he returned to public life as a member of the Reichstag of the new German republic.

In 1924 Von Bernstorff quit the Reichstag and retired with his wife to his estate on Lake Starnberg in Upper Bavaria.

Reference to the departure of Count von Bernstorff for Germany, following the severance of diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany in 1917, appeared in our issue of Feb. 17, 1917.

New York Chamber of Commerce Defers Action on Report of Education—14 New Members Elected

At the first fall meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, held Oct. 5, action on the widely-discussed report of the Special Committee on Economical and Efficient Education, which urged in part that religion have an integral place in public education in the State's schools, was deferred on motion of Frederick J. Lisman, the Chairman. The Committee's report decried present-day indifference to religious convictions and warned that if the Nation does not maintain its religious foundation "its whole structure will fail."

The following were elected to membership in the Chamber:

Henry H. Allen, Vice-President, Bemis Brothers Bag Co.

William Bernhard, Manager, General Accident Fire & Life Assurance Co.

Walter F. Beyer, Vice-President, Home Insurance Co.

Luther Cregar, President, Lawyers Press, Inc.

P. H. Littlefield, Assistant to President, Canada Dry Ginger Ale, Inc.

W. John Logan, Vice-President, Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co.

Cooper Marsh, Assistant Secretary and Treasurer, Baker Castor Oil Co.

William T. Morris, President, American Chain & Cable Co.

Jansen Noyes, Senior Partner, Hemphill, Noyes & Co.

John K. Olyphant Jr., Vice-President, Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co.

Edward K. Straus, Director, R. H. Macy & Co.

Richard B. Weeks, President, Weeks Stevedoring Co.

Edward O. Wittmer, Assistant Manager, Prudential Insurance Co. of America.

Sidney L. Wormser, of Stern, Lauer & Co.

I. H. Hirsch Elected President of New York Cocoa Exchange

I. Henry Hirsch, President of Adolph Hirsch & Co., importers, dealers and commission merchants in raw products, was elected President of the New York Cocoa Exchange at the annual election on Oct. 10. He succeeds Carlos A. Scholtz, who served three terms. Charles H. Butcher was elected Vice-President to succeed Robert S. Scarburgh, and William J. Kibbe was reelected Treasurer. New members elected to the Board of Managers were Samuel Y. Coyne and John J. Plough. Reelected to the Board of Managers were W. Berry J. Coker, G. Hintz, T. J. Mahoney, H. T. McKee, R. S. Scarburgh and I. Witkin.

Dr. A. G. Soper Made Consultant in United States Housing Authority

Dr. George Albert Soper, well-known consulting engineer and expert in the field of public sanitation, has been appointed consultant in the United States Housing Authority, it was announced Sept. 30 by Nathan Straus, USHA Administrator. Dr. Soper, who has been assigned to the Management Division of the USHA, has directed the construction of filtration plants in many cities and was engineer in charge of sanitary work in the rehabilitation of Galveston, Texas, after the disastrous storm of 1900. He will actively supervise that phase of USHA housing management concerned with collection and disposal of waste in the public housing projects.

N. H. Dorrance and R. T. Stevens Recommended for Nomination as Directors of New York Federal Reserve Bank

The special committee appointed by the Bankers Associations of New York State, New Jersey and Connecticut on Oct. 7 recommended Neil H. Dorrance, President of the First National Bank & Trust Co. of Camden, Camden, N. Y., as a Class A Director of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and Robert T. Stevens, President of J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., New York City, as a Class B Director. Mr. Stevens was suggested for a Class B directorship to succeed himself. Nomination and election of the directors will be

confined to member banks in Group 3 of the New York Reserve District, that is, banks having a combined capital and surplus of less than $301,000.

J. M. West Elected a Director of Dallas Federal Reserve District

J. M. West was elected a Director of the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas on Oct. 3 to succeed Harry C. Wiess, resigned. Mr. West was chosen by the banks of group 1 of the Dallas Reserve District for a term expiring Dec. 31, 1940.

Harold Graves Named to Head Three Treasury Agencies

On Oct. 11 Harold Graves, an Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury, was placed in charge of the Treasury's Procurement Division, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and Bureau of the Mint.

The three agencies formerly were supervised by William H. McReynolds, recently loaned to the White House to be an Administrative Assistant to the President.

O. N. Lindahl Elected President of Controllers Institute of America—Other Officers Chosen

Oscal N. Lindahl, Controller of Universal Atlas Cement Co., New York, was elected President of the Controllers Institute of America on Oct. 10 for the coming year. He was one of the five Vice-Presidents of the Institute during the past year, and a member of its Board of Directors. Other officers elected are:

Vice-Presidents, Thomas H. Hughes, General Printing Ink Corp.,; and O. Gordon Pritchard, Simmons Co., both of New York; Verl L. Elliott, Atlantic Refining Co., Philadelphia; Frank L. King, Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co., Chicago; Wesley Cunningham, General Petroleum Corp. of California, Los Angeles.

O. W. Brewer, American Gas Association, New York, was reelected Treasurer for his ninth term; and Arthur R. Tucker, New York, Managing Director.

Seven new members of the Board of Directors were elected for terms of three years:

John H. MacDonald, National Broadcasting Co. and T. C. McCobb, Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey) both of New York; Kenneth E. Armstrong, Marshall Field & Co., and Frank L. King, Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co., both of Chicago; Eugene C. Hoelzle, Packard Motor Car Co., Detroit; Louis M. Nichols, General Electric Supply Corp., Bridgeport; and H. P. Thornton, White Motor Co., Cleveland.

Robert Meyer and William F. Sigg were reelected auditors.

James Roosevelt, Son of President, Resigns as Lieutenant-Colonel in Marine Corps Reserve—Asks That Rank Be Lowered to Captain

James Roosevelt, son of the President, has resigned his commission as a Lieutenant-Colonel of the Marine Corps Reserve and has requested that he be reappointed to the reserve with the rank of Captain, it was reported on Oct. 12. Mr. Roosevelt decided voluntarily that the rank he had held as a White House aide was "too high for my age and experience." This action was explained by Washington Associated Press advices Of Oct. 12 as follows:

His resignation as lieutenant-colonel and simultaneous application for another commission two notches lower were accepted before he left the capital yesterday to return to his job as a motion picture executive.

Some routine forms as to physical condition remain to be filled out before the new commission is formally issued.

Not yet 32, Mr. Roosevelt is young even for a captain. He was only 28 when made a lieutenant-colonel to serve as aide to his father at the 1936 Buenos Aires peace conference. The rank was useful then in matters of diplomatic precedence, officials suggested.

The appointment of Mr. Roosevelt in 1936 was mentioned in these columns Nov. 28, 1936, page 3407.

A. B. Chandler Resigns as Governor of Kentucky and Is Named to Senate Vacancy Created by Death of Senator Logan

Albert B. Chandler resigned as Governor of Kentucky on Oct. 9 and Lieutenant-Governor Keen Johnson, who succeeded him in the governorship, named Mr. Chandler to the Senate seat made vacant by the death of Senator M. M. Logan. Senator Logan's death was referred to in our issue of Oct. 7, page 2175. Mr. Chandler's term as Governor would have expired Dec. 12, 1939. He will serve in the Senate by appointment until 1940, when an election will be held, at which time Mr. Chandler is expected to be a candidate for the remainder of Senator Logan's term.

Savings Banks Association of New York to Hold Annual Convention Next Week in Hot Springs, Va—Superintendent of Banks White and Comptroller Tremaine to Speak

Over 400 savings bankers and their guests have signified their intention to attend the 46th annual convention of the Savings Banks Association of the State of New York at Hot Springs, Va., Oct. 18 to 20, according to an announcement by Albert S. Embler, President of the Association and President of the Walden Savings Bank, Walden, N. Y. Mr. Embler, said:

This large representation from the 134 mutual savings banks in New York State evidences their widespread recognition of the value which they have found in the cooperative approach to matters affecting our business. As is customary with our meetings, this Convention will consist in part of consideration of ways and means of rendering greater service in our respective communities, in part of obtaining the outsider's point of view, and in part of continuing the valuable interchange of experiences so characteristic of savings banking.

Those who will provide the outside point of view through their addresses at the meeting include:

William R. White, Superintendent of Banks;
Morris S. Tremaine, Comptroller, State of New York;
Frederick V. Goess, President of The Mortgage Conference of New York and Vice-President, Manufacturers Trust Co.;
John J. Driscoll Jr., of Driscoll Millet & Co., Philadelphia;
William A. Irwin, Associate Educational Director, American Institute of Banking and Instructor in Economics at The Graduate School of Banking.

Further enlightenment on this score will be developed in a panel discussion, "What the Public Thinks and Knows about Savings Banks." An announcement in the matter added:

Other business to come before the meeting includes the announcement of the Savings Banks Group Retirement System, a self-administered employee pension fund in which a large number of savings banks have indicated an intention to participate and which will go into operation at the first of the year; report on deposit account analysis, conducted during the year by Savings Banks Trust Co., consideration of the possibilities of a split dividend rate to distribute earnings more equitably between those who are regular and consistent savers and those who use savings accounts for temporary deposits. Bill paying services, uniform money orders and personal loans will also be discussed as possible savings bank services.

Most of the Convention delegates plan to leave Pennsylvania Station, New York City, on the Convention Special, 7:45 p. m. Oct. 17.

Previous reference to the meeting appeared in our issue of Sept. 30, page 2007

ITEMS ABOUT BANKS, TRUST COMPANIES, &c.

Harris Fahnestock, a retired New York banker, died of heart ailment on Oct. 11 in Boston, where he had been visiting. He was 70 years old. Mr. Fahnestock was the son of the late Harris C. Fahnestock, for many years Vice-President and director of the First National Bank of New York. He was graduated from Harvard in 1892 and became associated with the First National. He retired as an officer about 20 years ago.

C. Floyd Jones, Deputy Comptroller of the Bank for Savings, New York City, died on Oct. 8 of heart disease at his home in Woodhaven, Queens, N. Y. Mr. Jones had been in the employ of the bank for more than 25 years.

The Trade Bank of New York received approval on Oct. 3 from the New York State Banking Department of a certificate of reduction of par value of shares of stock from $12.50 each to $10 each and of an increase in capital stock from $206,250, consisting of 16,500 shares of the par value of $12.50 each to $550,000, consisting of 55,000 shares of the par value of $10 each, it is learned from the Department's "Weekly Bulletin" issued Oct. 6. Approval was also given to a change in the bank's name to Trade Bank and Trust Company. In our issue of Sept. 30, page 2023, we referred to the stockholders' approval of these changes.

The statement of condition of the National City Bank of New York, as of Sept. 30, shows $2,197,830,130 in deposits compared with $2,062,823,359 at the end of June. Resources are reported at $2,375,473,243, an increase as compared with the June 30 figure of $2,232,773,791. According to the statement, the principal assets at the end of September were: Cash and due from banks and bankers, $891,598,-510 against $824,543,860 on June 30; United States Government obligations (direct and fully guaranteed), $656,804,293 compared with $626,450,839, and loans, discounts and bankers' acceptances, $506,089,578, as compared with $488,-144, 878. Capital and surplus remain unchanged at $77,-500,000 and $47,000,000, respectively, while undivided profits now amount to $14,343,459 against $13,670,186 three months ago.

The City Bank Farmers Trust Co., New York, reported as of Sept. 30 total deposits of $70,143,715 and total assets of $98,825,456, compared, respectively, with $63,283,812 and $91,850,913 on June 30. Cash and due from banks amounted to $35,825,539 against $35,356,210; holdings of United States Government securities to $29,550,446 against $24,921,067, and loans and discounts to $5,132,453 against $5,016,593. Capital and surplus are unchanged at $10,000,000 each, and undivided profits were $4,869,168 against $4,625,010 at the end of June.

Total resources of $657,322,960 are reported by the Bank of the Manhattan Co., New York, in its statement of condition as of Sept. 30, as compared with $624,289,902 June 30. In the present statement cash and due from banks and bankers amounted to $245,423,210 against $250,822,240 on June 30; holdings of United States Government obligations to $114,453,709, compared with $112,770,025, and loans and discounts, including demand loans against collateral, to $204,505,779, against $177,810,393. Capital and surplus are unchanged at $20,000,000 each; undivided profits, at $6,340,-243, increasing from $6,296,674, and total deposits, including certified and cashier's checks, of $600,609,354, which compares with $566,947,600 at the end of the first half of 1939.

The New York Trust Co., in its statement of condition as of Sept. 30, shows total assets of $484,051,159 compared with $459,600,006 on June 30, and deposits of $436,731,658, against $412,592,078. Cash items, Sept. 30, amounted to $181,799,628, against $158,464,420; holdings of United States Government obligations (direct and guaranteed) totaled $184,644,993, against $184,332,390, and loans, discounts and bankers' acceptances amounted to $85,556,640, against $88,296,514. Capital and surplus are unchanged at $12,500,000 and $25,000,000, respectively, while undivided profits are now shown at $2,939,377 in comparison with $2,920,385 at the end of the second quarter.

In its statement of condition as of Sept. 30 the Irving Trust Co. of New York shows total assets of $775,576,739 compared with $763,189,801 on June 30. Cash on hand and due from Federal Reserve Bank and other banks is shown at $391,086,763, against $385,484,494, while holdings of United States Government securities at the end of the third quarter were in amount of $150,444,205, contrasting with $161,068,423 June 30. Deposits increased to $662,205,037 from $650,918,898 at the end of the second quarter. Capital stock is unchanged at $50,000,000, while surplus and undivided profits increased to $53,102,954 on Sept. 30 from $53,061,484 on June 30.

According to the Sept. 30 statement of condition, total resources of the Bank of New York, New York City, were $243,045,099 against $224,318,653 on June 30. The bank reported cash on hand, due from banks and other cash items at $63,201,119 compared with $68,267,247, and holdings of United States Government securities of $107,443,067 in comparison with $92,317,790. Loans and discounts amounted to $42,602,820 on Sept. 30 against $41,522,791 on June 30. Capital and surplus of the institution were unchanged at $6,000,000 and $9,000,000, respectively; undivided profits increased to $4,807,937 on Sept. 30 from $4,782,460 on June 30, and total deposits were reported at $219,475,122 as compared with $200,320,032 three months ago.

The statement of the Marine Midland Trust Co. of New York for Sept. 30 shows deposits of $117,283,735, compared with $115,106,395 on June 30. Total resources at the latest date are $141,482,780, contrasting with $142,399,931. Cash and due from banks amounted to $46,797,018, compared with $45,723,226; investments in the United States Government obligations to $15,715,950, against $15,037,567; loans and bills discounted increased to $31,965,195 from $28,022,035, while demand loans secured by collateral amounted to $12,253,039 against $16,948,404. Capital and surplus remain unchanged at $5,000,000 each, and undivided profits are now $4,303,590 against $4,271,801 on June 30.

The Bankers Trust Co., New York, reports as of Sept. 30 total deposits of $1,111,678,609 and total assets of $1,230,516,650 compared, respectively, with $1,099,948,475 and $1,217,282,983 on June 30. Cash and due from banks amounted to $376,488,685 against $493,307,049; holdings of United States Government securities to $532,757,486 against $444,872,269, and loans and discounts to $205,937,466 against $191,314,020. Capital and surplus were unchanged at $25,000,000 and $50,000,000, respectively, and undivided profits increased to $30,314,059 from $30,095,403 on June 30.

The statement of condition of the Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co., New York, as of Sept. 30, 1939, shows total deposits of $1,081,050,448 as compared with $1,009,017,917 on June 30. Resources totaling $1,185,078,637 on Sept. 30 compare with $1,113,968,859 on June 30. Cash on hand and due from banks amounted to $620,500,013 against $560,320,600; holdings of United States Government securities to $309,633,823 against $303,728,314, and loans and bills purchased to $162,926,724 against $175,341,117. Capital and surplus remain unchanged at $21,000,000 and $60,000,000, respectively, and undivided profits increased to $12,071,936 against $11,802,346 on June 30.

As of Sept. 30, 1939, the Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co., New York, reports total deposits of $329,420,341 and total resources of $364,937,056 compared, respectively, with $309,995,362 and $345,478,223 at the end of the first half of 1939. Holdings of United States Government securities Sept. 30 are shown as $119,336,599 against $112,191,104 on June 30, while cash and due from banks at the end of the third quarter is reported at $151,674,149 compared with $121,512,007 on June 30. Capital is unchanged at $15,000,000 and surplus and undivided profits increased to $20,516,715 from $20,482,861 at the end of the second quarter.

In its condensed statement of condition as of Oct. 2, 1939, covering all offices and foreign branches, the First National Bank of Boston, Boston, Mass., shows total deposits of $760,193,575 and total resources of $862,437,653, as compared with $718,323,926 and $820,305,858, respectively, on June 30 last. In the present statement, cash and due from banks totals $420,593,541 (comparing with $393,504,566); loans and discounts, $274,825,699 (against $263,244,709); United States Government securities, $116,429,727 (compared with $108,601,607); and State and municipal securities, $19,171,569 (against $20,532,662). The institution's capital is unchanged at $27,812,500, but surplus and profits are now $52,779,152, having risen from $52,510,806 on June 30. The figures of Old Colony Trust Co., which is beneficially owned by the stockholders of the First National Bank of Boston, are not included in the above statement.

At a recent meeting of the directors of the City Bank & Trust Co. of Reading, Pa., John J. Beaver, formerly a Vice-President of the institution, was elected President to succeed the late Edwin A. Quier. The new President, who is a retired broker, has been a director of the bank since it began business in 1934.

The Central-Penn National Bank of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Pa., in its statement of condition as of Sept. 30, 1939, shows total resources of $72,918,064 as against $69,790,424 on June 30, the principal items of the current statement being: cash on hand, in Federal Reserve Bank and due from banks, $21,556,696 (comparing with $21,511,473 on the earlier date); time loans and discounts, $22,535,527 (against $20,476,568); United States Government securities, $8,942,544 (comparing with $8,944,094), and demand loans, $8,732,662 (comparing with $8,674,809). On the debit side of the statement, deposits are shown as $60,849,080 (up from $57,777,027). Capital and surplus remain the same as on June 30, namely, $3,040,000 and $5,000,000, respectively, but undivided profits are now $2,283,604, up from $2,243,077 on the earlier date. Archie D. Swift is President.

In its condition statement as of Sept. 30, 1939, the Provident Trust Co. of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Pa., reports total assets of $69,402,744, as against $67,493,206 on June 30 last, of which the principal items are: United States Government bonds and notes, $23,583,813 (comparing with $22,987,734 on the earlier date); other bonds and stocks, $15,302,503 (against $15,388,494), and cash on hand and in bank, $14,246,477 (against $12,912,774). On the liabilities side of the statement total deposits are given as $53,299,978 (comparing with $51,400,309). Capital stock and surplus remain the same at $3,200,000 and $8,000,000, respectively, but undivided profits account is now $1,621,068, up from $1,610,655 three months ago.

The condition report of the Union Trust Co. of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa., as at the close of business Oct. 2, 1939, shows total deposits of $266,223,161 and total resources of $366,423,173, as against $273,161,462 and $372,372,014 on June 30, last. The chief items comprising the assets in the present statement are: United States Government securities, $142,542,007 (decreasing from $146,064,851 three months ago); loans and investments, $142,222,451 (against $143,395,690), and cash on hand and in banks, $76,441,291 (comparing with $77,775,183 on June 30). No change has taken place in the company's capital and surplus which stand, respectively, at $1,500,000 and $81,500,000, but undivided profits have increased to $3,066,065 from $2,382,496 three months ago.

In its condensed statement of condition as of Oct. 2, 1939, the Cleveland Trust Co. of Cleveland, Ohio, shows total resources of $402,394,933, comparing with $384,776,874 on June 30, of which the principal items are: Cash on hand and in banks, $137,935,254 (increasing from $114,866,080); loans, discounts and advances, less reserves, $133,630,497 (against $129,768,714) and United States Government obligations, direct and guaranteed, less amortization reserve, $101,278,595 (comparing with $108,566,327.) Total deposits are shown as $365,010,070 (contrasting with $347,924,333), while the company's capital structure is given as $33,423,386 (against $33,231,706 on June 30).

In a review of the advertising of several hundred banking institutions of the country, the Cleveland Trust Co. of Cleveland, Ohio, was named winner of the "Socrates High Award of the Year" for consistently effective advertising. This "Socrates High Award" is made annually by "Bank Ad-Views," a monthly digest of National bank advertising with a wide circulation among bankers and other financial men. It is published by the Vincent Edwards Co. To judge the review "Bank Ad-Views" selected a group of the foremost advertising executives in the United States. An announcement in the matter this week went on to say:

In announcing the award it was stated the Cleveland Trust Co. was judged best because its advertising is outstanding, primarily for its ability to reflect the bank's policies and at the same time promote specific banking service; because its advertising is tailor-made to fit the specific class of customer each campaign aims to attract; and in the final analysis, its advertising excels because it maintains a steadfast program that never lowers its standards and thus is in the best tradition of bank publicity.

With the award, tribute was paid the ability demonstrated by I. I. Sperling, Assistant Vice-President of the Cleveland Trust Co. in charge of its advertising; to Meldrum & Fewsmith, Inc., the trust company's advertising counselors, and to Clifford Kroening, account executive.

The Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co. of Chicago, Chicago Ill., reports in its statement of Condition as of Oct. 2, 1939 total resources of $1,419,757,805, contrasting with $1,350,093,576 on June 30, 1939, of which the

principal items are: Cash and due from banks, $618,931,966 (advances from $500,959,503 three months ago); United States Government obligations direct and fully guaranteed, $574,412,754 (decreasing from $610,128,780), and loans and discounts, $146,477,076 (against $159,634,236 on the earlier date). Total deposits are shown at $1,281,580,606, as compared with $1,212,371,248 on June 30. The bank's capital remains the same at $75,000,000, but surplus account has been increased to $21,500,000 from $20,000,000, and undivided profits have been decreased to $20,332,542 from $22,250,288 three months ago.

The Northern Trust Co. of Chicago, Ill., in its statement of condition as at the close of business Oct. 2, 1939, shows total deposits of $357,412,553 and total resources of $381,206,031, as against $344,261,615 and $370,734,400 respectively, on June 30 last. The principal items comprising the assets in the current report are: Cash and due from banks, $148,917,206 (against $131,468,814 on the earlier date); United States Government securities, $108,192,596 (contrasting with $108,762,186); other bonds and securities, $85,060,824 (against $91,445,209), and other loans and discounts, $20,638,669 (comparing with $18,634,263). Capital and surplus at $3,000,000 and $6,000,000, respectively, are unchanged, but undivided profits have risen to $4,302,065 from $4,269,204 on June 30.

Assets totaling $1,148,590,146 are revealed in the condition statement of the First National Bank of Chicago, Chicago, Ill., as of Oct 2, 1939, contrasting with $1,084,990,881 on June 30 last, of which the chief items are: Cash and due from banks; $444,959,555 (against $425,955,148 on the earlier date); United States obligations, direct and fully guaranteed, $364,165,404 (against $340,346,641); loans and discounts, $251,563,176 (against $229,004,985), and other bonds and securities, $72,715,202 (comparing with $75,611,515 on June 30). On the liabilities side of the report, total deposits are given as $1,075,550,376 (against $1,012,865,375 on June 30). No change has been made in the bank's capital, which stand at $30,000,000 and $32,500,000, respectively, but other undivided profits have risen to $5,180,453, from $4,766,525 three months ago.

The Harris Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago, Ill., in its statement of condition as of Oct. 2, 1939 reports total deposits of $274,116,483 and total resources of $295,788,877, as compared with $247,571,221 and $269,710,070, respectively, on June 30, 1939. The chief items making up the resources in the current statement are: Cash on hand, in Federal Reserve Bank, and due from banks and bankers, $118,890,922 (against $89,421,122 on June 30); United States Government securities at par, $46,949,000 (against $45,584,091); State and municipal securities, not exceeding market value, $39,284,548 (decreasing from $42,970,968); other bonds and investments not exceding market value, $31,436,808 (comparing with $35,751,368), and time loans and bills discounted, $50,993,809 (against $48,007,164). The company's capital and surplus remain unchanged at $6,000,000 and $7,000,000, respectively, but undivided profits have increased to $4,435,506 from $4,236,416 three months ago.

Total deposits of $143,337,690 and total assets of $152,265,281 are reported in the condition statement of the City National Bank & Trust Co. of Chicago, Chicago, Ill., as of Oct. 2, 1939, contrasting with $137,073,370 and $145,557,718, respectively, on June 30 last. The principal items comprising the present statement are: Cash and due from banks, $66,244,089 (against $70,959,281 on the earlier date); United States Government securities, $40,629,509 (compared with $32,202,517), and loans and discounts, $35,437,117 (against $32,784,408). No change has been made in the bank's capital and surplus, which stand at $4,000,000 and $2,000,000, respectively, but undivided profits have risen to $1,228,986 from $1,161,085 on June 30.

The National Bank of Detroit, Detroit, Mich., in its condition statement as of Oct. 2, 1939, shows total assets of $479,635,069 (contrasting with $462,594,814 on June 30, 1939), of which the chief items are: Cash on hand and due from other banks, $204,649,122 (against $188,001,406 on the earlier date); United States Government obligations, $195,338,986 (contrasting with $192,300,414), and loans, $60,064,530 (against $66,566,729 on June 30). Total deposits of the institution are given as $444,818,779 (compared with $427,943,781 on June 30), while the bank's capital structure is shown as $31,615,948 (against $30,974,797 on the previous date).

Effective at the close of business Sept. 30, 1939, the Farmers National Bank of Vienna, South Dakota, capitalized at $25,000, was placed in voluntary liquidation. There is no successor institution.

In its condition statement as at the close of business Oct. 2, 1939, the First National Bank in St. Louis, St. Louis, Mo., shows total assets of $283,012,023 (comparing with $264,504,411 on June 30, 1939) of which $125,728,725 represents cash and due from banks (comparing with $108,470,196 three months ago); $61,249,200, loans and discounts (against $57,851,977), and $53,418,751 United States Government securities (against $56,118,338 on June 30). On the liabilities side of the report, total deposits are given as $261,273,761 (contrasting with $243,028,699 on the earlier date). No change has been made in the bank's capital, which stands at $10,200,000, but surplus and profits are now $8,903,846 against $8,561,037 on the previous date.

To mark the 50th anniversary of its founding, the Hamilton National Bank of Chattanooga, Tenn., has issued an attractive, illustrated brochure, giving a brief history of the bank's progress through the years and of the development of the City of Chattanooga with which the bank's history is closely interwoven. The Hamilton National, one of the outstanding financial institutions in Tennessee, began business on Sept. 9, 1889, as the South Chattanooga Savings Bank. It was capitalized at $50,000, only $10,000 of which was paid in (the balance in the form of notes which were not paid until the end of the first year), and the deposits on the opening day being but slightly over $1,000. The bank prospered and in 1903 its name was changed to the Hamilton Trust & Savings Bank and its capital increased to $100,000. Two years later (1905) the Hamilton National Bank was organized by a group of men to meet the needs for additional banking facilities in the downtown section of Chattanooga, and T. R. Preston, President of the Hamilton Trust & Savings Bank, and connected with the institution for many years, was elected President of the new bank. After being operated as separate units for more than two decades, the two institutions were consolidated on Feb. 27, 1929, under the title of the Hamilton National Bank. To-day the Hamilton National Bank is capitalized at $2,700,000 and has total assets of more than $45,500,000.

The Whitney National Bank of New Orleans, La., in its condition statement as at the close of business Oct. 2, 1939, reveals deposits of $137,068,222 and assets of $147,867,961, comparing with $129,174,369 and $139,606,497, on June 30, 1939. In its current statement the chief items comprising the resources are: Cash and due from banks, $53,678,031 (comparing with $46,570,367 on the earlier date); United States Government obligations, direct and fully guaranteed, $45,618,801 (against $43,868,110), and loans, discounts and acceptances, $32,895,665 (against $34,686,275). The bank's capital structure now stands at $10,072,697, comparing with $9,931,215 three months ago.

The Hibernia National Bank in New Orleans, New Orleans, La., in its statement as of Oct. 2, 1939, in response to the Comptroller's call, reports the following figures: Deposits $56,791,000, as compared with $48,784,000 a year ago; loans $12,850,000, compared with $13,211,000 Sept. 28, 1938; cash and Governments $42,722,000 against $32,987,000 last year, and capital, surplus nad reserves, $4,279,000, against $4,008,000 twelve months ago.

Total deposits of the Wells Fargo Bank & Union Trust Co. of San Francisco, Calif., showed an increase over midyear figures, according to the statement of condition as of Oct. 2, published at the call of the California State Superintendent of Banks. Loans remained practically unchanged, while investments were higher. Deposits of $272,205,007 are at the highest level in the bank's history, $7,554,452 above the figures of June 30, 1939, and $36,269,006 above Sept. 28 last year. Total resources at $297,622,280, gained $7,354,846 over June 30 and $35,606,176 over a year ago. The undivided profits account at $2,722,023 was $23,456 greater than on June 30, making total capital, surplus and undivided profits of $17,722,023—or $85,686 above the figures for Sept. 28, 1938.

The Bank of California, N. A., (head office San Francisco, Calif.) reports in its condition statement as of Oct. 2, 1939, total deposits of $123,441,097 and total resources of $143,063,305, as against $116,489,134 and $135,008,140, respectively, on June 30, 1939. The Chief items comprising the assets in the current statement are: Loans and discounts, less reserve, $51,871,477 (contrasting with $47,921,319 on the earlier date); cash and exchange, $45,998,328 (against $51,022,208), and United States securities, $32,828,703 (comparing with $25,299,088 three months ago). The bank's capital remains the same at $6,800,000, but surplus and undivided profits have risen to $7,985,642 from $7,974,565 on June 30.

Total deposits of $151,977,175 and total assets of $167,353,230 are shown in the statement of condition of the Crocker First National Bank of San Francisco, San Francisco, Calif., as of Oct. 2, 1939, comparing with $142,596,896 and $158,050,817, respectively, on June 30, 1939. In the latest statement the principal items making up the assets are: Cash and sight exchange, $42,590,308 (up from $33,485,998 on June 30); United States bonds, $42,913,356 (against $43,419,675), and loans and discounts, $24,771,598 (against $25,892,588). The bank's capital and surplus still stand at $6,000,000 each, but undivided profits have risen to $2,202,300 from $2,193,747 three months ago.

Total deposits of $171,357,215 and total resources of $187,233,195 are reported by the Seattle-First National Bank, Seattle, Wash., in its condition statement at the close of business Oct. 2, 1939, comparing with $162,840,360 and $178,938,422, respectively, on June 30, 1939. The chief items comprising the assets in the present statement are: Cash and due from banks, $67,366,247 (against $65,467,004 on June 30); loans and discounts, $57,588,677 (against $52,125,769), and United States Government securities direct and fully guaranteed, $47,804,262 (comparing with $46,882,426 at mid-year). The bank's capital remains at $8,000,000, but surplus and undivided profits have decreased to $4,734,845 from $4,787,433 on June 30.

THE CURB MARKET

Mixed price movements and quiet dealings were the dominating features of the Curb market trading during the fore part of the week. On Tuesday the trend was definitely upward but the demand centered largely in the war stocks, most of which moved to higher levels. Steel shares were active and there was a moderate amount of buying in the mining and metal issues. Aircraft stocks gradually improved as the week progressed, oil shares had occasional but brief periods of activity and industrial specialties have been irregular. Public utilities were generally unsettled and while there were a number of modest advances in the preferred section, the changes in the rest of the list were largely in minor fractions. The New York Curb Exchange, the New York Stock Exchange and the commodity markets were closed on Thursday in observance of the Columbus Day holiday.

Declining prices, especially among the war stocks, marked the brief period of trading on Saturday. There were some exceptions among the preferred stocks in the public utility group and an occasional advance was noted among the industrial specialties but the general list was mixed with a sharp leaning toward lower levels. Aircraft stocks were lower, Lockheed dipping ¾ point to 27½, while Bell declined 1½ points to 21½. Beech, Bellanca and Seversky were also off. Aluminum shares tumbled downward, Aluminium Ltd. pref. dipping 11 points to 94½ and Aluminum Co. of America was lower by 2½ points and closed at 131. Oil shares were quiet and public utilities were mixed, the advances and declines being about evenly divided. Noteworthy among the losses were Midvale Co., 2 points to 106; Florida Power & Light $7 pref., 2 points to 81; Jones & Laughlin Steel, 2⅝ points to 41¼; Great Northern Paper, 1¼ points to 42¾; Colt's Patent Fire Arms, 1¾ points to 84; Brown Co. pref., 1½ points to 20½; Scovill Manufacturing Co., 1¼ points to 33; and Royal Typewriter, 1¼ points to 54¾.

Stocks moved around without definite trend on Monday. This was particularly noticeable in the aircraft group where Bell and Lockheed were down fractionally, while Beech and Bellanca moved to higher levels. There was only a moderate demand for war stocks and most of the issues in this group were comparatively quiet. Mining and metal stocks were down, New Jersey Zinc declining 3¼ points to 65, Consolidated Mining & Smelting, a slow moving stock, slipping back 5 points to 40, and fractional declines were registered by the aluminum issues. Public utilities were irregular and industrial specialties were generally lower. Prominent among the declines were Pepperell Manufacturing Co., 2¼ points to 90; Quaker Oats, 1 point to 140; Heyden Chemical, 1 point to 55; Ohio Brass, 1 point to 21; and Cities Service Power & Light $6 pref., 2½ points to 74.

Curb stocks were generally higher on Tuesday, and while the turnover was down to 137,000 shares, the demand for war stocks predominated. Aircraft issues continued in demand and moved moderately higher under the leadership of Lockheed which moved forward 1 point to 27½. Aluminum stocks firmed up and there was a substantial demand for industrial specialties. Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. was one of the strong stocks as it moved briskly upward 3 points to 105. Driver Harris was also in demand and advanced 2¾ points to 29¾. Other gains of note included Colt's Patent Fire Arms, 2 points to 86; Midvale Co., 2 points to 108; Jones & Laughlin Steel, 1½ points to 42; Pittsburgh & Lake Erie, 1¾ points to 69; Sherwin-Williams Co., 1 point to 91; Scovill Mfg. Co., 1⅛ points to 34⅛; and Insurance Co. of North America, 2⅜ points to 68⅞.

Holiday influences checked the upward swing to some extent on Wednesday, and while scattered declines gave the market a mixed appearance, the list was generally higher as the session ended. Public utilities were unsettled and with few exceptions moved up and down without definite trend. Industrial specialties were moderately strong and oil shares moved within a narrow channel. Aluminum issues were off and aircraft stocks were irregular. Among the active shares closing on the side of the advance were Pittsburgh Plate Glass, 1 point to 100¾; Ohio Oil pref., 1½ points to 104; Long Island Lighting pref., 2 points to 33; Fruehauf Trailer, 3 points to 28½; Pennsylvania Salt, 4 points to 170, and Hartford Electric Light Co., 3¼ points to 65½. The transfers were down to approximately 129,000 shares with 334 issues traded in. Of these 111 advanced, 105 declined and 118 were unchanged.

Irregular price movements were apparent during the greater part of the session on Friday. Trading was quiet, and while there were a number of the market leaders that moved on the upside during the opening hour, the market turned dull as the session progressed and gradually worked downward. Aircraft stocks held their early gains and some of the preferred issues in the public utilities registered fractional gains. Industrial shares were moderately higher and oil stocks were without noteworthy movement. As compared with Friday of last week, prices were lower, Aluminum Co. of America closing last night at 132¼ against 133¼ on Friday a week ago; American Cyanamid B at 32¾ against 33¾; American Gas & Electric at 35¾ against 36½; Babcock & Wilcox at 22¼ against 23⅝; Bell Aircraft at 22½ against 23; New Jersey Zinc at 63½ against 67½; Niles-Bement-Pond at 65¼ against 68; United Shoe Machinery at 73⅛ against 74⅞, and United Gas pref. at 85 against 85½.

DAILY TRANSACTIONS AT THE NEW YORK CURB EXCHANGE

Week Ended Oct. 13, 1939	*Stocks (Number of Shares)*	*Bonds (Par Value)* Domestic	Foreign Government	Foreign Corporate	Total
Saturday	87,190	$851,000	------	$20,000	$871,000
Monday	117,365	1,146,000	$18,000	69,000	1,233,000
Tuesday	136,710	1,166,000	62,000	54,000	1,282,000
Wednesday	128,880	1,378,000	2,000	21,000	1,401,000
Thursday			HOLIDAY		
Friday	142,745	1,201,000	6,000	19,000	1,226,000
Total	612,890	$5,742,000	$88,000	$183,000	$6,013,000

Sales at New York Curb Exchange	*Week Ended Oct. 13* 1939	1938	*Jan 1 to Oct. 13* 1939	1938
Stocks—No. of shares	612,890	1,427,740	34,996,525	34,195,353
Bonds				
Domestic	$5,742,000	$8,296,000	$353,066,000	$260,504,000
Foreign government	88,000	293,000	3,429,000	5,597,000
Foreign corporate	183,000	86,000	4,902,000	5,199,000
Total	$6,013,000	$8,675,000	$361,397,000	$271,310,000

CURRENT NOTICES

—Raymond Pascoe and William L. Folds II have joined the sales department of the investment house of Haskell, Scott & Jennings, Inc., 120 South La Salle Street, Chicago. Mr. Folds was formerly associated with Sadler & Co. and Winthrop, Mitchell & Co.

—Harold Weisbrod, formerly associated with the New York office of Wm. J. Mericka & Co., Inc., and one-time President of the Investment Bankers Association of America, has been appointed office manager of L. J. Goldwater & Co., Inc.

—Luckhurst & Co., Inc., 60 Broad St., New York City, have issued for distribution a special report on the Delta Electric Co. and the Portland & Ogdenburg Railway guaranteed stock.

—Kenneth M. Smith has rejoined the staff of J. A. Sisto & Co. as manager of their Wholesale and Syndicate Department. Mr. Smith was previously connected with the firm for three years.

—Stanley R. Rowland announces the formation of Rowland & Co. with offices at 67 Broad Street, New York, to transact a general municipal business.

—Albert S. Pinkus has become associated with J. Arthur Warner & Co., in their trading department.

COURSE OF BANK CLEARINGS

Bank clearings this week will show a decrease compared with a year ago. Preliminary figures compiled by us based upon telegraphic advices from the chief cities of the country indicate that for the week ended today (Saturday, Oct. 14) clearings from all cities of the United States from which it is possible to obtain weekly clearings will be 20.8% below those for the corresponding week last year. Our preliminary total stands at $4,529,667,845, against $5,715,711,726 for the same week in 1938. At this center there is a loss for the week ended Friday of 33.1%. Our comparative summary for the week follows:

Clearings—Returns by Telegraph Week Ending Oct 14	1939	1938	*Per Cent*
New York	$1,757,940,448	$2,628,237,664	—33.1
Chicago	220,769,502	242,829,007	—9.1
Philadelphia	252,000,000	248,000,000	+1.6
Boston	159,339,068	152,408,186	+4.5
Kansas City	78,265,359	69,218,095	+13.1
St. Louis	72,600,000	67,900,000	+6.9
San Francisco	106,709,000	100,932,000	+5.7
Pittsburgh	83,348,222	76,888,427	+8.4
Detroit	80,464,281	70,325,461	+14.4
Cleveland	72,983,688	70,988,177	+2.8
Baltimore	53,752,795	53,167,004	+1.1
Eleven cities, five days	$2,938,172,363	$3,780,894,021	—22.3
Other cities, five days	685,561,916	749,642,870	—8.5
Total all cities, five days	$3,623,734,279	$4,530,536,891	—20.0
All cities, one day	905,933,569	1,185,174,835	—23.6
Total all cities for week	$4,529,667,848	$5,715,711,726	—20.8

Complete and exact details for the week covered by the foregoing will appear in our issue of next week. We cannot furnish them today, inasmuch as the week ends today (Saturday) and the Saturday figures will not be available until noon today. Accordingly, in the above the last day of the week in all cases has to be estimated.

In the elaborate detailed statement, however, which we present further below, we are able to give final and complete results for the week previous—the week ended Oct. 7. For that week there was a decrease of 6.1%, the aggregate of clearings for the whole country having amounted to $5,800,122,002, against $6,178,020,642 in the same week in 1938. Outside of this city there was an increase of 11.4%, the

bank clearings at this center having recorded a loss of 17.9%. We group the cities according to the Federal Reserve districts in which they are located, and from this it appears that in the New York Reserve District (including this city) the totals show a decrease of 17.2% but in the Boston Reserve District the totals show an increase of 4.3%, and in the Philadelphia Reserve District of 12.1%. In the Cleveland Reserve District the totals are larger by 15.8%. in the Richmond Reserve District by 7.8%, and in the Atlanta Reserve District by 12.6%. In the Chicago Reserve District the totals show an, expansion of 11.8%, in the St. Louis Reserve District of 20.7%, and in the Minneapolis Reserve District of 18.2%. The Kansas City Reserve District enjoys a gain of 10.6%, the Dallas Reserve District of 6.8%, and the San Francisco Reserve District of 10.9%.

In the following we furnish a summary by Federal Reserve districts:

SUMMARY OF BANK CLEARINGS

Week End. Oct. 7, 1939	1939	1938	Inc.or Dec.	1937	1936
Federal Reserve Dists.	$	$	%	$	$
1st Boston.....12 cities	280,149,101	268,512,267	+4.3	252,006,336	247,982,114
2d New York..13 "	3,155,647,251	3,812,193,435	—17.2	3,181,218,353	3,365,398,868
3d Philadelphia10 "	422,117,427	376,539,592	+12.1	378,758,946	368,264,848
4th Cleveland.. 5 "	328,312,835	283,451,608	+15.8	309,791,386	277,693,822
5th Richmond.. 6 "	163,026,005	151,180,875	+7.8	147,143,664	137,132,743
6th Atlanta....10 "	185,410,009	164,653,229	+12.6	163,930,708	153,539,391
7th Chicago....18 "	508,776,690	455,211,171	+11.8	475,198,282	464,719,250
8th St. Louis... 4 "	165,749,419	137,346,842	+20.7	149,355,860	149,334,696
9th Minneapolis 7 "	120,376,000	101,846,974	+18.2	121,839,765	105,518,840
10th Kansas City10 "	140,261,170	126,787,271	+10.6	140,105,394	128,994,205
11th Dallas..... 6 "	72,966,382	68,289,629	+6.8	73,090,183	63,675,028
12th San Fran...11 "	257,329,713	232,007,749	+10.9	261,258,065	231,755,287
Total........112 cities	5,800,122,002	6,178,020,642	—6.1	5,653,696,942	5,694,009,092
Outside N. Y. City.....	2,770,853,935	2,487,673,123	+11.4	2,588,026,379	2,441,454,234
Canada........32 cities	462,655,093	470,862,546	—1.7	440,795,038	477,374,002

We now add our detailed statement showing last week's figures for each city separately for the four years:

Clearings at—	Week Ended Oct. 7				
	1939	1938	Inc. or Dec.	1937	1936
	$	$	%	$	$
First Federal Reserve District—Boston—					
Me.—Bangor....	871,967	876,867	—0.6	986,322	877,127
Portland......	3,118,582	2,616,983	+19.2	2,296,181	2,146,705
Mass.—Boston..	237,220,825	230,377,282	+3.0	209,658,901	212,567,797
Fall River....	919,338	664,431	+38.4	665,363	603,018
Lowell........	454,668	675,172	—32.7	357,023	353,754
New Bedford..	869,554	693,982	+25.3	728,012	686,949
Springfield....	4,149,881	4,043,534	+2.6	3,404,238	3,280,530
Worcester	2,560,815	2,383,169	+7.5	2,171,855	2,017,855
Conn.—Hartford	12,750,010	11,197,661	+13.9	16,291,313	10,582,677
New Haven...	5,287,297	4,636,839	+14.0	4,094,320	4,158,772
R.I.—Providence	11,242,700	9,753,000	+15.3	10,750,900	10,057,700
N.H.—Manches'r	703,464	593,347	+18.6	601,908	649,230
Total (12 cities)	280,149,101	268,512,267	+4.3	252,006,336	247,982,114
Second Federal Reserve District—New York—					
N. Y.—Albany..	6,234,955	14,364,155	—56.6	8,195,136	8,751,826
Binghamton...	1,435,320	1,235,333	+16.2	1,208,668	1,042,919
Buffalo......	36,100,000	32,400,000	+11.4	33,800,000	31,700,000
Elmira.......	487,087	493,783	—1.4	509,002	584,238
Jamestown....	968,082	746,061	+29.8	703,189	668,557
New York....	3,029,268,067	3,690,347,519	—17.9	3,065,670,563	3,252,554,858
Rochester.....	11,241,127	9,220,999	+21.9	8,825,885	7,893,945
Syracuse.....	4,959,308	4,843,020	+2.4	4,775,376	4,111,347
Westchester Co	5,715,355	5,739,416	—0.4	3,706,273	2,638,354
Conn.—Stamford	5,889,770	5,816,090	+1.3	6,447,531	5,504,315
N. J.—Montclair	476,566	578,827	—17.7	379,968	404,946
Newark......	19,802,430	16,095,909	+23.0	18,234,448	17,339,148
Northern N. J.	33,069,184	30,312,323	+9.1	28,762,314	32,204,415
Total (13 cities)	3,155,647,251	3,812,193,435	—17.2	3,181,218,353	3,365,398,868
Third Federal Reserve District—Philadelphia—					
Pa.—Altoona....	587,608	446,834	+31.5	480,073	365,664
Bethlehem....	552,250	522,220	+5.8	611,409	*430,000
Chester.......	419,899	693,102	—39.4	385,250	311,119
Lancaster.....	1,802,330	1,452,287	+24.1	1,501,933	1,534,325
Philadelphia...	409,000,000	363,000,000	+12.7	360,000,000	355,000,000
Reading.....	1,967,793	1,536,034	+28.1	1,556,844	1,486,977
Scranton......	2,619,490	2,189,388	+19.6	2,209,707	2,097,094
Wilkes-Barre..	1,159,978	1,222,680	—5.1	1,097,210	1,076,366
York........	1,364,379	1,399,047	—2.5	1,783,520	1,452,303
N. J.—Trenton..	2,643,700	4,078,000	—35.2	9,133,000	4,511,000
Total (10 cities)	422,117,427	376,539,592	+12.1	378,758,946	368,264,848
Fourth Federal Reserve District—Cleveland—					
Ohio—Canton...	2,756,755	2,417,453	+14.0	2,814,824	2,374,619
Cincinnati....	62,592,848	54,562,469	+14.7	58,014,233	52,323,100
Cleveland.....	112,682,911	99,383,305	+13.4	100,441,410	80,515,844
Columbus.....	12,024,900	11,689,900	+2.9	13,525,100	13,775,700
Mansfield.....	1,835,093	1,609,182	+14.0	2,076,509	1,540,808
Youngstown...	3,391,060	4,643,699	—27.0	3,672,172	3,269,716
Pa.—Pittsburgh.	133,029,268	109,145,600	+21.9	129,247,138	123,894,035
Total (7 cities).	328,312,835	283,451,608	+15.8	309,791,386	277,693,822
Fifth Federal Reserve District—Richmond—					
W.Va.—Hunt'ton	521,033	355,455	+46.6	406,376	312,327
Va.—Norfolk....	3,003,000	2,779,000	+8.1	2,604,000	2,250,000
Richmond	40,858,036	50,238,559	—18.7	48,352,808	41,223,977
S. C.—Charleston	1,426,352	1,233,724	+15.6	1,941,416	1,432,044
Md.—Baltimore.	86,830,974	70,484,378	+23.2	70,994,289	68,594,498
D.C.—Washing'n	30,386,610	26,089,759	+16.5	22,844,775	23,319,897
Total (6 cities).	163,026,005	151,180,875	+7.8	147,143,664	137,132,743
Sixth Federal Reserve District—Atlanta—					
Tenn.—Knoxville	4,314,590	4,157,568	+3.8	3,995,916	3,129,982
Nashville.....	21,012,868	19,378,138	+8.4	17,629,906	15,918,384
Ga.—Atlanta....	65,400,000	53,500,000	+22.2	55,100,000	53,600,000
Augusta......	*1,225,700	1,174,411	+4.4	1,404,843	1,576,518
Macon.......	1,438,357	1,259,972	+14.2	1,309,048	1,206,849
Fla.—Jacks'nville	17,734,000	16,926,000	+4.8	17,313,000	16,165,000
Ala.—Birm'ham.	23,264,198	19,484,824	+19.4	20,820,912	21,016,192
Mobile.......	2,025,482	1,920,810	+5.4	1,863,026	1,717,943
Miss.—Jackson..	x	x	x	x	x
Vicksburg....	221,704	252,756	—12.3	245,484	224,794
La.—New Orleans	48,773,110	46,598,750	+4.7	44,248,573	38,983,729
Total (10 cities)	185,410,009	164,653,229	+12.6	163,930,708	153,539,391

Clearings at—	Week Ended Oct. 7				
	1939	1938	Inc. or Dec.	1937	1936
	$	$	%	$	$
Seventh Federal Reserve District—Chicago—					
Mich.—AnnArbor	495,197	336,857	+47.0	476,091	400,690
Detroit.......	95,271,013	80,791,942	+17.9	88,004,419	86,339,880
Grand Rapids.	3,282,003	2,647,656	+24.0	2,963,746	2,829,945
Lansing......	1,927,017	1,559,614	+23.6	1,877,833	1,513,010
Ind.—Ft. Wayne	1,057,166	1,108,135	—4.6	1,094,641	1,018,436
Indianapolis...	20,940,000	18,816,000	+11.3	17,551,000	17,713,000
South Bend...	1,995,932	1,341,772	+48.8	1,620,553	1,345,309
Terre Haute.....	5,815,208	4,337,356	+34.1	5,285,023	4,869,656
Wis.—Milwaukee	23,148,453	19,848,717	+16.6	21,969,785	22,307,235
Ia.—Ced. Rapids	1,657,010	1,553,526	+6.7	1,201,660	1,079,390
Des Moines...	11,225,146	10,235,876	+9.7	9,367,068	8,313,488
Sioux City....	4,809,656	3,672,972	+30.9	3,835,160	3,250,177
Ill.—Bloomington	467,014	370,758	+26.0	425,234	359,595
Chicago......	328,163,580	300,755,699	+9.1	311,845,627	306,755,579
Decatur......	1,774,566	1,874,609	—5.3	1,179,108	789,784
Peoria.......	4,053,913	3,605,378	+12.4	3,729,333	3,813,932
Rockford.....	1,275,372	1,123,366	+13.5	1,433,415	914,505
Springfield....	1,418,444	1,230,938	+15.2	1,338,586	1,105,639
Total (18 cities)	508,776,690	455,211,171	+11.8	475,198,282	464,719,250
Eighth Federal Reserve District—St. Louis—					
Mo.—St. Louis..	96,400,000	79,200,000	+21.7	83,700,000	81,700,000
Ky.—Louisville..	35,762,082	30,743,944	+16.3	33,349,990	29,178,396
Tenn.—Memphis	32,930,337	26,832,898	+22.7	31,627,870	37,992,300
Ill.— Jacksonville	x	x	x	x	x
Quincy......	657,000	570,000	+15.3	678,000	464,000
Total (4 cities).	165,749,419	137,346,842	+20.7	149,355,860	149,334,696
Ninth Federal Reserve District—Minneapolis—					
Minn.—Duluth..	3,679,362	2,878,398	+27.8	3,624,008	2,922,279
Minneapolis...	78,011,794	67,519,086	+15.5	82,003,331	69,293,503
St. Paul......	29,256,137	24,356,163	+20.1	28,592,206	26,187,746
N. D.—Fargo...	2,877,420	2,570,120	+12.0	2,690,014	2,397,236
S. D.—Aberdeen	957,263	800,908	+19.5	835,050	635,140
Mont.—Billings .	1,082,387	936,955	+15.5	822,568	848,934
Helena.......	4,511,637	2,785,344	+62.0	3,272,588	3,233,002
Total (7 cities).	120,376,000	101,846,974	+18.2	121,839,765	105,518,840
Tenth Federal Reserve District—Kansas City—					
Neb.—Fremont..	105,917	95,229	+11.2	96,081	110,746
Hastings......	157,015	185,041	—15.1	139,518	48,531
Lincoln.......	2,964,771	2,403,662	+23.3	2,912,594	3,110,325
Omaha......	32,570,809	29,974,376	+8.7	33,156,233	30,792,215
Kan.—Topeka ..	1,907,652	2,581,416	—26.1	2,470,718	2,670,145
Wichita......	3,085,885	3,557,756	—13.3	3,782,434	2,839,450
Mo.—Kan. City.	94,871,486	83,716,417	+13.3	92,798,296	85,113,271
St. Joseph....	3,218,049	2,888,964	+11.4	3,340,850	3,056,478
Colo.—Col. Spgs.	649,321	741,805	—12.5	718,137	616,790
Pueblo.......	730,265	642,605	+13.6	690,533	636,254
Total (10 cities,	140,261,170	126,787,271	+10.6	140,105,394	128,994,205
Eleventh Federal Reserve District—Dallas—					
Texas—Austin...	2,248,384	1,930,734	+16.5	1,501,514	1,470,734
Dallas........	55,665,093	51,883,803	+7.3	55,144,435	48,038,252
Fort Worth...	7,435,693	7,204,835	+3.2	8,384,828	6,719,878
Galveston	3,316,000	2,744,000	+20.8	3,340,000	3,040,000
Wichita Falls..	944,708	976,665	—3.3	940,717	781,983
La.—Shreveport.	3,356,504	3,549,592	—5.4	3,778,689	3,624,181
Total (6 cities).	72,966,382	68,289,629	+6.8	73,090,183	63,675,028
Twelfth Federal Reserve District—San Francisco—					
Wash.—Seattle..	39,276,147	34,514,952	+13.8	39,477,000	35,115,598
Yakima......	1,430,182	1,239,977	+15.3	1,349,582	1,400,032
Ore.—Portland..	34,621,226	29,777,545	+16.3	35,795,839	32,761,922
Utah—S. L. City	17,454,311	14,685,214	+18.9	17,751,746	15,877,250
Calif.—L'g Beach	4,515,219	4,203,830	+7.4	3,852,581	3,397,651
Pasadena.....	3,519,904	3,523,872	—0.1	3,839,761	3,313,112
San Francisco.	149,041,000	137,037,000	+8.8	151,361,105	133,072,000
San Jose.....	3,535,137	3,310,249	+6.8	3,688,493	3,157,500
Santa Barbara.	1,506,779	1,557,810	—3.3	1,536,987	1,291,173
Stockton......	2,429,808	2,157,300	+12.6	2,604,971	2,369,049
Total (10 cities)	257,329,713	232,007,749	+10.9	261,258,065	231,755,287
Grand total (113 cities)........	5,800,122,002	6,178,020,642	—6.1	5,653,696,942	5,694,009,092
Outside NewYork	2,770,853,935	2,487,673,123	+11.4	2,588,026,379	2,441,454,234

Clearings at—	Week Ended Oct. 5				
	1939	1938	Inc. or Dec.	1937	1936
Canada—	$	$	%	$	$
Toronto........	120,167,936	135,826,291	—11.5	129,354,406	136,546,963
Montreal.......	118,933,465	146,765,743	—19.0	139,355,852	140,406,543
Winnipeg.......	100,318,535	72,336,110	+38.7	63,260,047	89,489,377
Vancouver......	20,959,916	23,606,378	—11.2	19,997,249	22,384,949
Ottawa.........	28,573,111	27,277,638	+4.7	27,608,068	29,408,330
Quebec.........	6,118,559	4,662,043	+31.2	5,900,697	6,740,239
Halifax.........	2,976,747	2,975,709	+0.1	3,204,131	2,804,004
Hamilton......	6,521,404	6,012,373	+8.5	6,706,302	5,620,951
Calgary........	10,691,303	11,584,523	—7.7	8,695,502	7,412,508
St. John........	2,141,034	1,860,800	+15.1	2,235,205	1,979,693
Victoria........	2,142,387	2,267,132	—5.5	2,278,277	2,333,026
London.........	3,518,465	3,366,318	+4.5	3,766,238	3,127,687
Edmonton......	5,241,600	5,388,265	—2.7	5,241,708	4,334,258
Regina.........	15,308,055	8,738,086	+75.2	5,189,947	8,303,086
Brandon........	609,146	516,815	+17.9	544,903	454,766
Lethbridge......	820,042	1,000,795	—18.1	723,148	532,960
Saskatoon......	2,486,625	2,036,976	+22.1	1,780,123	2,236,159
Moose Jaw......	1,040,052	918,527	+13.2	726,763	935,122
Brantford.......	1,224,759	1,107,737	+10.6	1,288,492	1,146,358
Fort William....	897,619	970,510	—7.5	958,185	861,370
New Westminster	834,248	822,895	+1.4	855,311	742,582
Medicine Hat...	542,746	488,057	+11.2	425,457	313,646
Peterborough....	713,707	742,771	—3.9	782,293	699,195
Sherbrooke......	919,138	867,731	+5.9	1,020,133	760,244
Kitchener.......	1,423,659	1,334,568	+6.7	1,263,309	1,251,240
Windsor........	2,704,409	2,806,480	—3.6	3,008,002	2,711,545
Prince Albert....	506,104	460,687	+9.9	490,908	496,525
Moncton........	905,129	939,714	—3.7	1,064,449	786,618
Kingston........	863,271	797,072	+8.3	376,248	650,591
Chatham.......	819,425	751,843	+9.0	966,839	537,401
Sarnia.........	513,150	552,226	—7.1	599,007	501,862
Sudbury	1,219,356	1,079,733	+12.9	1,127,839	864,204
Total (32 cities)	462,655,093	470,862,546	—1.7	440,795,038	477,374,002

* Estimated. x No figures available.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 522 of the Tariff Act of 1930, the Federal Reserve Bank is now certifying daily to the Secretary of the Treasury the buying rate for cable transfers in the different countries of the world. We give below a record for the week just passed:

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES CERTIFIED BY FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS TO TREASURY UNDER TARIFF ACT OF 1930
Oct. 7, 1939, TO OCT. 13, 1939, INCLUSIVE

Country and Monetary Unit	Noon Buying Rate for Cable Transfers in New York Value in United States Money					
	Oct. 7	Oct. 9	Oct. 10	Oct. 11	Oct. 12	Oct. 13
Europe—	$	$	$	$	$	$
Belgium, belga	.167200	.167333	.167387	.167085		.167122
Bulgaria, lev	a	a	a	a		a
Czechoslov'ia koruna	a	a	a	a		a
Denmark, krone	.192816	.192933	.192983	.192842		.192957
Engl'd, pound sterl'g	4.021250	4.029444	4.034722	4.033750		4.000694
Finland, markka	.019475	.019100	.018850	.018900		.01 66
France, franc	.022806	.022865	.022831	.022843		.022688
Germany, reichsmark	a	a	a	a		a
Greece, drachma	.007416*	.007366*	.007433*	.007387*		.007300*
Hungary, pengo	a	a	a	a		a
Italy, lira	.050506	.050487	.050489	.050487		.050487
Netherlands guilder	.531066	.531144	.531188	.530987		.530755
Norway, krone	.226916	.227114	.227083	.226800		.226914
Poland, zloty	a	a	a	a		a
Portugal, escudo	.036466	.036700	.036500	.036500		.036366
Rumania, leu	a	a	a	a		a
Spain, peseta	.101500*	.101500*	.101500*	.101500*		.102000*
Sweden, krona	.237900	.238062	.238042	.237912		.237700
Switzerland, franc	.224516	.224344	.224487	.224387		.224288
Yugoslavia, dinar	a	a	a	a	HOLI-DAY	a
Asia—						
China—						
Chefoo (yuan) dol'r	a	a	a	a		a
Hankow (yuan) dol	a	a	a	a		a
Shanghai (yuan) dol	.072541*	.073750*	.074083*	.074666*		.073833*
Tientsin (yuan) dol.	a	a	a	a		a
Hongkong, dollar	.250825*	.251583*	.251891*	.251475*		.250633*
British India, rupee	.303408*	.303458*	.303303*	.303820*		.303585*
Japan, yen	.235328*	.235585*	.235625*	.235656*		.235571*
Straits Settlem'ts, dol	.471050*	.471250*	.472750*	.471350*		.469500*
Australasia—						
Australia, pound	3.202500	3.213750	3.214583	3.212916		3.187916
New Zealand, pound	3.215625*	3.222916*	3.226612*	3.224437*		3.200750*
Africa—						
Union South Africa, £	3.960000	3.962500	3.962500	3.960750		3.960000
North America—						
Canada, dollar	.888125	.892500	.898035	.898046		.889531
Cuba, peso	b	b	b	b		b
Mexico, peso	.199000*	.198250*	.197833*	.198500*		.199125*
Newfoundl'd, dollar	.884687	.889583	.895000	.895468		.886666
South America—						
Argentina, peso	b	b	b	b		b
Brazil, milreis official	.060575*	.060580*	.060580*	.060580*		.060575*
" " free	.050400*	.050500*	.050500*	.050500*		.050625*
Chile, peso—official	.051733*	.051700*	.051700*	.051740*		.051700*
" " export	.040000*	.040000*	.040000*	.040000*		.040000*
Colombia, peso	.571125*	.571437*	.571500*	.571500*		.571437*
Uruguay, peso contr.	.528850*	.529333*	.530533*	.530533*		.527350*
Non-controlled	.389000*	.390000*	.390500*	.390000*		.392500*

* Nominal rate. a No rates available. b Temporarily omitted.

THE ENGLISH GOLD AND SILVER MARKETS

We reprint the following from the weekly circular of Samuel Montagu & Co. of London, written under date of Sept. 27, 1939:

GOLD

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes on Sept. 20 amounted to £142,720 at 168s. per fine ounce as compared with £126,633 at 168s. per fine ounce on the previous Wednesday.

There has been no change in the Bank of England's buying price for gold, which remained at 168s. per fine ounce throughout the week.

SILVER

The market has shown a much steadier tone. On Sept. 22, a rise of 3-16d. in the price of two months delivery brought quotations level at 23½d. and this figure remained unchanged throughout the remainder of the week.

Although conditions were quiet, there was a fair demand for bear covering and purchases were also made by the Indian Bazaars and for trade purposes; however, supplies proved more plentiful and buyers' requirements were readily met by selling of a special character.

Quotations during the week:

IN LONDON Bar Silver per Oz. Std.	Cash	2 Mos.	IN NEW YORK (Per Ounce .999 Fine)	U.S. Treas. Price	Market Price
Sept. 21	23½d.	23 5-16d.	Sept. 20	35 cents	38½ cents
Sept. 22	23½d.	23½d.	Sept. 21	35 cents	38¾ cents
Sept. 25	23½d.	23½d.	Sept. 22	35 cents	39¼ cents
Sept. 26	23½d.	23½d.	Sept. 25	35 cents	39¼ cents
Sept. 27	23½d.	23½d.	Sept. 26	35 cents	39⅛ cents
Average	23.5d.	23.46 d.			

The official dollar rates fixed by the Bank of England during the week were as follows: Buying, $4.04; selling, $4.02.

ENGLISH FINANCIAL MARKET—PER CABLE

The daily closing quotations for securities, &c., at London, as reported by cable, have been as follows the past week:

	Sat., Oct. 7	Mon., Oct. 9	Tues., Oct. 10	Wed., Oct. 11	Thurs., Oct. 12	Fri., Oct. 13
Silver, per oz d	Closed	22⅞d	22½d	22½d	23d	23½d
Gold, p. fine oz.	168s.	168s.	168s.	168s.	168s.	168s.
Consols, 2½%	Closed	£63½	£63⅞	£64	£64⅛	--------
British 3½%— W. L.	------	------	------	------	£88⅝	£88⅞

The price of silver per ounce (in cents) in the United States on the same days has been:

Bar N. Y. (foreign)	35⅛	36¼	36¼	Holiday	37½	37½
U. S. Treasury (newly mined)	71.10	71.10	71.10	71.10	71.10	71.10

NATIONAL BANKS

The following information regarding National banks is from the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Treasury Department:

VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION	Amount
Oct. 2—The Farmers National Bank of Vienna, South Dakota. Effective at the close of business Sept. 30, 1939. Liquidating agent, F. B. Stiles, c o First National Bank of Aberdeen, Aberdeen, S. Dak. No absorbing or succeeding bank.	$25,000

REDEMPTION CALLS AND SINKING FUND NOTICES

Below will be found a list of bonds, notes and preferred stocks of corporations called for redemption, together with sinking fund notices. The date indicates the redemption or last date for making tenders, and the page number gives the location in which the details were given in the "Chronicle":

Company and Issue—	Date	Page
Affiliated Fund, Inc., 5% bonds	Oct. 19	1904
American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corp.—		
4½% gold debentures	Nov. 1	1317
Archer-Daniels Midland Co., 7% cum. pref. stock	Nov. 1	1318
Baltimore County Water & Electric Co. of Baltimore County, 1st mtge. 5s	Nov. 1	2073
Baltimore Mortgage Corp., 20-year bonds	Oct. 25	2225
Bayuk Cigars, Inc., 1st preferred stock	Oct. 15	720
Canada Cement Co., Ltd., 1st mtge. 3s	Nov. 1	1908
Caterpillar Tractor Co. 5% preferred stock	Nov. 25	1018
Connecticut Light & Power Co. 1st mtge. 7s	Nov. 1	2 77
Crown Cork & Seal Co., Inc., 10-year 4% bonds	Nov. 1	2077
Denver Gas & Elec. Light Co., 1st and ref. mtge. bonds	Nov. 1	2228
Federal Light & Traction Co. 1st lien bonds	Oct. 16	1621
Florida Public Service Co., 1st mortgage 4s	Oct. 20	2230
Georgia Carolina Power Co., 1st mortgage 5s	Nov. 3	2230
Godchaux Sugars, Inc., 1st mtge 5s	Nov. 1	2085
Great South Bay Water Co., 1st mortgage 5s	Nov. 1	2232
*(W. F.) Hall Printing Co. 1st mtge. bonds	Nov. 1	2368
Holly Sugar Corp., preferred stock	Oct. 16	2234
Lexington Utilities Co., preferred stock	Dec. 15	2236
Le Tourneau Foundation 4% notes	Nov. 7	2087
Minneapolis St. Paul & S. S. M. Ry. 4% bonds	Nov. 1	2089
Nashville Railway & Light Co. 1st mtge. 5s	Jan. 1 1940	1184
National Dairy Products Corp. 3¾% debentures	Nov. 1	2090
New York State Elec. & Gas Corp 1st mtge 5s	Jan. 1	421
Nineteen Hundred Corp. class A common stock	Nov. 15	2091
Northern Indiana Gas & Electric Co. 6% bonds	Nov. 1	2091
Northwestern Electric Co., 1st mtge. bonds	Nov. 1	1484
Ohio Finance Co.—		
15-year 5% debentures	Nov. 1	1334
15-year 6½% debentures	Nov. 1	1334
Peninsular Telephon Co., 7% preferred stock	Nov. 15	1335
*Peoples Light & Power Co. coll. lien bonds	Oct. 26	2375
Pinellas Water Co. 1st mtge. 5½s	Nov. 4	1925
Pirelli Co. of Italy, 7% bonds	Nov. 1	1485
(Robert) Simpson Co. Ltd. 1st mtge. 5s	Jan	x3388
(Robert) Simpson Co., Ltd., 1st mtge. 6s	Jan. 1 '40	x3388
Spang Chalfant Co. 5% bonds	Nov. 14	1930
Susquehanna Silk Mills, class A stock	Oct. 15	2245
Tennessee Power Co. 1st mtge. 5s	Nov. 1	1191
Texas Power & Light Co. 1st mtge. 5s	Nov. 1	1931
*Viking Pump Co. preferred stock	Dec. 15	2385
West Penn Power Co.—		
7% pref. stock	Feb. 1, '40	751
6% pref. stock	Feb. 1, '40	751
Woodward Iron Co., 5% income bonds	Nov. 24	1492

* Announcements this week. x Volume 148.

TREASURY MONEY HOLDINGS

The following compilation, made up from the daily Government statements, shows the money holdings of the Treasury at the beginning of business on the first day of July, August, September, and October, 1939:

Holdings in U. S. Treasury	July 1, 1939	Aug. 1, 1939	Sept. 1, 1939	Oct. 1, 1939
	$	$	$	$
Net gold coin and bullion	714,383,033	487,757,925	453,117,497	381,781,874
Net silver coin and bullion	615,152,338	644,657,895	653,207,455	647,094,401
Net United States notes	2,231,593	4,686,160	2,262,243	2,462,085
Net National bank notes	1,334,411	395,833	1,086,813	934,817
Net Federal Reserve notes	9,875,400	10,228,265	9,843,895	11,042,885
Net Fed Res. bank notes	306,080	524,370	288,073	222,407
Net subsidiary silver	3,815,000	3,367,676	3,331,898	3,823,470
Minor coin, &c	21,001,880	19,949,979	19,071,348	18,140,938
Total cash in Treasury	1,368,099,735	1,171,568,103	1142 209,222	*1065 502,877
Less gold reserve fund	156,039,431	156,039,431	156,039,431	156,039,431
Cash balance in Treas	1,212,060,304	1,015,528,672	986,169,791	909,463,446
Deposit in special depositories account of sales of Government securities	776,415,000	771,193,000	760,816,000	758,067,000
Dep. in Fed. Res. banks	1,021,983,116	927,829,929	747,585,837	586,358,132
Deposit in National and other bank depositaries—				
To credit Treas. U. S.	36,934,133	41,177,436	38,633,646	36,790,189
To credit disb. officers	37,676,699	42,279,508	40,494,168	41,058,179
Cash in Philippine Islands	1,384,756	2,340,870	1,814,449	1,892,393
Deposits in foreign depts.	174,027	186,618	204,022	135,415
Net cash in Treasury and in banks	3,086,628,035	2,800,536,033	2,575,717,913	2,333,764,754
Deduct current liabilities	248,402,502	353,229,187	344,552,705	156,057,041
Available cash balance	2,838,225,533	2,447,306,846	2,231,165,208	2,177,707,713

* Includes on Oct. 1, $601,978,936 silver bullion and $1,658,407 minor, &c., coin s included in statement "Stock of Money."

CURRENT NOTICES

—The recent rise in production and distribution of goods has only begun to reflect the enormous volume of new orders largely from domestic sources, that have been placed with American corporations since war was declared, in the opinion of the investment banking firm of Estabrook & Co., which points out that the most spectacular development along these lines has been the demand for new equipment by the railroads, which have ordered more than 25,000 freight cars during the past four or five weeks. This huge increase in railroad buying, says the firm's Review, is understood to be merely a typical example of what has taken place on other lines. In steel, textiles and chemicals the rush of orders has been described by competent observers as unprecedented.

"Unless some unexpected political event should result in wholesale cancellations of orders already placed, the Reserve Board's index of production seems bound to continue its rapid advance," says the firm, which warns, however, of the large risks inherent in the war situation so far as investors are concerned.

Public skepticism regarding the permanence, or even the existence of war-time prosperity must be regarded as healthy, and although large profits will be made in certain lines as long as the United States remains neutral, risks will be correspondingly large, according to the firm.

The foreign department of The Chase National Bank, Pine St. corner of Nassau, New York City, has published and is distributing to importers, exporters and other interested business concerns a new folder containing a brief summary of exchange rates, import regulations and trade figures on all the Latin-American countries.

—Hoit, Rose & Troster, 74 Trinity Place, New York City, have prepared a study of the Potash Co. of America. The company has also issued a survey of New York City bank statements as of Sept. 30, 1939.

AUCTION SALES

The following securities were sold at auction on Wednesday of the current week:

By Crockett & Co., Boston:

Shares Stocks—	*$ pre Share*
20 Bates Mfg. Co., par $100	8
25 Saco Lowell Shops common, par $5	10½
14 A. C. Lawrence Leather Co. common, and 10 Massachusetts Cities Realty Co. common	$75 lot

By R. L. Day & Co., Boston:

Shares Stocks	*$ per Share*
5 Waltham National Bank "B," Walthan, Mass	11
6 Waltham National Bank common, Waltham, Mass	5
2 Salem Hotel Corp. common and 5 preferred, par $100	$2 lot
5 Boston Chamber of Commerce Realty Trust 2nd pref., par $100	$1¼ lot
50 Indiana Gas & Chemical Corp. common, par 50 cents	⅞
10 Indiana Gas & Chemical Corp. preferred	8⅛
45 Tampax, Inc., par $1	7
2 Massachusetts Real Estate Co., par $50	20
4 George E. Keith Co. 1st pref., par $100	22¼
5 Greenfield Tap & Die Corp. $1.50 preferred	17
5 Indian Motocycle Co. preferred, par $10	14

DIVIDENDS

Dividends are grouped in two separate tables. In the first we bring together all the dividends announced the current week. Then we follow with a second table in which we show the dividends previously announced, but which have not yet been paid. Further details and record of past dividend payments in many cases are given under the company name in our "General Corporation and Investment News Department" in the week when declared.

The dividends announced this week are:

Name of Company	*Per Share*	*When Payable*	*Holders of Record*
Adams-Millis Corp	25c	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Alliance Investment Co. 6% preferred	†$6	Oct. 14	Oct. 13
American Equitable Assurance (N. Y.) (qu.)	25c	Oct. 25	Oct. 18
American General Equities Corp. (quar.)	1½c	Oct. 16	Oct. 7
American Ship Building (action deferred).			
Anglo-Canadian Telep. Co. 5½% pref. (quar.)	68¾c	Nov. 1	Oct. 14
Berland Shoe Stores (quar.)	12½c	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Preferred (quar.)	$1¾	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Best & Co., Inc	40c	Nov. 15	Oct. 25
Beverly Gas & Electric Co	75c	Oct. 14	Oct. 9
Birtman Electric (quar.)	25c	Nov. 1	Oct. 16
Extra	25c	Nov. 1	Oct. 16
Preferred (quar.)	$1¾	Nov. 1	Oct. 16
Boston Metal Investors, Inc	14c	Oct. 20	Oct. 16
Brentano's Book Stores, Inc., class A (qu.)	40c	Nov. 1	Oct. 14
Brockton Gas Light (quar.)	10c	Oct. 16	Oct. 6
Bullock's, Inc., 5% preferred (quar.)	$1¼	Nov. 1	Oct. 11
Camden Fire Insurance Association (s.-a.)	50c	Nov. 1	Oct. 16
Central Tube	3c	Oct. 25	Oct. 16
Central Vermont Public Service $6 pref. (quar.)	$1½	Nov. 15	Oct. 31
Champion Paper & Fibre pref. (quar.)	$1½	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Cherry Burrell	20c	Oct. 26	Oct. 20
$5 preferred (quar.)	$1¼	Oct. 26	Oct. 20
Cleveland Realty Corp. (irregular)	$5	Oct. 16	Oct. 10
Collins Co. (increased)	$2	Oct. 14	Oct. 3
Colonial Life Insurance Co. of America (quar.)	$3	Oct. 6	Oct. 5
Concord Electric (quar.)	70c	Oct. 16	Oct. 6
Preferred (quar.)	$1½	Oct. 16	Oct. 6
Consolidated Rendering Co. (irregular)	75c	Oct. 16	Oct. 10
Continental Can Co. (year-end div., final)	50c	Nov. 15	Oct. 25
Cuneo Press, Inc. (quar.)	75c	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Davies Petroleum, Ltd	1c	Nov. 1	Oct. 19
Deposited Insurance Shares, series A (stock)	2½%	Nov. 1	Sept. 15
Diversified Trust Shares D	11.674c	Oct. 16	-------
Dividend Shares	1½c	Oct. 25	Oct. 15
Domestic Finance Corp. cum. pref. (quar.)	50c	Nov. 1	Oct. 25
Dominguez Oil Fields (monthly)	25c	Oct. 31	Oct. 17
Employers Casualty Co. (Dallas) (quar.)	25c	Nov. 1	Oct. 6
Exeter & Hampton Electric Co. (quar.)	$2½	Oct. 16	Oct. 6
Faber, Coe & Gregg (quar.)	50c	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
7% preferred (quar.)	$1¾	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Fidelity & Deposit of Maryland (quar.)	$1	Oct. 31	Oct. 18
Fidelity Fund, Inc	15c	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Firemen's Insurance (Newark) (s.-a.)	20c	Nov. 15	Oct. 20
Fitchburg Gas & Electric (quar.)	69c	Oct. 16	Oct. 6
Florsheim Shoe Co. class A	50c	Oct. 27	Oct. 21
Class B	25c	Oct. 27	Oct. 21
Foote-Burt Co	20c	Oct. 27	Oct. 20
Foundation Co. (Foreign)	$1	Oct. 20	Oct. 14
Georgia RR. & Banking Co. (quar.)	$2¼	Oct. 15	Oct. 1
Gilbert (A. C.) preferred (quar.)	87½c	Oct. 19	Oct. 14
Globe & Republic Insurance Co. of America	12½c	Oct. 30	Oct. 20
Hartford Times, Inc. (irregular)	$1½	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
5½% preferred (quar.)	68¾c	Nov. 1	Oct. 16
Haverhill Electric Co. (irregular)	$1	Oct. 14	Oct. 9
Hawaiian Electric pref. A (quar.)	30c	Oct. 16	Oct. 5
Home Insurance Co. (quar.)	30c	Nov. 1	Oct. 14
Extra	10c	Nov. 1	Oct. 14
Horn (A. C.) Co. 7% non-cum. partic. pref. (qu.)	8¾c	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
6% non-cum. 2d partic. pref. (quar.)	45c	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Horne (Jos.) 6% pref. (quar.)	$1½	Nov. 1	Oct. 25
Humberstone Shoe Co., Ltd. (quar.)	25c	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Hussman-Ligonier Co. (quar.)	25c	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Preferred (quar.)	68¾c	Dec. 30	Dec. 20
Hutchins Investing Corp. preferred	†$1	Oct. 14	Oct. 6
Indiana Pipe Line Co	20c	Nov. 15	Oct. 20
International Bronze Powders (quar.)	37½c	Oct. 16	Oct. 14
Preferred (quar.(	37½c	Oct. 16	Oct. 14
Ironrite Ironer	5c	Nov. 1	Oct. 16
Preferred (quar.)	20c	Nov. 1	Oct. 16
Kalamazoo Stove & Furnace Co	12½c	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Keystone Custodian Fund, S-1	55c	Oct. 14	-------
Series S-3	7c	Oct. 14	-------
Kress (S. H.) & Co	40c	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Special preferred (quar.)	15c	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Lee Rubber & Tire Co	$1¼	Oct. 28	Oct. 23
Stock dividend of 1-20th of a share	-------	Oct. 28	Oct. 23
Lunkenheimer Co. (quar.)	25c	Nov. 15	Nov. 4
Lumbermen's Insurance (Phila.) (s.-a.)	$1¾	Nov. 15	Oct. 20
Maple Leaf Gardens 7% non-cum. pref	70c	Oct. 26	Oct. 16
Massachusetts Power & Light Assoc. (quar.)	50c	Oct. 16	Oct. 9
McNeel Marble Co. 6% 1st pref. (quar.)	$1½	Oct. 10	Sept. 10
Merchants & Manufacturers Insurance	10c	Oct. 30	Oct. 20
Monroe Loan Society class A	5c	Oct. 17	Oct. 16
Mountain Fuel Supply	25c	Dec. 8	Nov. 17
National Battery Co	75c	Oct. 31	Oct. 25
National Noney Corp. class A	10c	Oct. 16	Oct. 10
$1½ preferred (quar.)	37½c	Oct. 16	Oct. 10
National Savings & Trust Co. (Wash., D. C.)	$1	Nov. 1	Oct. 21
Newberry (J. J.) Co. 5% pref. (quar.)	$1¼	Dec. 1	Nov. 16
New England Fund	8c	Nov. 1	Oct. 16
New England Public Service—			
$7 prior lien preferred	†87½c	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
$6 prior lien preferred	†75c	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
New York Air Brake	50c	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
North Boston Lighting Prop. vot. tr. ctfs	75c	Oct. 16	Oct. 9
6% preferred (quar.)	75c	Oct. 16	Oct. 9
Nunn-Bush Shoe Co. 5% pref. (quar.)	$1¼	Oct. 30	Oct. 16
Oahu Railway & Land Co. (monthly)	15c	Oct. 15	Oct. 12
Occidental Insurance Co. (quar.)	30c	Nov. 15	Nov. 6
Ohio Public Service 7% pref. (monthly)	58 1-3c	Nov. 1	Oct. 14
6% preferred (monthly)	50c	Nov. 1	Oct. 14
5% preferred (monthly)	41 2-3c	Nov. 1	Oct. 14
5½% preferred (quar.)	$1⅜	Nov. 1	Oct. 14
Oliver United Filters, Inc., class A	50c	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Onomea Sugar (monthly)	10c	Oct. 31	Oct. 20
Orange & Rockland Electric Co	10c	Nov. 1	Oct. 25
Outlet Co	75c	Nov. 1	Oct. 24
Extra	25c	Nov. 1	Oct. 24
1st preferred (quar.)	$1¾	Nov. 1	Oct. 24
2d preferred (quar.)	$1½	Nov. 1	Oct. 24
Pacific Lighting Corp. (quar.)	75c	Nov. 15	Oct. 20
Peerless Casualty (N. H.) (semi-annual)	35c	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Pleasant Valley Wine	10c	Oct. 27	Oct. 20
Potomac Edison, 7% pref. (quar.)	$1¾	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
6% preferred (quar.)	$1½	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Public Service Co. of Colorado—			
7% preferred (monthly)	58 1-3c	Nov. 1	Oct. 14
6% preferred (monthly)	50c	Nov. 1	Oct. 14
5% preferred (monthly)	41 2-3c	Nov. 1	Oct. 14
Rainier Brewing, partic. A	15c	Oct. 9	Oct. 7
Participating class A	15c	Nov. 9	Nov. 7
Participating class A	15c	Dec. 9	Dec. 7
Class B	15c	Oct. 9	Oct. 7
Class B	15c	Nov. 9	Nov. 7
Class B	15c	Dec. 9	Dec. 7
Raymond Concrete Pile, pref. (quar.)	75c	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Reynolds (R. J.) Tobacco Co. (quar., interim)	50c	Nov. 15	Oct. 25
Preferred (quar., interim)	50c	Nov. 15	Oct. 25
Rich's, Inc. (quar.)	50c	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Rockland Light & Power (quar.)	17c	Nov. 1	Oct. 16
San Antonio Gold Mines, Ltd	7c	Nov. 6	Oct. 20
San Carolos Mill (increased)	30c	Oct. 14	Oct. 2
St. Lawrence Flour Mills (quar.)	25c	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Preferred (quar.)	$1¾	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Scotten Dillon Co	40c	Nov. 15	Nov. 6
Shareholders Corp. (quar.)	10c	Oct. 16	Oct. 16
Sharp & Dohme, Inc., $3½ pref. ser A	87½c	Nov. 1	Oct. 17
Simmons Co. (interim)	50c	Nov. 1	Oct. 23
Simplex Paper Corp	5c	Oct. 31	Oct. 21
South American Gold & Platinum	10c	Nov. 28	Nov. 14
Sovereign Investment (quar.)	1c	Nov. 20	Oct. 31
Springfield Gas Light (quar.)	25c	Oct. 16	Oct. 6
Spiegel, Inc	15c	Nov. 1	Oct. 16
$4½% convertible preferred (quar.)	$1⅛	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Sports Products (irregular)	$1	Oct. 20	Oct. 10
Sterling, Inc. (quar.)	5c	Nov. 1	Oct. 21
Preferred (quar.)	37½c	Nov. 1	Oct. 21
Taylor (Wm.) Corp. (irregular)	$3	Oct. 20	Oct. 10
Tobacco & Allied Stocks, Inc	$1	Oct. 30	Oct. 20*
Toburn Gold Mines	2c	Nov. 22	Oct. 21
Extra	2c	Nov. 22	Oct. 21
Tung-Sol Lamp Works, pref. (quar.)	20c	Nov. 1	Oct. 19
United States Fire Insurance (quar.)	50c	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Victoria Bond Holders (irregular)	$10	Oct. 14	Oct. 5
Wheeling & Lake Erie prior lien (quar.)	$1	Nov. 1	Oct. 26
Preferred (quar.)	$1⅜	Nov. 1	Oct. 26
Wood (A. & J.) Ltd., 7% 1st preferred	†$1¾	Nov. 1	Oct. 23
Woolworth (F. W.) Co. (quar.)	60c	Dec. 1	Nov. 10

Below we give the dividends announced in previous weeks and not yet paid. The list *does not* include dividends announced this week, these being given in the preceding table.

Name of Company	*Per Share*	*When Payable*	*Holders of Record*
Abbott Laboratories preferred (quar.)	$1⅛	Oct. 15	Oct. 3
Preferred (quar.)	$1⅛	Oct. 15	Oct. 3
Abraham & Straus	50c	Oct. 25	Oct. 14
Adams (J. D.) Mfg. (quar.)	15c	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Administered Fund Second	7c	Oct. 20	Sept. 30
Aetna Ball Bearing Mfg. (quar.)	25c	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Air Reduction Co., Inc	25c	Oct. 16	Sept. 30
Extra	50c	Oct. 16	Sept. 30
Akron Brass Co	20c	Oct. 25	Oct. 14
Alabama Power Co. $5 pref. (quar.)	$1¼	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Alaska Juneau Gold Mining	15c	Nov. 1	Oct. 9
Aluminum Mfg. Co., Inc. (quar.)	50c	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
7% preferred (quar.)	$1¾	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
American Art Works, Inc., 6% pref. (quar.)	$1½	Oct. 15	Sept. 30
Amerada Corp. (quar.)	50c	Oct. 31	Oct. 14*
American Can Co. (quar.)	$1	Nov. 15	Oct. 25
Common (quar.)	$1	Nov. 15	Oct. 25*
American Cities Power & Light $3 class A	75c	Nov. 1	Oct. 11
Opt. 1-32nd sh. cl. B stk. or cash.			
American District Telegraph (N.J.) pref. (quar.)	$1¾	Oct. 16	Sept. 15
American Envelope Co. 7% pref. A (quar.)	$1¾	Dec. 1	Nov. 25
American Fork & Hoe Co., preferred (quar.)	$1½	Oct. 15	Oct. 5
American Furniture Co., Inc., 7% pref. (quar.)	$1¾	Oct. 14	Oct. 13
American Gas & Electric Co., preferred (quar.)	$1½	Nov. 1	Oct. 9
American Home Products Corp	20c	Nov. 1	Oct. 13*
American Light & Traction	30c	Nov. 1	Oct. 16
Preferred (quar.)	37½c	Nov. 1	Oct. 16
American Machine & Foundry Co	20c	Nov. 1	Oct. 16
American Paper Goods Co.—			
7% preferred (quar.)	$1¾	Dec. 15	Dec. 5
American Radiator & Standard Sanitary—			
Preferred (quar.)	$1¾	Dec. 1	Nov. 27
American Rolling Mills, 4½% pref	†$1⅛	Oct. 16	Sept. 15
American Smelting & Refining Co. (quar.)	50c	Nov. 29	Nov. 3
Preferred (quar.)	$1¾	Oct. 31	Oct. 6
American Stove Co	$1	Nov. 1	Oct. 18
American Telep. & Teleg. (quar.)	$2¼	Oct. 16	Sept. 15
American Thermos Bottle, class A	25c	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Anchor Hocking Glass Corp	15c	Oct. 16	Oct. 2
Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. 7% pref.	$1¾	Nov. 1	-------
Associated Telephone Co., Ltd., pref. (quar.)	31¼c	Nov. 1	Oct. 14
Atlantic Refining Co., conv. 4½% pref. A (qu.)	$1	Nov. 1	Oct. 5
Atlantic Steel Co. 7% pref. (s.-a.)	$3½	Nov. 1	Oct. 2
Atlas Powder Co., preferred (quar.)	$1¼	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Badger Paper Mills, Inc. (irregular)	75c	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Baldwin Co., 6% preferred (quar.)	$1½	Oct. 16	Sept. 30
Bangor Hydro-Electric Co. (quar.)	30c	Nov. 1	Oct. 10
Bankers Trust Co. (Detroit)	20c	Oct. 16	Oct. 6
Bayuk Cigars, Inc., 1st preferred (quar.)	$1¾	Oct. 15	Sept. 30
Beatty Bros. Ltd. 1st preferred (quar.)	$1½	Nov. 1	Oct. 14
Bell Telephone Co. (Can.) (quar.)	‡$2	Oct. 16	Sept. 23

Name of Company	*Per Share*	*When Payable*	*Holders of Record*
Bell Telephone of Pennsylvania 6½% pref. (qu.)	$1⅝	Oct. 14	Sept. 20
Bensonhurst National Bank (Brooklyn, N. Y.)	75c	Dec. 29	Dec. 29
Bloomingdale Bros	18¾c	Oct. 25	Oct. 14
Blue Ridge Corp. $3 preferred (quar.)	75c	Dec. 1	Nov. 6
Stock or cash.			
Bon Ami Co. class A (quar.)	$1	Oct. 31	Oct. 16
Class B (quar.)	62½c	Oct. 31	Oct. 16
Boston Edison Co. (quar.)	$2	Nov. 1	Oct. 10
Bridgeport Hydraulic Co. (quar.)	40c	Oct. 16	Sept. 30
British Columbia Power class A (quar.)	50c	Oct. 14	Sept. 30
British Columbia Telep. 6% 2d pref. (quar.)	$1½	Nov. 1	Oct. 17
Brookline Oil (monthly)	1c	Oct. 20	Oct. 10
Buffalo Niagara & Eastern Power—			
1st preferred (quar.)	$1¼	Nov. 1	Oct. 14
Bunte Bros., 5% preferred (quar.)	$1¼	Dec. 1	Nov. 24
Calgary & Edmonton Corp	10c	Nov. 15	Oct. 14
Calgary Power Co. 6% preferred (quar.)	$1½	Nov. 1	Oct. 14
Calif. Oregon Power Co., 7% pref. (quar.)	$1¾	Oct. 16	Sept. 30
6% preferred (quar.)	$1½	Oct. 16	Sept. 30
6% preferred series of 1927 (quar.)	$1½	Oct. 16	Sept. 30
California Packing Corp., 5% preferred	62½c	Nov. 15	Oct. 31
Calumet & Hecla Consol. Copper Co	25c	Oct. 16	Oct. 2
Canada & Dominion Sugar Co., Ltd.—			
New (quar.)	37½c	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Canada Northern Power Corp., Ltd	‡30c	Oct. 25	Sept. 30
7% cumulative preferred	‡1¾%	Oct. 16	Sept. 30
Canada Wire & Cable, class A (quar.)	‡$1	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Canadian Bronze Co., Ltd	‡37½c	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Preferred (quar.)	‡$1¼	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Canadian Fairbanks Morse preferred (quar.)	‡$1½	Oct. 16	Sept. 30
Canadian Foreign Investment	‡70c	Nov. 1	Oct. 14
Canadian General Investments (quar.)	‡12½c	Oct. 16	Sept. 30
Coupon (quar.)	‡12½c	Oct. 16	--------
Canadian Industries, A & B	‡$1¾	Oct. 31	Sept. 30
Preferred	‡$1¾	Oct. 16	Sept. 30
Canadian Tube & Steel Products 7% preferred	‡$1	Oct. 16	Oct. 7
Carolina Clinchfield & Ohio Ry. (quar.)	$1¼	Oct. 20	Oct. 10
Celotex Corp., preferred (quar.)	$1¼	Oct. 24	Oct. 19
Central Aguirre Associates	37½c	Oct. 16	Sept. 28
Central Eureka Mining (initial)	6c	Oct. 14	Sept. 30
Central Hudson Gas & Electric (quar.)	20c	Nov. 1	Sept. 30
Central Investors (quar.)	5c	Oct. 20	Sept. 30
Central New York Power 5% pref. (quar.)	$1¼	Nov. 1	Oct. 10
Central Power Co., 7% preferred	†$1¾	Oct. 16	Sept. 30
6% preferred	†$1½	Oct. 16	Sept. 30
Central Power & Light 7% cum. pref. (quar.)	$1¾	Nov. 1	Oct. 14
6% cum. preferred (quar.)	$1½	Nov. 1	Oct. 14
Century Ribbon Mills, preferred (quar.)	$1¾	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Cerro de Pasco Copper Corp	$1	Nov. 1	Oct. 17
Chemical Fund, Inc	7c	Oct. 14	Sept. 30
Chickasha Cotton Oil (special)	25c	Oct. 16	Sept. 27
Chilton Co	10c	Oct. 14	Oct. 4
Cincinnati Postal Terminal & Realty Co—			
6½% preferred (quar.)	$1⅝	Oct. 15	Oct. 5
Cincinnati Union Terminal 5% pref. (quar.)	$1¼	1-1-40	Dec. 18
Cleveland Builders Realty Co	10c	Dec. 23	Dec. 15
Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago & St. Louis Ry.—			
Preferred (quar.)	$1¼	Oct. 31	Oct. 4
Clinton Water Works Co., 7% preferred (quar.)	$1¾	Oct. 16	Oct. 2
Coast Breweries, Ltd. (quar.)	3c	Nov. 1	Oct. 9
Colgate-Palmolive-Peet (quar.)	12½c	Nov. 15	Oct. 24
Preferred (quar.)	$1½	Jan. 1	Dec. 5
Columbia Gas & Electric 6% cum. pref. A (qu.)	$1½	Nov. 15	Oct. 20
5% cum. preferred (quar.)	$1¼	Nov. 15	Oct. 20
5% cum. preference (quar.)	$1¼	Nov. 15	Oct. 20
Columbus & Southern Ohio Elec., 6% pref. (qu.)	$1½	Nov. 1	Oct. 16
6½% preferred (quar.)	$1.63	Nov. 1	Oct. 16
Commerical Alcohols preferred (quar.)	10c	Oct. 16	Sept. 30
Commodity Corp	10c	Oct. 16	Oct. 5
Commonwealth Edison Co. (quar.)	45c	Nov. 1	Oct. 13
Commonwealth Investment Co. (quar.)	4c	Nov. 1	Oct. 14
Commonwealth Utilities Corp. 6½% pf. C (qu.)	$1⅝	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Connecticut River Power Corp. 6% pref. (qu.)	$1½	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Consolidated Car Heating Co	75c	Oct. 16	Sept. 30
Consolidated Chemical Industries, cl. A (qu.)	37½c	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Consolidated Cigar Corp., prior preferred	$1⅝	Nov. 1	Oct. 16
7% preferred	$1¾	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Consolidated Copper Corp	15c	Oct. 16	Oct. 2
Consolidated Coppermines Corp	15c	Oct. 16	Oct. 2
Consolidated Edison (N. Y.), pref. (quar.)	$1¼	Nov. 1	Sept. 29
Consolidated Laundries Corp., pref. (quar.)	$1⅞	Nov. 1	Oct. 16
Consolidated Oil Corp. (quar.)	20c	Nov. 15	Oct. 14
Consolidated Royalties, Inc., 6% pref. (quar.)	15c	Oct. 16	Sept. 30
Consolidated Royalty Oil (quar.)	5c	Oct. 25	Oct. 14
Coon (W. B.) Co. (quar.)	15c	Nov. 1	Oct. 14
7% preferred (quar.)	$1¾	Nov. 1	Oct. 14
Corn Exchange Bank Trust (quar.)	75c	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Corn Products Refining Co	75c	Oct. 20	Oct. 2
7% preferred (quar.)	$1¾	Oct. 16	Oct. 2
Cosmos Imperial Mills, 5% preferred (quar.)	$1¼	Oct. 14	Sept. 30
Cresson Consolidated Gold Mines	2c	Nov. 15	Oct. 31
Crum & Forster	25c	Oct. 14	Oct. 4
Preferred (quar.)	$2	Dec. 26	Dec. 15
Curtiss-Wright Corp., class A	50c	Oct. 15	Sept. 30
Davidson Bros., Inc	7½c	Oct. 20	Oct. 11
Dayton Rubber	25c	Oct. 25	Oct. 14
Class A (quar.)	50c	Oct. 25	Oct. 14
Denver Union Stock Yards Co. 5½% pref. (qu.)	$1¾	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Detroit & Canada Tunnel (initial)	$1	Oct. 15	Oct. 1
Detroit Edison Co. (quar.)	$1	Oct. 16	Sept. 29
Detroit Gasket & Mfg	25c	Oct. 20	Oct. 5
Diamond Match Co. common	25c	Dec. 1	Nov. 10
Participating preferred (s.-a.)	75c	3-1-40	2-10-40
Distillers Corp.-Seagrams, Ltd., 5% pref. (qu.)	‡$1¼	Nov. 1	Oct. 16
Divco-Twin Truck	40c	Oct. 26	Oct. 16
Dixie-Vortex Co., common	25c	Oct. 20	Sept. 30
Dr. Pepper Co. (increased quar.)	30c	Dec. 1	Nov. 18
Dome Mines Ltd. (quar.)	50c	Oct. 20	Sept. 30
Quarterly	50c	Jan. 20	Dec. 30
Dominion Oilcloth & Linoleum Co. (quar.)	30c	Oct. 31	Oct. 16
Extra	10c	Oct. 31	Oct. 16
Dominion Tar & Chemical, pref. (quar.)	$1⅜	Nov. 1	Oct. 12
Dominion Textile Co. preferred (quar.)	$1¾	Oct. 16	Sept. 30
Dow Chemical Co	75c	Nov. 15	Nov. 1
Preferred (quar.)	$1¼	Nov. 15	Nov. 1
du Pont (E. I.) de Nemours & Co., $4½ pref.			
(quarterly)	$1⅛	Oct. 25	Oct. 10
6% debenture (quar.)	$1½	Oct. 25	Oct. 10
Duquesne Light Co., 5% cum. 1st pref. (quar.)	$1¼	Oct. 16	Sept. 15
Economy Grocery Stores	25c	Oct. 16	Oct. 10
Electric Bond & Share Co. $6 preferred (quar.)	$1½	Nov. 1	Oct. 6
$5 preferred (quar.)	$1¼	Nov. 1	Oct. 6
El Paso Electric Co. (Del.) 7% pref. A (quar.)	$1¾	Oct. 16	Sept. 29
$6 preferred (quar.)	$1½	Oct. 16	Sept. 29
El Paso Electric Co. (Texas) $6 pref. (quar.)	$1½	Oct. 16	Sept. 29
Employers Group Assoc. (quar.)	25c	Oct. 31	Oct. 17
Emporium Capwell	35c	Jan. 2	Dec. 22
4½% preferred A (quar.)	56¼c	1-2-40	Dec. 21
Esquire, Inc. (s.-a.)	30c	Oct. 16	Sept. 28
Eureka Pipe Line Co	50c	Nov. 1	Oct. 16*
Falstaff Brewing (quar.)	15c	Nov. 29	Nov. 15
Extra	20c	Nov. 29	Nov. 15
Preferred (semi-annual)	3c	Apr. 1	Mar. 18
Preferred (s.-a.)	3c	Nov. 1	Sept. 15
Fansteel Metallurgical Corp. pref. (quar.)	$1⅜	Dec. 18	Dec. 15
Federated Dept. Stores	25c	Oct. 31	Oct. 21
Preferred (quarterly)	$1.06¼	Oct. 31	Oct. 21
Fenton United Cleaning & Dyeing Co., pref	†$1¾	Oct. 15	Oct. 10
Filene's (Wm.) Sons	25c	Oct. 25	Oct. 14
Preferred (quar.)	$1.18¾	Oct. 25	Oct. 14
Firemen's Fund Insurance (quar.)	$1	Oct. 16	Oct. 5
Firestone Tire & Rubber Co	25c	Oct. 20	Oct. 5
First National Bank of Jersey City (quar.)	1%	Dec. 30	Dec. 23
First National Bank (Toms River, N. J.) (qu.)	87½c	Jan. 2	Dec. 27
Fishman (M. H.) Co., 5% pref. (quar.)	$1¼	Oct. 14	Sept. 30
Fisk Rubber, preferred (quar.)	$1½	Oct. 20	Oct. 10
Ford Hotel Co., Inc	$1	Oct. 21	Sept. 20
49 W. 37th St. Corp., v.t.c. (irregular)	$1½	Oct. 16	Oct. 3
Froedtert Grain & Malting	15c	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Preferred (quar.)	30c	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Fruehauf Trailer Co	25c	Oct. 25	Sept. 30
Fyr-Fyter Co., class A	50c	Oct. 15	Sept. 30
Gardner-Denver Co. (quar.)	25c	Oct. 20	Oct. 10
Preferred (quar.)	75c	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
General Electric Co	25c	Oct. 25	Sept. 22
General Finance	5c	Oct. 16	Oct. 2
General Foods Corp. preferred (quar.)	$1⅛	Nov. 1	Oct. 10
General Mills, Inc	87½c	Nov. 1	Oct. 10*
General Motors Corp., $5 preferred (quar.)	$1¼	Nov. 1	Oct. 9
General Shoe Corp	30c	Oct. 31	Oct. 16
General Steel Wares Ltd., 7% cum. pref	†$1¾	Oct. 16	Oct. 2
General Telephone Allied Corp. $6 pref. (qu.)	$1½	Nov. 1	Oct. 16
General Theatres Equipment	15c	Oct. 16	Oct. 6
Gillette Safety Razor pref. (quar.)	$1¼	Nov. 1	Oct. 2
Gimble Bros., preferred (quar.)	$1½	Oct. 25	Oct. 10
Gotham Credit Corp., class B (quar.)	9⅜c	Oct. 24	Sept. 11
Gotham Silk Hosiery Co., Inc.—			
7% cumulative preferred (quar.)	$1¾	Nov. 1	Oct. 11
Great Lakes Engineering Works (quar.)	15c	Nov. 1	Oct. 24
Great Lakes Power Co., Ltd., A pref. (quar.)	$1¾	Oct. 16	Sept. 30
Green (H. L.) Co	50c	Nov. 1	Oct. 14
Greenfield Gas Light 6% non-cum. pref. (quar.)	75c	Nov. 1	Oct. 16
Halle Bros. Co., preferred (quar.)	60c	Oct. 14	Oct. 7
Harbison-Walker Refractories Co., 6% pref. (qu.)	$1½	Oct. 20	Oct. 6
Harris (A.) & Co., 7% preferred (quar.)	$1¾	Nov. 1	Oct. 25
Harrisburg Glass preferred (quar.)	$1¾	Oct. 16	Sept. 30
Hat Corp. of Amer. class A & B (quar.)	90c	Oct. 26	Oct. 16
6½% preferred (quar.)	$1⅝	Oct. 26	Oct. 16
Hartford Electric Light	74½c	Nov. 1	Oct. 14
Hartford Electric Light Corp. (quar.)	68¾c	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co	50c	Nov. 15	Nov. 4
Hawaiian Sugar Co. (quar.)	15c	Oct. 14	Oct. 4
Hecker Products Corp. (quar.)	15c	Nov. 1	Oct. 10
Kennedy's, Inc., cu. conv. pref. (quar.)	31¼c	Oct. 15	Sept. 30
Hercules Powder Co., preferred (quar.)	$1½	Nov. 15	Nov. 3
Hershey Chocolate Corp. (quar.)	75c	Nov. 15	Oct. 25
Preferred (quar.)	$1	Nov. 15	Oct. 25
Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co. (monthly)	15c	Oct. 27	Oct. 17
Monthly	15c	Nov. 24	Nov. 14
Monthly	15c	Dec. 29	Dec. 19
Hilton-Davis Chemical	20c	Oct. 31	Oct. 20
Hires (Chas. E.) Co. class A (quar.)	50c	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Holly Development Co. (quar.)	1c	Oct. 25	Sept. 30
Holly Sugar, preferred (quar.)	$1¾	Nov. 1	Oct. 16
Homestake Mining Co. (monthly)	37½c	Oct. 25	Oct. 20
Horder's, Inc. (quar.)	25c	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Hormel (Geo. A.) & Co	37½c	Oct. 16	Sept. 30
Preferred A (quar.)	$1½	Oct. 16	Sept. 30
Horn & Hardart (N. Y.) (quar.)	50c	Nov. 1	Oct. 11
Household Finance Corp. (quar.)	$1	Oct. 14	Sept. 30
5% preferred (quar.)	$1¼	Oct. 14	Sept. 30
Huttig Sash & Door Co. pref. (quar.)	$1¾	Dec. 30	Dec. 22
Idaho Maryland Mines Corp. (monthly)	5c	Oct. 21	Oct. 10
Imperial Chemical Industries (interim)	3%	Dec. 1	Sept. 27
Imperial Life Assurance (Can.) (quar.)	‡$3¾	1-2-40	Dec. 30
Incorporated Investors	15c	Oct. 31	Oct. 5
Indiana Pipe Line Co	20c	Nov. 15	Oct. 20
Institutional Securities, Ltd. (group shares)	2½%	Nov. 1	Sept. 30
Stock dividend			
International Cigar Machinery Co	50c	Nov. 1	Oct. 16
Interchemical Corp	40c	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Preferred (quar.)	$1½	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
International Harvester Co. (quar.)	40c	Oct. 16	Sept. 20
International Metal Industries preferred (quar.)	$1½	Nov. 1	Oct. 14
Class A (quar.)	$1½	Nov. 1	Oct. 14
Internat'l Nickel Co. (Can.), Ltd., 7% pref. (qu.)	$1¾	Nov. 1	Oct. 2
Interstate Dept. Stores, preferred (quar.)	$1¾	Nov. 1	Oct. 16
Interstate Home Equipment Co., Inc	12½c	Oct. 16	Oct. 2
Extra	10c	Oct. 16	Oct. 2
Investment Foundation, Ltd., preferred	†25c	Oct. 16	Sept. 30
Cum. preferred (quar.)	75c	Oct. 16	Sept. 30
Iron Fireman Mfg. Co. (quar.)	30c	Dec. 1	Nov. 10
Iowa Electric Ligh5 & Power 7% pref. A	†87½c	Oct. 20	Sept. 30
6½% preferred B	†81¼c	Oct. 20	Sept. 30
6% preferred C	†75c	Oct. 20	Sept. 30
I X L Mining	20c	Oct. 16	Sept. 30
Jonas & Naumburg Corp	10c	Oct. 25	Oct. 16
Joplin Water Works Co. 6% preferred (quar.)	$1½	Oct. 16	Oct. 2
Kaufmann Department Stores (quar.)	12c	Oct. 28	Oct. 10
Kellogg Switchboard & Supply	15c	Oct. 31	Oct. 10
Preferred (quar.)	$1¼	Oct. 31	Oct. 10
Kemper-Thomas, 7% special pref (quar.)	$1¾	Dec. 1	Nov. 21
Kentucky Utilities Co., 6% pref. (quar.)	$1½	Oct. 14	Sept. 30
Jr. preferred (quar.)	87½c	Nov. 20	Nov. 1
Kerr Lake Mines, Ltd	10c	Oct. 20	Oct. 5
King Oil (quar.)	10c	Nov. 1	Oct. 14
Kirkland Lake Gold Mining (s.-a.)	4c	Nov. 1	Oct. 2
Extra	1c	Nov. 1	Oct. 2
Knott Corp	10c	Oct. 14	Sept. 29
Kreuger (G.) Brewing	12½c	Oct. 16	Oct. 10
Kroger Grocery & Baking Co., 7% pref. (quar.)	$1¾	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Lake of the Wood Milling, 7% preferred	†$3½	Nov. 1	Oct. 14
Landis Machine Co (quar.)	25c	Nov. 15	Nov. 4
Lane Bryant, Inc., 7% preferred (quar.)	1¾%	Nov. 1	Oct. 16
Langendorf United Bakeries, cl. A (quar.)	50c	Oct. 15	Sept. 30
Class B (quar.)	30c	Oct. 15	Sept. 30
Preferred (quar.)	75c	Oct. 15	Sept. 30
Lazarus (F. & R.) Co	15c	Oct. 25	Oct. 14
Lehigh Portland Cement (quar.)	37½c	Nov. 1	Oct. 14
Preferred (quar.)	$1	Jan. 2	Dec. 14
Lerner Stores Corp	50c	Oct. 14	Oct. 4
Preferred (quar.)	$1⅛	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Lexington Telep. Co. 6% pref. (initial)	$1½	Oct. 15	Sept. 30
Lexington Utilities Co. $6½ pref. (quar.)	$1⅝	Dec. 15	-------
Libby, McNeil & Libby 6% preferred	$3	Oct. 14	Oct. 2
Lincoln National Life Insurance (quar.)	30c	Nov. 1	Oct. 27
Lincoln Printing Co., preferred (quar.)	87½c	Nov. 1	Oct. 17
Link Belt Co. (quar.)	25c	Dec. 1	Nov. 10
Preferred (quar.)	$1⅝	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Little Miami RR., original capital (quar.)	$1.10	Dec. 9	Aug. 24
Special guaranteed (quar.)	50c	Dec 9	Nov. 24
Lockheed Aircraft, stock dividend	-------	Oct. 27	Oct. 11
Div. in com. shs. of Vega Airplane Co. in ratio of one sh. of Vega for 15 shs. of Lockheed.			
Longhorn Portland Cement Co.—			
5% refunding partic. preferred (quar.)	$1¼	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Extra	25c	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co	25c	Nov. 1	Oct. 18
5% preferred (quar.)	$1¼	Jan. 1	Dec. 18
Lord & Taylor, 2d pref. (quar.)	$2	Nov. 1	Oct. 17
Louisville Gas & Electric (Ky.) 7% pref. (qu.)	$1¾	Oct. 14	Sept. 30
6% preferred (quar.)	$1½	Oct. 14	Sept. 30
5% preferred (quar.)	$1¼	Oct. 14	Sept. 30
Lunkenheimer Co., pref. (quar.)	$1⅝	1-2-40	Dec. 23
MacAndrews & Forbes Co. (quar.)	50c	Oct. 14	Sept. 30*
Preferred (quar.)	1½%	Oct. 14	Sept. 30*
McCall Corp. (quar.)	25c	Nov. 1	Oct. 13
McClatchy Newspaper, 7% pref. (quar.)	43¾c	Nov. 30	Nov. 29
McColl-Frontenac Oil, pref. (quar.)	$1½	Oct. 14	Sept. 30
McCrory Stores, preferred (quar.)	$1½	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
McGraw Electric Co	25c	Nov. 1	Oct. 6

Name of Company	Per Share	When Payable	Holders of Record
McGraw-Hill Publishing Co., Inc	15c	Oct. 16	Oct. 6
McLellan Stores Co	20c	Nov. 1	Oct. 11
Preferred (quar.)	$1½	Nov. 1	Oct. 11
McWatters Gold Mines (quar)	10c	Jan. 15	Jan. 5
Magnin (I.) & Co., preferred (quar.)	$1½	Nov. 15	Nov. 4
Mahon (R. C.) $2 preferred A (quar.)	50c	Oct. 15	Sept. 30
$2.20 preferred (quar.)	55c	Oct. 15	Sept. 30
Manhattan Bond Fund, Inc	11c	Oct. 15	Oct. 5
Manufacturers Trust Co. pref. (quar.)	50c	Oct. 15	Sept. 30
Marchant Calculating Machine (quar.)	25c	Oct. 16	Sept. 30
Maritime Tel. & Teleg. Co. (quar.)	17½c	Oct. 15	Sept. 20
7% preferred	17½c	Oct. 15	Sept. 20
Maryland Fund, Inc. (quar.)	5c	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Massachusetts Utilities Assoc.—			
5% participating preferred (quar.)	62½c	Oct. 16	Sept. 30
Maytag Co., $3 preferred (quar.)	75c	Nov. 1	Oct. 16
$6 preferred (quar.)	$1½	Nov. 1	Oct. 16
Melville Shoe Corp. (quar.)	$1	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Preferred (quar.)	7½c	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Mercantile Acceptanc (Calif.), 6% pref. (qu.)	30c	Dec. 5	Dec. 1
5% preferred (quar.)	25c	Dec. 5	Dec. 1
Merchants & Manufacturers Securities, cl. A & B	10c	Oct. 16	Oct. 11
Participating preferred (s.-a.)	$1	Oct. 16	Oct. 11
Participating preferred (partic. div.)	20c	Oct. 16	Oct. 11
Michigan Gas & Electric, 7% prior lien	3.06¼c	Nov. 1	Oct. 14
$6 prior lien	$2⅝	Nov. 1	Oct. 14
Michigan Public Service 7% preferred	$1¾	Nov. 1	Oct. 14
6% preferred	$1½	Nov. 1	Oct. 14
Michigan Public Service, 7% preferred	†$1¾	Nov. 1	Oct. 14
6% preferred	†$1½	Nov. 1	Oct. 14
Midcontinent Airlines preferred (initial)	6c	Oct. 16	------
Midwest Piping & Supply (quar.)	15c	Oct. 14	Oct. 5
Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator	50c	Nov. 20	Nov. 4
Preferred B (quar.)	$1	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Missouri Gas & Electric Service	$1	Oct. 16	Sept. 30
Mississippi Power Co. $7 pref. (quar.)	$1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
$6 preferred (quar.)	$1½	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Moody's Investors' Service pref. (quar.)	75c	Nov. 15	Nov. 1
Monsanto Chemical Co., $4½ pref. A (s.-a.)	$2¼	Dec. 1	Nov. 10
Preferred B (s.-a.)	$2¼	Dec. 1	Nov. 10
Montana Power Co., $6 preferred (quar.)	$1½	Nov. 1	Oct. 11
Montgomery Ward	25c	Oct. 14	Sept. 8
Montreal Light, Heat & Power Consol. (quar.)	37c	Oct. 31	Sept. 30
Montreal Telegraph Co. (quar.)	68c	Oct. 16	Sept. 30
Montreal Tramways Co., Ltd. (quar.)	$1½	Oct. 14	Oct. 3
Moore (Wm. R.) Dry Goods (quar.)	$1½	2-2-40	2-2-40
Morrell (John) & Co	50c	Oct. 25	Sept. 30
Mountain States Tel. & Tel. (quar.)	$1¾	Oct. 16	Sept. 30
Mutual Chemical Co. of Amer. 6% pref. (quar.)	$1½	Dec. 28	Dec. 21
Mutual Investment Fund (quar.)	10c	Oct. 15	Sept. 30
Mutual System, Inc. (quar.)	6c	Oct. 16	Sept. 30
8% preferred (quar.)	50c	Oct. 16	Sept. 30
Myers (F. E.) & Bro. (extra)	50c	Oct. 26	Oct. 16
Narragansett Racing Association, Inc	40c	Oct. 20	Oct. 10
National Bearing Metals 7% pref. (qu.)	$1¾	Nov. 1	Oct. 18
National Biscuit Co., common	40c	Oct. 14	Sept. 12
National Bond & Share Corp	15c	Oct. 16	Oct. 2
National Cash Register	25c	Oct. 15	Sept. 30
National Casket Co	75c	Nov. 15	Oct. 31
National Chemical & Mfg. (initial—quar.)	15c	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
National City Lines, Inc., class A (quar.)	50c	Nov. 1	Oct. 14
Preference (quar.)	75c	Nov. 1	Oct. 14
National Distillers Products (quar.)	50c	Nov. 1	Oct. 14
National Fuel Gas Co	25c	Oct. 16	Sept. 30
National Funding Corp. class A & B (quar.)	17½c	Oct. 20	Sept. 30
Class A and B (extra)	17½c	Oct. 20	Sept. 30
National Lead Co. 6% pref. B (quar.)	$1½	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Nat'l Manufacture & Stores Corp. pref. (s.-a.)	$2¾	Oct. 15	Oct. 2
National Power & Light Co. $6 pref. (quar.)	$1½	Nov. 1	Oct. 2
National Steel Car Ltd. (quar.)	50c	Oct. 14	Sept. 30
Neisner Bros., preferred (quar.)	$1.18¾	Nov. 1	Oct. 16
Nevada-Calif. Electric Corp., pref. (quar.)	75c	Nov. 1	Oct. 16*
New Bedford Gas & Edison (increased)	$1	Oct. 26	Sept. 30
Newberry (J. J.) Realty Co. 6½% pref. A (qu.)	$1⅝	Nov. 1	Oct. 16
6% preferred B (quar.)	$1½	Nov. 1	Oct. 16
New Brunswick Telephone Co	12½c	Oct. 16	Sept. 30
New York Merchandise Co. (quar.)	15c	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
New York Transit Co	25c	Oct. 14	Sept. 22
Niagara Hudson Power Corp.—			
5% 1st pref. and 2d pref. ser. A & B (quar.)	$1¼	Nov. 1	Oct. 16
1900 Corporation, class A (quar.)	50c	Nov. 15	Nov. 1
North American Oil Co	3c	Oct. 20	Oct. 10
Northeastern Water & Electric (special)	50c	Oct. 31	Oct. 10
Northern Illinois Finance Corp	25c	Nov. 1	Oct. 16
Preferred	37½c	Nov. 1	Oct. 16
Northern Indiana Public Service, 5½% pref.	$1⅜	Oct. 14	Sept. 30
6% preferred	$1½	Oct. 14	Sept. 30
7% preferred	$1¾	Oct. 14	Sept. 30
Northern RR. of New Hampshire (quar.)	$1½	Oct. 31	Oct. 13
Northern States Power Co. (Del.)—			
7% cumulative preferred (quar.)	$1.31¼	Oct. 20	Sept. 30
6% cumulative preferred (quar.)	$1⅛	Oct. 20	Sept. 30
Northern States Power (Minn.) pref. (quar.)	$1¼	Oct. 14	Sept. 30
Northwest Engineering	25c	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Norfolk & Western Ry., preferred (quar.)	$1	Nov. 11	Oct. 31
Oahu Sugar Co. (monthly)	5c	Oct. 14	Oct. 4
O'Brien Gold Mines	10c	Oct. 16	Sept. 30
Oliver United Filters class A (quar.)	50c	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Orange Crush, Ltd., conv. pref. (s.-a.)	35c	Nov. 1	Oct. 16
Pacific Finance Corp. (Calif.) A pref. (quar.)	20c	Nov. 1	Oct. 14
C preferred (quar.)	16¼c	Nov. 1	Oct. 14
5% preferred (quar.)	$1¼	Nov. 1	Oct. 14
Pacific Gas & Electric Co. (quar.)	2%	Oct. 16	Sept. 30*
Pacific Lighting, $5 pref. (quar.)	$1¼	Oct. 16	Sept. 30
Pacific Portland Cement, preferred	$1½	Oct. 15	Sept. 26
Pacific Public Service 1st pref. (quar.)	32½c	Nov. 1	Oct. 16
Pacific Telep. & Teleg. Co. 6% pref. (quar.)	$1½	Oct. 14	Sept. 30
Packer Corp. (quar.)	25c	Oct. 14	Oct. 4
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	50c	Nov. 10	Oct. 28
Paraffine Cos., Inc. pref. (quar.)	$1	Oct. 16	Oct. 2
Pearson Co., Inc., 5% pref. A (quar.)	31¼c	Nov. 1	Oct. 2
Pemigewasset Valley RR. (s-a.)	$3	Feb. 1	Jan. 17
Pender (David) Grocery, class A (quar.)	87½c	Dec. 1	Nov. 27
Peninsular Telephone pref. A (quar.)	$1¾	Nov. 15	Nov. 4
Penmans Ltd. (quar.)	75c	Nov. 15	Nov. 6
Preferred (quar.)	$1½	Nov. 1	Oct. 21
Pennsylvania Power Co., $5 preferred (quar.)	$1¼	Nov. 1	Oct. 14
Peoples Gas Light & Coke	50c	Oct. 16	Sept. 21
Peoples Telep. (Butler, Pa.) (quar.)	$2	Oct. 15	Sept. 30
Philadelphia Co. (quar.)	10c	Oct. 25	Sept. 30
(Quarterly)	10c	Oct. 25	Sept. 30
Preferred (semi-ann.)	$1½	Nov. 1	Oct. 1
Philadelphia Electric, $5 preferred (quar.)	$1¼	Nov. 1	Oct. 10
Philadelphia National Insurance	30c	Oct. 16	Sept. 22
Philip Morris & Co	75c	Oct. 16	Oct. 2
Preferred (quar.)	$1¼	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Philippine Long Distance Telep. (monthly)	42c	Oct. 30	Oct. 20
Pierce Governor Co	25c	Oct. 16	Oct. 6
Pinchin Johnson & Co. (Am. shs. (interim)	4%	Nov. 6	Sept. 19
Pitts. Ft. Wayne & Chic. Ry. 7% pref. (quar.)	$1¾	1-4-40	12-10-39
Plymouth Cordage Co. (quar.)	$1¼	Oct. 20	Sept. 30
Plymouth Rubber, preferred (quar.)	$1¾	Oct. 14	Oct. 2
Pollock Paper & Box, 7% pref. (quar.)	$1¾	Dec. 15	Dec. 15
Portland Gas Light Co. preferred	†75c	Oct. 16	Oct. 2
Power Corp. of Canada, Ltd.—			
6% cum. preferred (quar.)	‡1½%	Oct. 16	Sept. 30
6% non-cum. partic. pref. (quar.)	‡75c	Oct. 16	Sept. 30
Premier Gold Mining Co. (quar.)	3c	Oct. 16	Sept. 18
Procter & Gamble 8% preferred (quar.)	$2	Oct. 14	Sept. 22
Prudential Investors $6 preferred (quar.)	$1½	Oct. 16	Sept. 30
Quaker Oats Co. pref. (quar.)	$1½	Nov. 29	Nov. 1
Public Service of New Jersey $5 pref. (quar.)	$1¼	Dec. 15	Nov. 15
7% preferred (quar.)	$1¾	Dec. 15	Nov. 15
8% preferred (quar.)	$2	Dec. 15	Nov. 15
6% preferred (monthly)	50c	Nov. 15	Oct. 16
6% preferred (monthly)	50c	Dec. 15	Nov. 15
6% preferred (monthly)	50c	Oct. 14	Sept. 15
Quarterly Income Shares Inc. (reduced) (quar.)	20c	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Randall Co. class A (quar.)	50c	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Reading Co. (quar.)	25c	Nov. 9	Oct. 11
Reliance Mfg. Co	10c	Nov. 1	Oct. 21
Republic Investors Fund, pref. A and B (quar.)	15c	Nov. 1	Oct. 16
Republic Petroleum pref. (quar.)	68¾c	Nov. 15	Nov. 4
Rochester Button Co	25c	Oct. 20	Oct. 7
$1½ dividend preferred (quar.)	37½c	Dec. 1	Nov. 18
Roth Packing Co. (extra)	33 1-3c	Oct. 25	Oct. 14
Royal Typewriter Co., Inc	75c	Oct. 16	Oct. 5
Preferred (quar.)	$1¾	Oct. 16	Oct. 5
Saguenay Power, preferred (quar.)	$1⅜	Nov. 1	Oct. 16
St. Louis Bridge Co. 6% 1st pref. (s.-a.)	$3	Jan. 12	Dec. 15
3% 2nd preferred (s.-a.)	$1½	Jan. 12	Dec. 15
St. Louis County Water, preferred (quar.)	$1½	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
San Diego Consol. Gas & Elec. Co., pref. (quar.)	1¾%	Oct. 14	Sept. 30
Scott Paper Co., $4½ cum. pref. (quar.)	$1⅛	Nov. 1	Oct. 20*
Servel, Inc	25c	Oct. 15	Sept. 30
Preferred (quar.)	$1¾	1-3-40	Dec. 15
Sheaffer (W. A.) Pen. Co	$1½	Oct. 15	Sept. 30
Silbak Premier Mines	4c	Oct. 25	Oct. 5
Simpson (Robt.) Co., 6% pref. (s.-a.)	$3	Nov. 1	Oct. 16
Skelly Oil Co	50c	Nov. 15	Oct. 16
6% preferred (quar.)	$1½	Nov. 1	Oct. 2
South Pittsburgh Water Co., 7% pref. (quar.)	$1¾	Oct. 16	Oct. 2
6% preferred (quar.)	$1½	Oct. 16	Oct. 2
Southern California Edison (quar.)	37½c	Nov. 15	Oct. 20
Southern Calif. Edison Co., Ltd.—			
Original preferred (quar.)	37½c	Oct. 15	Sept. 20
Preferred series C 5½% (quar.)	34⅜c	Oct. 15	Sept. 20
Southern California Gas, preferred (quar.)	37½c	Oct. 14	Sept. 30
Preferred A (quar.)	37½c	Oct. 14	Sept. 30
Southern Canada Power (quar.)	20c	Nov. 15	Oct. 31
Southern Canada Power Co., Ltd.—			
6% cum. pref. (quar.)	‡1½%	Oct. 16	Sept. 20
Southern Indiana Gas & Electric Co.—			
4.8% preferred (quar.)	1.2%	Nov. 1	Oct. 16
Southern New England Telephone	$1¾	Oct. 16	Sept. 29
Southwestern Portland Cement, 8% pf. (quar.)	$2	Dec. 15	Dec. 14
Spicer Mfg. Co	$1½	Oct. 14	Oct. 4
$3 preferred (quar.)	75c	Oct. 14	Oct. 4
Standard Brands, Inc., $4½ pref. (quar.)	$1⅛	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Standard Oil Co. (Ohio), preferred (quar.)	$1¼	Oct. 14	Sept. 30
Standard Wholesale Phosphate & Acid Works	20c	Dec. 15	Dec. 5
Stanley Works 5% pref. (quar.)	31¼c	Nov. 15	Nov. 4
State Street Investment (Boston) (quar.)	50c	Oct. 16	Sept. 30
Steel Co. of Canada (quar.)	‡43¾c	Nov. 1	Oct. 6
Preferred (quar.)	‡43¾c	Nov. 1	Oct. 6
Strathmore Paper Co. 6% preferred	†$1	Oct. 16	Sept. 27
6% preferred (quar.)	$1½	Oct. 16	Sept. 27
Sullivan Consol. Mines, Ltd	3c	Oct. 31	Oct. 16
Extra	1c	Oct. 31	Oct. 16
Sun Glow Industries (quar.)	12½c	Oct. 14	Sept. 30
Sun Ray Drug Co	20c	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Preferred (quar.)	37½c	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Super Mold Corp. (Calif. (quar.)	50c	Oct. 20	Oct. 10
Superheater Co. (quar.)	12½c	Oct. 16	Oct. 5
Superior Oil Co. (Calif.) (quar.)	25c	Nov. 20	Nov. 10
Quarterly	25c	Feb. 20	Feb. 10
Quarterly	25c	May 20	May 10
Supervised Shares, Inc. (quar.)	9c	Oct. 16	Sept. 30
Tacony-Palmyra Bridge pref. (quar.)	$1¼	Nov. 1	Sept. 18
Taylor (Wm.) Corp. (quar.)	$1	Oct. 20	Oct. 10
Technicolor, Inc	25c	Oct. 18	Oct. 13
Thatcher Mfg. Co. pref. (quar.)	90c	Nov. 15	Oct. 31
Tivoli Brewing Co. (quar.)	5c	Oct. 20	Sept. 30
Toledo Edison Co. 7% pref. (monthly)	58 1-3c	Nov. 1	Oct. 14
6% preferred (monthly)	50c	Nov. 1	Oct. 14
5% preferred (monthly)	41 2-3c	Nov. 1	Oct. 14
Toronto Elevators, Ltd., 5¼% pref. (quar.)	66c	Dec. 7	Nov. 23
Towne Securities Corp. 7% cum. pref	$2	Oct. 17	Oct. 10
Trade Bank of N. Y. (quar.)	15c	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Tuckett Tobacco, Ltd., pref. (quar.)	$1¾	Oct. 14	Sept. 30
Union Electric Co. (Mo.), pref. (quar.)	$1¼	Nov. 15	Oct. 31
Union Gas Co. of Canada (quar.)	20c	Dec. 15	Nov. 20
Union Oil Co. (Calif.)	25c	Nov. 10	Oct. 10
United Biscuit Co. of America, preferred (quar.)	$1¾	Nov. 1	Oct. 14
United Bond & Share Corp. Ltd. (quar.)	15c	Oct. 16	Sept. 30
United Corp., $3 cum. preferred	†85c	Oct. 24	Oct. 13
United Fruit Co	$1	Oct. 14	Sept. 2?
United Light & Railways, 7% prior pref. (mo.)	58 1-3c	Nov. 1	Oct. 16
7% prior preferred (monthly)	58 1-3c	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
7% prior preferred (monthly)	58 1-3c	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
6.36% prior preferred (monthly)	53c	Nov. 1	Oct. 16
6.36% prior preferred (monthly)	53c	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
6.36% prior preferred (monthly)	53c	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
6% prior preferred (monthly)	50c	Nov. 1	Oct. 16
6% prior preferred (monthly)	50c	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
6% prior preferred (monthly)	50c	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
United Profit Sharing pref. (s.-a.)	50c	Oct. 31	Sept. 29
United States Fidelity & Guaranty Co	25c	Oct. 16	Sept. 30
United States Hoffman Machine, pref. (quar.)	68¾c	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
U. S. Petroleum, common	1c	Dec. 15	Dec. 5
United States Pipe & Foundry Co. (quar.)	50c	Dec. 20	Nov. 29
United States Smelting, Refining & Mining	$1	Oct. 14	Oct. 2
Preferred (quar.)	87½c	Oct. 14	Oct. 2
United States Sugar	10c	Oct. 20	Oct. 5
Preferred (quar.)	$1¼	Oct. 16	Oct. 5
Preferred (quar.)	$1¼	Jan. 15	Jan. 5
Preferred (quar.)	$1¼	Apr. 15	Apr. 5
Preferred (quar.)	$1¼	July 15	July 5
United Stockyards, preferred (quar.)	17½c	Oct. 16	Oct. 7
Universal Leaf Tobacco Co., Inc	$1	Nov. 1	Oct. 17
Upper Michigan Power & Light—			
6% preferred (quar.)	$1½	Nov. 1	Oct. 28
6% preferred (quar.)	$1½	2-1-40	1-29-40
Utah-Wyoming Consolidated Oil	½c	Nov. 1	Oct. 14
Vapor Car Heating Co., 7% pref. (quar.)	$1¾	Dec. 9	Dec. 1
Virginian Railway 6% preferred (quar.)	$1½	Nov. 1	Oct. 21
Vulcan Detinning Co. pref. (quar.)	$1¾	Oct. 20	Oct. 10
Warren RR. Co. (s.-a.)	$1¾	Oct. 16	Sept. 29
West Michigan Steel Foundry 7% pref. (quar.)	17½c	Nov. 1	Oct. 14
$1¾ preferred (quar.)	43¾c	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
West Penn Electric Co. 6% pref. (quar.)	$1½	Nov. 15	Oct. 20
7% preferred (quar.)	$1¾	Nov. 15	Oct. 20
West Penn Power Co., 4½% pref. (quar.)	$1⅛	Oct. 16	Sept. 22
Western Grocers, Ltd. (quar.)	75c	Oct. 15	Sept. 20
Preferred (quar.)	$1¾	Oct. 15	Sept. 20
Westminster Paper Co. (semi-annual)	25c	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Weston (Geo.) Ltd., preferred (quar.)	$1¼	Nov. 1	Oct. 14
Westvaco Chlorine Products, pref. (quar.)	37½c	Nov. 1	Oct. 10
Winsted Hosiery Co. (quar.)	$1½	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Extra	50c	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Wisconsin Electric Power Co., pref. (quar.)	$1½	Oct. 31	Oct. 16
Worcestre Salt Co. 6% pref. (quar.)	$1½	Nov. 15	Nov. 6
Wrigley (Wm.) Jr. Co. (quar.)	25c	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Special	50c	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Quarterly	25c	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Quarterly	25c	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Zellers, Ltd., preferred (quar.)	37½c	Nov. 1	Oct. 14
Zion's Cooperative Mercantile Institution	25c	Oct. 16	Oct. 5

* Transfer books not closed for this dividend.
† On account of accumulated dividends
‡ Payable in Canadian funds, and in the case of non-residents of Canada deduction of a tax of 5% of the amount of such dividend will be made.

Condition of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York

The following shows the condition of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York at the close of business Oct. 11, 1939, in comparison with the previous week and the corresponding date last year:

	Oct. 11, 1939	Oct. 4, 1939	Oct. 12, 1938
	$	$	$
Assets—			
Gold certificates on hand and due from United States Treasury x	7,052,463,000	7,010,441,000	**4,602,928,000**
Redemption fund—F. R. notes	1,660,000	1,792,000	**1,316,000**
Other cash†	79,766,000	81,121,000	**109,269,000**
Total reserves	7,133,889,000	7,093,354,000	**4,713,513,000**
Bills discounted:			
Secured by U. S. Govt. obligations, direct and guaranteed	286,000	387,000	**3,750,000**
Other bills discounted	2,262,000	2,213,000	**788,000**
Total bills discounted	2,548,000	2,600,000	**4,538,000**
Bills bought in open market	163,000	213,000	**212,000**
Industrial advances	1,999,000	2,024,000	**3,637,000**
U. S. Govt. securities, direct and guaranteed:			
Bonds	417,506,000	418,066,000	**250,391,000**
Notes	395,158,000	395,688,000	**370,360,000**
Bills	64,550,000	70,991,000	**194,671,000**
Total U. S. Govt. securities, direct and guaranteed	877,214,000	884,745,000	**815,422,000**
Total bills and securities	881,924,000	889,582,000	**823,809,000**
Due from foreign banks	116,000	66,000	**68,000**
Federal Reserve notes of other banks	5,290,000	4,529,000	**5,008,000**
Uncollected items	156,452,000	162,018,000	**135,445,000**
Bank premises	8,908,000	8,908,000	**9,824,000**
Other assets	22,534,000	22,128,000	**15,198,000**
Total assets	8,209,113,000	8,180,585,000	**5,702,865,000**
Liabilities—			
F. R. notes in actual circulation	1,199,211,000	1,196,981,000	**969,200,000**
Deposits—Member bank reserve acc't	6,314,981,000	6,283,681,000	**4,161,874,000**
U. S. Treasurer—General account	77,339,000	60,033,000	**168,215,000**
Foreign bank	156,940,000	167,082,000	**71,479,000**
Other deposits	197,361,000	206,772,000	**79,718,000**
Total deposits	6,746,621,000	6,717,568,000	**4,481,286,000**
Deferred availability items	142,158,000	145,083,000	**130,266,000**
Other liabilities, incl. accrued dividends	1,344,000	1,328,000	**1,239,000**
Total liabilities	8,089,334,000	8,060,960,000	**5,581,991,000**
Capital Accounts—			
Capital paid in	50,911,000	50,832,000	**50,902,000**
Surplus (Section 7)	52,463,000	52,463,000	**51,943,000**
Surplus (Section 13-b)	7,457,000	7,457,000	**7,744,000**
Other capital accounts	8,948,000	8,873,000	**10,285,000**
Total liabilities and capital accounts	8,209,113,000	8,180,585,000	**5,702,865,000**
Ratio of total reserve to deposit and F. R. note liabilities combined	89.8%	89.6%	**86.5%**
Contingent liability on bills purchased for foreign correspondents	36,000	36,000	**56,000**
Commitments to make industrial advances	1,898,000	1,898,000	**3,612,000**

For FOOTNOTES see opposite column.

Weekly Return of the New York City Clearing House

The weekly statement issued by the New York City Clearing House on Friday afternoon is given in full below:

STATEMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE ASSOCIATION AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS WEDNESDAY, OCT. 11, 1939

Clearing House Members	* Capital	* Surplus and Undivided Profits	Net Demand Deposits, Average	Time Deposits, Average
	$	$	$	$
Bank of New York	6,000,000	13,807,900	203,510,000	16,751,000
Bank of Manhattan Co.	20,000,000	26,340,200	516,207,000	50,135,000
National City Bank	77,500,000	61,343,500	a1,980,700,000	167,373,000
Chem Bank & Trust Co.	20,000,000	56,267,700	675,462,000	5,541,000
Guaranty Trust Co.	90,000,000	183,072,800	b1,927,963,000	61,468,000
Manufacturers Trust Co	42,139,000	39,241,400	621,851,000	97,039,000
Cent Hanover Bk&Tr Co	21,000,000	72,071,900	c999,957,000	56,926,000
Corn Exch Bank Tr Co.	15,000,000	20,516,700	287,890,000	27,958,000
First National Bank	10,000,000	109,153,700	607,880,000	2,658,000
Irving Trust Co.	50,000,000	53,103,000	612,332,000	5,920,000
Continental Bk & Tr Co.	4,000,000	4,380,800	57,478,000	1,693,000
Chase National Bank	100,270,000	134,328,200	d2,661,652,000	43,757,000
Fifth Avenue Bank	500,000	3,867,600	51,949,000	4,190,000
Bankers Trust Co.	25,000,000	80,314,100	e1,016,522,000	38,997,000
Title Guar & Trust Co.	6,000,000	2,492,200	14,512,000	2,555,000
Marine Midland Tr Co.	5,000,000	9,303,600	118,225,000	2,972,000
New York Trust Co.	12,500,000	27,939,400	390,361,000	29,428,000
Comm'l Nat Bk & Tr Co	7,000,000	8,463,900	95,991,000	1,740,000
Public Nat Bk & Tr Co.	7,000,000	9,768,900	90,186,000	51,732,000
Totals	518,909,000	915,777,500	12,930,628,000	668,833,000

* As per official reports: National, Sept. 30, 1939; State, Sept. 30, 1939; trust companies, Sept. 30, 1939.

Includes deposits in foreign branches as follows: a $261,685,000; b $77,216,000; c $1,121,000; d $65,726,000; e $17,505,000.

THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Quotations of representative stocks as received by cable each day of the past week:

	Sat., Oct. 7	Mon., Oct. 9	Tues., Oct. 10	Wed., Oct. 11	Thurs., Oct. 12	Fri., Oct. 13
Boots Pure Drugs		----	37/9	39/-	----	----
British Amer Tobacco		81/10½	82/6	83/9	83/1½	83/9
Cable & W ord		£46½	£47¼	----	£48	£49¼
Central Min & Invest		£11¼	----	----	£10⅞	£11¼
Cons Goldfields of S A		----	32/6	35/-	38/9	40/-
Courtaulds S & Co		25/6	----	26/-	26/3	27/3
De Beers		£4	£4½	£4⅝	£4¾	£4⅝
Distillers Co		----	86/6	88/3	89/6	----
Electric & Musical Ind		7/-	----	7/3	----	----
Ford Ltd		14/6	----	14/4½	14/6	14/4½
Hudsons Bay Co	Closed	19/4½	20/6	----	20/3	----
Imp Tob of G B & I		110/7½	112/6	113/9	115/7½	115/-
London Mid Ry		£10¾	----	----	----	£10½
Metal Box		71/3	----	----	----	----
Rand Mines		----	£5½	£5¾	£6⅛	----
Rolls Royce		----	----	90/-	----	----
Royal Dutch Co		£35½	£35	£35¼	£35¾	£36
Shell Transport		83/1½	82/6	83/1½	84/4½	85/-
Swedish Match B		----	14/3	14/9	----	14/6
United Molasses		24/10½	25/-	25/3	25/1½	25/9
Vickers		15/10½	15/7½	16/-	16/7½	17/1½
West Witwatersrand Areas		£2¾	£2⅞	----	----	----

† "Other cash" does not include Federal Reserve notes or a bank's own Federal Reserve *bank* notes.

x These are certificates given by the United States Treasury for the gold taken over from the Reserve banks when the dollar was, on Jan. 31, 1934, devalued from 100 cents to 59.06 cents, these certificates being worth less to the extent of the difference, the difference itself having been appropriated as profit by the Treasury under the provisions of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934.

Weekly Return for the Member Banks of the Federal Reserve System

Following is the weekly statement issued by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, giving the principal items of the resources and liabilities of the reporting member banks in 101 leading cities from which weekly returns are obtained. These figures are always a week behind those for the Reserve banks themselves. *The comment of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System upon the figures for the latest week appears in our department of "Current Events and Discussions,"* immediately preceding which we also give the figures of New York and Chicago reporting member banks *for a week later.*

Commencing with the statement of May 19, 1937, various changes were made in the breakdown of loans as reported in this statement, which were described in an announcement of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York of April 20, 1937, as follows:

The changes in the report form are confined to the classification of loans and discounts. This classification has been changed primarily to show the amounts of (1) commercial, industrial and agricultural loans, and (2) loans (other than to brokers and dealers) for the purpose of purchasing or carrying securities. The revised form also eliminates the distinction between loans to brokers and dealers in securities located in New York City and those located outside New York City. Provision has been made also to include "acceptances of own bank purchased or discounted" with "acceptances and commercial paper bought in open market" under the revised caption "open market paper," instead of in "all other loans," as formerly.

Subsequent to the above announcement, it was made known that the new items "commercial, industrial and agricultural loans" and "other loans") would each be segregated as "on securities" and "otherwise secured and unsecured."

A more detailed explanation of the revisions was published in the May 29, 1937, issue of the "Chronicle," page 3590.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF WEEKLY REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN 101 LEADING CITIES BY DISTRICTS ON OCT. 4, 1939 (In Millions of Dollars

Federal Reserve Districts—	Total	Boston	New York	Phila.	Cleveland	Richmond	Atlanta	Chicago	St. Louis	Minneap.	Kan. City	Dallas	San Fran.
ASSETS	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Loans and investments—total	22,500	1,180	9,385	1,148	1,883	699	593	3,140	683	401	651	527	2,210
Loans—total	8,375	596	3,241	418	683	253	293	871	327	184	280	267	962
Commercial, indus. and agricul. loans	4,251	282	1,776	195	260	112	157	511	195	96	170	176	321
Open market paper	318	64	123	25	6	12	3	35	7	3	18	2	20
Loans to brokers and dealers in secur.	538	22	416	18	22	3	5	30	5	1	3	3	10
Other loans for purchasing or carrying securities	505	21	231	31	25	15	11	76	14	8	10	14	49
Real estate loans	1,179	81	205	55	172	38	31	106	51	9	25	22	384
Loans to banks	36	1	26	1	3	1	1	------	3	------	------	------	------
Other loans	1,548	125	464	93	195	72	85	113	52	67	54	50	178
Treasury bills	492	3	321	------	9	------	7	123	3	------	8	18	------
Treasury notes	2,130	60	848	38	216	199	37	435	49	33	82	48	85
United States bonds	5,881	345	2,353	326	581	128	98	940	140	113	95	82	680
Obligations guar. by U. S. Govt	2,240	45	1,214	92	111	52	62	291	65	27	53	55	173
Other securities	3,382	131	1,408	274	283	67	96	480	99	44	133	57	310
Reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	9,826	481	5,789	395	492	180	130	1,368	209	96	191	130	365
Cash in vault	471	142	97	18	44	20	13	72	11	7	15	10	22
Balances with domestic banks	3,034	156	196	220	334	190	209	537	183	113	334	269	293
Other assets—net	1,233	79	457	99	102	38	47	81	22	16	22	30	240
LIABILITIES													
Demand deposits—adjusted	18,306	1,167	8,818	897	1,265	476	383	2,567	464	292	512	451	1,014
Time deposits	5,236	238	1,033	281	729	200	188	935	190	119	144	136	1,043
United States Government deposits	540	15	68	53	42	28	40	111	20	3	23	30	107
Inter-bank deposits:													
Domestic banks	7,834	324	3,477	401	430	294	277	1,146	333	153	430	259	310
Foreign banks	762	30	677	13	2	1	1	15	1	1	------	------	21
Borrowings	1	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Other liabilities	669	19	253	13	14	31	11	18	6	7	3	4	290
Capital account	3,716	244	1,598	222	373	97	92	406	94	58	101	86	345

Weekly Return of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System

The following was issued by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System on Friday afternoon, Oct. 13, showing the condition of the 12 Reserve banks at the close of business on Wednesday. The first table presents the results for the System as a whole in comparison with the figures for the eight preceding weeks and with those of the corresponding week last year. The second table shows the resources and liabilities separately for each of the 12 banks. The Federal Reserve note statement (third table following) gives details regarding transactions in Federal Reserve notes between the Reserve Agents and the Federal Reserve banks. *The comments of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System upon the returns for the latest week appear in our department of "Current Events and Discussions."*

COMBINED RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS OCT. 11, 1939

Three Ciphers (000) Omitted	Oct. 11, 1939	Oct. 4, 1939	Sept. 27, 1939	Sept. 20, 1939	Sept. 13, 1939	Sept. 6, 1939	Aug. 30, 1939	Aug. 23, 1939	Aug. 16, 1939	Oct. 12, 1938
ASSETS	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Gold ctfs. on hand and due from U. S. Treas. x	14,725,715	14,696,217	14,656,717	14,621,718	14,576,719	14,452,221	14,312,220	14,167,720	13,968,221	11,020,211
Redemption fund (Federal Reserve notes)	8,987	9,005	7,344	8,288	8,288	8,644	8,644	9,126	9,056	9,669
Other cash *	315,194	325,153	339,046	334,281	324,422	307,781	339,748	344,846	341,509	363,211
Total reserves	15,049,896	15,030,375	15,003,107	14,964,287	14,909,429	14,768,646	14,660,612	14,521,692	14,318,786	11,393,091
Bills discounted:										
Secured by U. S. Government obligations, direct and fully guaranteed	1,331	1,277	1,572	969	1,556	1,546	2,109	1,012	1,052	6,106
Other bills discounted	5,183	5,472	4,784	4,619	5,697	4,452	4,081	3,806	3,500	3,193
Total bills discounted	6,514	6,749	6,356	5,588	7,253	5,998	6,190	4,818	4,552	9,299
Bills bought in open market	498	548	548	545	546	546	546	575	545	541
Industrial advances	11,803	11,841	11,644	11,667	11,617	11,627	11,667	11,677	11,615	15,507
United States Government securities, direct and guaranteed:										
Bonds	1,315,942	1,315,942	1,315,942	1,308,616	1,268,800	1,021,219	912,460	911,090	911,090	787,327
Notes	1,245,497	1,245,497	1,245,497	1,245,497	1,245,497	1,238,573	1,179,109	1,176,109	1,176,109	1,164,565
Bills	203,457	223,457	242,370	272,370	309,420	334,620	334,620	335,540	335,540	612,123
Total U. S. Govt. securities, direct and guaranteed	2,764,896	2,784,896	2,803,809	2,826,483	2,823,717	2,594,412	2,426,189	2,422,739	2,422,739	2,564,015
Other securities	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Foreign loans on gold	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Total bills and securities	2,783,711	2,804,034	2,822,357	2,844,283	2,843,133	2,612,583	2,444,592	2,439,809	2,439,451	2,589,362
Gold held abroad	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Due from foreign banks	225	176	176	178	177	177	177	149	178	180
Federal Reserve notes of other banks	20,836	20,583	20,799	21,513	26,389	23,300	23,664	21,732	22,635	22,532
Uncollected items	667,636	666,514	646,638	720,313	733,764	586,943	588,704	604,265	721,814	617,394
Bank premises	42,082	42,082	42,140	42,159	42,166	42,162	42,211	42,224	42,259	44,305
Other assets	71,118	68,951	67,889	66,771	77,469	61,232	52,122	51,032	50,450	48,849
Total assets	18,635,504	18,632,715	18,603,106	18,659,504	18,632,527	18,095,043	17,812,082	17,680,903	17,595,573	14,715,713
LIABILITIES										
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation	4,757,812	4,732,133	4,683,726	4,677,608	4,678,992	4,683,716	4,609,282	4,572,130	4,563,822	4,281,103
Deposits—Member banks' reserve account	11,739,156	11,671,664	11,621,338	11,549,309	11,525,708	11,140,608	10,951,004	10,828,970	10,633,449	8,400,218
United States Treasurer—General account	403,535	469,127	551,890	618,613	615,386	675,555	708,611	723,754	775,739	703,407
Foreign banks	444,207	466,137	467,580	495,787	450,076	397,183	350,132	323,760	280,665	199,462
Other deposits	297,400	309,403	303,913	285,554	305,296	291,248	257,768	280,186	284,585	176,287
Total deposits	12,884,298	12,916,331	12,944,721	12,949,263	12,896,466	12,504,594	12,267,515	12,156,670	11,974,438	9,479,374
Deferred availability items	641,620	633,483	622,759	682,167	704,124	556,831	585,540	603,220	708,783	601,672
y Other liabilities, incl. accrued dividends	4,371	3,815	4,970	3,894	6,243	3,557	3,948	3,118	2,948	4,328
Total liabilities	18,288,101	18,285,762	18,256,176	18,312,932	18,285,825	17,748,698	17,466,285	17,335,138	17,249,991	14,366,477
CAPITAL ACCOUNTS										
Capital paid in	135,561	135,460	135,511	135,506	135,497	135,496	135,487	135,486	135,477	133,954
Surplus (Section 7)	149,152	149,152	149,152	149,152	149,152	149,152	149,152	149,152	149,152	147,739
Surplus (Section 13-b)	27,264	27,264	27,264	27,264	27,264	27,264	27,264	27,264	27,264	27,683
y Other capital accounts	35,426	35,077	35,003	34,650	34,789	34,433	33,894	33,863	33,689	39,860
Total liabilities and capital accounts	18,635,504	18,632,715	18,603,106	18,659,504	18,632,527	18,095,043	17,812,082	17,680,903	17,595,573	14,715,713
Ratio of total reserves to deposits and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined	85.3%	85.2%	85.1%	84.9%	84.8%	85.9%	86.9%	86.8%	86.6%	82.8%
Contingent liability on bills purchased for foreign correspondents	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	157
Commitments to make industrial advances	10,328	10,278	10,517	10,806	10,919	10,931	11,009	11,075	11,261	13,696
Maturity Distribution of Bills and Short-Term Securities—										
1-15 days bills discounted	2,316	2,451	2,164	1,287	4,406	4,184	2,484	1,253	1,431	7,663
16-30 days bills discounted	288	237	168	173	251	365	2,191	2,244	2,053	596
31-60 days bills discounted	296	353	500	456	647	669	678	566	447	546
61-90 days bills discounted	3,455	3,547	3,372	3,509	1,788	597	550	497	304	278
Over 90 days bills discounted	159	161	152	163	161	183	287	258	317	216
Total bills discounted	6,514	6,749	6,356	5,588	7,253	5,998	6,190	4,818	4,552	9,299
1-15 days bills bought in open market	232	255	124	------	23	135	314	305	47	165
16-30 days bills bought in open market	93	------	149	255	115	------	23	33	106	83
31-60 days bills bought in open market	99	140	140	23	93	209	209	209	83	199
61-90 days bills bought in open market	74	153	135	267	315	202	------	28	309	94
Over 90 days bills bought in open market	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Total bills bought in open market	498	548	548	545	546	546	546	575	545	541
1-15 days industrial advances	1,395	1,406	1,366	1,448	1,317	1,318	1,314	1,205	1,165	1,110
16-30 days industrial advances	120	133	239	220	208	230	78	166	218	356
31-60 days industrial advances	407	395	481	483	380	392	444	594	553	547
61-90 days industrial advances	1,191	1,191	560	551	506	471	445	442	364	891
Over 90 days industrial advances	8,690	8,716	8,998	8,965	9,206	9,216	9,386	9,270	9,315	12,603
Total industrial advances	11,803	11,841	11,644	11,667	11,617	11,627	11,667	11,677	11,615	15,507
U. S. Govt. securities, direct and guaranteed:										
1-15 days	29,137	36,637	38,913	48,913	67,050	62,250	60,625	77,625	85,140	128,887
16-30 days	48,940	27,440	29,137	36,637	38,913	48,913	67,050	62,250	60,625	97,675
31-60 days	125,380	123,955	97,615	82,715	78,077	64,077	68,050	85,550	105,963	206,333
61-90 days	105,748	141,173	182,453	210,453	125,380	123,955	97,615	82,115	63,137	179,228
Over 90 days	2,455,691	2,455,691	2,455,691	2,448,365	2,514,297	2,295,217	2,132,849	2,115,199	2,107,874	1,951,892
Total U. S. Government securities, direct and guaranteed	2,764,896	2,784,896	2,803,809	2,826,483	2,823,717	2,594,412	2,426,189	2,422,739	2,422,739	2,564,015
Total other securities	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Federal Reserve Notes—										
Issued to Federal Reserve Bank by F. R. Agent	5,033,080	5,002,399	4,991,190	4,994,686	4,983,108	4,945,513	4,892,298	4,859,493	4,847,304	4,575,270
Held by Federal Reserve Bank	275,268	270,266	307,464	317,078	304,116	261,797	283,016	287,363	283,482	294,167
In actual circulation	4,757,812	4,732,133	4,683,726	4,677,608	4,678,992	4,683,716	4,609,282	4,572,130	4,563,822	4,281,103
Collateral Held by Agent as Security for Notes Issued to Bank—										
Gold ctfs. on hand and due from U. S. Treas.	5,138,000	5,108,000	5,101,000	5,104,000	5,066,000	5,025,500	4,967,000	4,945,500	4,941,500	4,648,000
By eligible paper	2,440	2,406	2,022	1,172	2,792	3,258	3,389	2,182	1,766	8,446
United States Government securities	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Total collateral	5,140,440	5,110,406	5,103,022	5,105,172	5,068,792	5,028,758	4,970,389	4,947,682	4,943,266	4,656,446

* "Other cash" does not include Federal Reserve notes.

x These are certificates given by the United States Treasury for the gold taken over from the Reserve banks when the dollar was devalued from 100 cents to 59.06 cents on Jan. 31, 1934, these certificates being worth less to the extent of the difference, the difference itself having been appropriated as profit by the Treasury under provisions of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934.

y With the statement of Jan. 4, 1939 two new items appeared, "Other liabilities, including accrued dividends," and "Other capital accounts." The total of these two items corresponds exactly to the total of two items formerly in the statement but now excluded, viz.: "All other liabilities," and "Reserve for contingencies." The statement for Oct. 12, 1938 has been revised on the new basis and is shown accordingly.

Weekly Return of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (Concluded)

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF EACH OF THE 12 FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS OCT. 11, 1939

Three Ciphers (000) Omitted Federal Reserve Agent at—	Total	Boston	New York	Phila.	Cleveland	Richmond	Atlanta	Chicago	St. Louis	Minneap.	Kan. City	Dallas	San Fran.
ASSETS	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Gold certificates on hand and due from United States Treasury	14,725,715	845,755	7,052,463	717,113	852,583	388,634	295,982	2,450,358	414,724	259,019	360,604	228,130	850,350
Redemption fund—Fed. Res. notes	8,987	189	1,660	520	659	1,244	399	609	871	344	580	422	1,490
Other cash *	315,194	27,220	79,766	26,845	20,442	18,503	16,856	42,873	14,241	9,369	18,277	15,784	25,018
Total reserves	15,049,896	873,164	7,133,889	744,478	883,684	408,381	313,237	2,493,840	429,836	268,732	379,461	244,336	876,858
Bills discounted:													
Secured by U. S. Govt. obligations, direct and guaranteed	1,331	420	286	115	88	140	20	110	60	------	------	17	75
Other bills discounted	5,183	------	2,262	321	470	342	135	418	146	87	501	143	358
Total bills discounted	6,514	420	2,548	436	558	482	155	528	206	87	501	160	433
Bills bought in open market	498	41	163	55	51	24	19	69	2	2	16	16	40
Industrial advances	11,803	1,579	1,999	3,104	337	1,034	645	445	7	842	202	535	1,074
U. S. Govt. securities, direct & guar.:													
Bonds	1,315,942	95,140	417,506	113,171	136,913	66,351	52,260	143,558	44,021	34,981	57,619	46,826	107,596
Notes	1,245,497	90,046	395,158	107,114	129,583	62,798	49,464	135,871	41,665	33,108	54,534	44,319	101,837
Bills	203,457	14,710	64,550	17,497	21,168	10,259	8,080	22,195	6,806	5,408	8,908	7,240	16,636
Total U. S. Govt. securities, direct and guaranteed	2,764,896	199,896	877,214	237,782	287,664	139,408	109,804	301,624	92,492	73,497	121,061	98,385	226,069
Total bills and securities	2,783,711	201,936	881,924	241,377	288,610	140,948	110,623	302,666	92,707	74,428	121,780	99,096	227,616
Due from foreign banks	225	13	116	17	16	7	6	22	3	2	5	5	13
Fed. Res. notes of other banks	20,836	752	5,290	813	1,017	1,894	1,611	2,918	1,379	1,091	2,195	394	1,482
Uncollected items	667,636	65,324	156,452	45,947	76,313	59,408	27,304	95,856	31,462	18,871	31,166	24,871	34,662
Bank premises	42,082	2,903	8,908	4,604	5,906	2,564	2,044	3,880	2,256	1,503	3,132	1,216	3,166
Other assets	71,118	4,551	22,534	6,485	7,681	4,859	2,916	6,931	2,184	1,879	2,850	2,464	5,784
Total assets	18,635,504	1,148,643	8,209,113	1,043,721	1,263,227	618,061	457,741	2,906,113	559,827	366,506	540,589	372,382	1,149,581
LIABILITIES													
F. R. notes in actual circulation	4,757,812	404,130	1,199,211	335,192	440,672	214,653	159,219	1,041,354	186,183	137,705	178,095	83,643	377,755
Deposits:													
Member bank reserve account	11,739,156	592,811	6,314,981	559,791	625,036	274,124	204,751	1,621,340	281,137	151,951	281,852	211,007	620,375
U. S. Treasurer—General account	403,535	25,367	77,339	13,852	33,039	35,203	31,276	40,178	29,207	36,806	27,272	28,164	25,832
Foreign bank	444,207	32,081	156,940	43,342	41,555	19,214	15,639	54,066	12,958	10,277	12,958	12,958	32,219
Other deposits	297,400	6,232	197,361	13,117	13,150	1,607	7,682	7,497	8,048	4,508	434	1,560	36,204
Total deposits	12,884,298	656,491	6,746,621	630,102	712,780	330,148	259,348	1,723,081	331,350	203,542	322,516	253,689	714,630
Deferred availability items	641,620	63,746	142,158	45,130	76,605	58,215	26,285	96,427	31,518	15,977	29,693	23,851	32,015
Other liabilities, incl. accrued divs	4,371	323	1,344	844	363	110	172	409	174	149	163	103	217
Total liabilities	18,288,101	1,124,690	8,089,334	1,011,268	1,230,420	603,126	445,024	2,861,271	549,225	357,373	530,467	361,286	1,124,617
CAPITAL ACCOUNTS													
Capital paid in	135,561	9,384	50,911	12,116	13,786	5,117	4,561	13,802	3,993	2,918	4,302	4,049	10,622
Surplus (Section 7)	149,152	10,083	52,463	13,696	14,323	4,983	5,630	22,666	4,685	3,153	3,613	3,892	9,965
Surplus (Section 13-b)	27,264	2,874	7,457	4,416	1,007	3,293	713	1,429	545	1,001	1,142	1,266	2,121
Other capital accounts	35,426	1,612	8,948	2,225	3,691	1,542	1,813	6,945	1,379	2,061	1,065	1,889	2,256
Total liabilities and capital accounts	18,635,504	1,148,643	8,209,113	1,043,721	1,263,227	618,061	457,741	2,906,113	559,827	366,506	540,589	372,382	1,149,581
Contingent liability on bills purchased for foreign correspondents	101	7	36	10	10	4	4	12	3	2	3	3	7
Commitments to make indus. advs	10,328	472	1,898	990	1,412	912	79	27	416	64	583	------	3,475

* "Other cash" does not include Federal Reserve notes.

FEDERAL RESERVE NOTE STATEMENT

Three Ciphers (000) Omitted Federal Reserve Bank of—	Total	Boston	New York	Phila.	Cleveland	Richmond	Atlanta	Chicago	St. Louis	Minneap.	Kan. City	Dallas	San Fran.
Federal Reserve notes:	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Issued to F. R. Bank by F. R. Agent	5,033,080	429,281	1,285,049	352,265	461,738	224,583	169,759	1,064,287	198,210	141,996	186,963	91,639	427,309
Held by Federal Reserve Bank	275,268	25,151	85,838	17,073	21,066	99,30	10,540	22,933	12,027	4,292	8,868	7,996	49,554
In actual circulation	4,757,812	404,130	1,199,211	335,192	440,672	214,653	159,219	1,041,354	186,183	137,705	178,095	83,643	377,755
Collateral held by Agent as security for notes issued to banks:													
Gold certificates on hand and due from United States Treasury	5,138,000	440,000	1,305,000	360,000	463,000	225,000	174,000	1,080,000	199,000	143,500	190,000	94,500	464,000
Eligible paper	2,440	420	1,129	115	------	340	------	------	110	6	320	------	------
Total collateral	5,140,440	440,420	1,306,129	360,115	463,000	225,340	174,000	1,080,000	199,110	143,506	190,320	94,500	464,000

United States Treasury Bills—Friday, Oct. 13

Rates quoted are for discount at purchase.

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Oct. 18 1939	0.05%	-----	Dec. 6 1939	0.08%	-----
Oct. 25 1939	0.05%	-----	Dec. 13 1939	0.08%	-----
Nov. 1 1939	0.05%	-----	Dec. 20 1939	0.08%	-----
Nov. 8 1939	0.05%	-----	Dec. 27 1939	0.08%	-----
Nov. 15 1939	0.08%	-----	Jan. 3 1940	0.08%	-----
Nov. 22 1939	0.08%	-----	Jan. 10 1940	0.08%	-----
Nov. 29 1939	0.08%	-----			

Quotations for United States Treasury Notes—Friday, Oct. 13

Figures after decimal point represent one or more 32ds of a point.

Maturity	Int. Rate	Bid	Asked	Maturity	Int. Rate	Bid	Asked
Dec. 15 1939	1⅜%	100.26	100.28	Dec. 15 1941	1¼%	102.4	102.6
Mar. 15 1940	1⅜%	101	101.2	Mar. 15 1942	1¾%	103.4	103.6
June 15 1940	1⅛%	101.7	101.9	Sept. 15 1942	2%	104.12	104.14
Dec. 15 1940	1½%	101.19	101.21	Dec. 15 1942	1¾%	103.12	103.14
Mar. 15 1941	1½%	101.27	101.29	June 15 1943	1⅛%	100.25	100.27
June 15 1941	1⅜%	101.30	102	Dec. 15 1943	1⅛%	100.23	100.25
				June 15 1944	1¾%	99.3	99.5

THE BERLIN STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing prices of representative stocks as received by cable each day of the past week:

	Oct. 7	Oct. 9	Oct. 10	Oct. 11	Oct. 12	Oct. 13
	—Per Cent of Par—					
Allgemeine Elektrizitaets-Gesellschaft (6%)	114	114	115	114		113
Berliner Kraft u. Licht (8%)	151	151	152	152		150
Commerz-und Privat-Bank A. G. 6%	106	105	106	106		105
Deutsche Bank (6%)	111	111	111	111		111
Deutsche Reichsban (German Rys. pf. 7%)	123	123	123	123	Holi-	123
Dresdner Bank (6%)	104	104	105	104	day	104
Farbenindustrie I. G. (7%)	157	157	157	156		156
Reichsbank (8%)	180	180	180	180		180
Siemens & Halske (8%)	202	202	200	199		199
Vereinigte Stahlwerke (6%)	93	92	93	92		91

THE PARIS BOURSE

Quotations of representative stocks as received by cable each day of the past week:

	Oct. 7 Francs	Oct. 9 Francs	Oct. 10 Francs	Oct. 11 Francs	Oct. 12 Francs	Oct. 13 Francs
Banque de France		5,970	6,150	6,250	6,130	
Banque de Paris et Des Pays Bas		712	715	720	713	
Banque de l'Union Parisienne		269	----	267	275	
Canal de Suez cap		15,595	15,665	15,500	15,215	
Cie Distr d'Electricite		505	517	526	526	
Cie Generale d'Electricite		1,350	1,338	1,340	1,325	
Citroen B		315	311	320	345	
Comptoir Nationale d'Escompte		626	----	645	635	
Coty S A		191	191	192	198	
Courrieres		155	162	161	158	
Credit Commercial de France		373	382	390	395	
Credit Lyonnais		1,220	1,205	1,220	1,230	
Eaux des Lyonnaize cap		206	207	211	----	
Energie Electrique du Littoral		432	440	462	464	
Kuhlmann		624	627	630	634	Not
L'Air Liquide	Closed	1,139	1,154	1,158	1,145	avail-
Lyon (P L M)		735	740	745	755	able
Nord Ry		722	712	722	720	
Orleans Ry. (6%)		785	800	----	820	
Pathe capital		----	----	22	22	
Pechiney		1,859	1,882	1,890	1,876	
Rentes, Perpetual, 3%		68.15	67.55	68.20	68.00	
4½%		78.60	76.95	78.80	78.25	
5%, 1920		76.60	102.40	102.60	102.40	
Saint Gobain C & C		1,901	1,930	1,947	1,939	
Schneider & Cie		1,360	1,360	1,385	1,350	
Societe Francaise Ford		----	----	43	44	
Societe Lyonnaise		870	860	860	875	
Societe Marseilles		540	535	541	540	
Tubize Artificial Silk pref		69	67	61	74	
Union d'Electricite		283	294	307	315	
Wagon-Lits		33	32	33	33	

United States Government Securities on the New York Stock Exchange—See following page.

Transactions at the New York Stock Exchange. Daily, Weekly and Yearly—See page 2343.

Stock and Bond Averages—See page 2343.

Stock and Bond Sales—New York Stock Exchange

DAILY, WEEKLY AND YEARLY

Occupying Altogether Sixteen Pages—Page One

NOTICE—Cash and deferred delivery sales are disregarded in the day's range, unless they are the only transactions of the day. No account is taken of such sales in computing the range for the year.

United States Government Securities on the New York Stock Exchange

Below we furnish a daily record of the transactions in Treasury, Home Owners' Loan and Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation bonds on the New York Stock Exchange during the current week.

Quotations after decimal point represent one or more 32ds of a point.

Daily Record o U. S. Bond Prices		Oct. 7	Oct. 9	Oct. 10	Oct. 11	Oct. 12	Oct. 13
Treasury 4¼s, 1947-52	High	----	115	115.3	----		----
	Low	----	115	115.3	----		----
	Close	----	115	115.3	----		----
Total sales in $1,000 units		----	1	1	----		----
4s, 1944-54	High	111.4	----	111.10	111.23		----
	Low	111.4	----	111.10	111.23		----
	Close	111.4	----	111.10	111.23		----
Total sales in $1,000 units		1	----	5	3		----
3¾s, 1946-56	High	110.5	110.5	----	----		----
	Low	110.5	110.5	----	----		----
	Close	110.5	110.5	----	----		----
Total sales n $1,000 units		2	1	----	----		----
3⅜s, 1940-43	High	102.24	102.24	----	----		102.23
	Low	102.24	102.24	----	----		102.23
	Close	102.24	102.24	----	----		102.23
Total sales in $1,000 units		1	2	----	----		6
3⅜s, 1941-43	High	----	----	104.16	----		----
	Low	----	----	104.16	----		----
	Close	----	----	104.16	----		----
Total sales in $1,000 units		----	----	5	----		----
3⅜s, 1943-47	High	----	----	----	----		----
	Low	----	----	----	----		----
	Close	----	----	----	----		----
Total sales n $1,000 units		----	----	----	----		----
3¼s, 1941	High	----	----	----	----		105.13
	Low	----	----	----	----		105.13
	Close	----	----	----	----		105.13
Total sales in $1,000 units		----	----	----	----	HOLI-DAY	5
3¼s, 1943-45	High	----	107.26	107.23	107.30		107.31
	Low	----	107.26	107.23	107.26		107.31
	Close	----	107.26	107.23	107.30		107.31
Total sales in $1,000 units			20	1	2		3
3¼s, 1944-46	High	----	107.28	108	107.31		108
	Low	----	107.27	107.30	107.31		108
	Close	----	107.28	108	107.31		108
Total sales in $1,000 units		----	12	4	1		*
3⅛s, 1946-49	High	----	106.14	----	107.6		107.2
	Low	----	106.14	----	107		107.1
	Close	----	106.14	----	107.6		107.2
Total sales in $1,000 units		----	1	----	20		53
3⅛s, 1949-52	High	----	----	107.8	----		----
	Low	----	----	107.3	----		----
	Close	----	----	107.8	----		----
Total sales in $1,000 units		----	----	75	----		----
3s, 1946-48	High	105.26	106.6	----	----		106.5
	Low	105.26	106.6	----	----		106.5
	Close	105.26	106.6	----	----		106.5
Total sales in $1,000 units		2	12	----	----		50
3s, 1951-55	High	104.2	104.21	104.24	105		105
	Low	104.2	104.16	104.17	104.30		104.20
	Close	104.2	104.21	104.17	105		105
Total sales in $1,000 units		2	27	42	11		61
2⅞s, 1955-60	High	101.28	102.14	102.8	102.20		102.22
	Low	101.21	102.3	102.2	102.14		102
	Close	101.28	102.9	102.2	102.18		102.22
Total sales in $1,000 units		29	41	16	64		85
2¾s, 1945-47	High	----	105.5	105.3	105.20		105.12
	Low	----	105.5	105.3	105.16		105.12
	Close	----	105.5	105.3	105.20		105.12
Total sales in $1,000 units		----	1	1	2		1
2¾s, 1948-51	High	103.12	----	----	104.1		103.22
	Low	103.12	----	----	103.28		103.22
	Close	103.12	----	----	104.1		103.22
Total sales in $1,000 units		1	----	----	43		1
2¾s, 1951-54	High	101.27	102.12	102.9	102.15		102.16
	Low	101.27	102.4	102.1	102.12		102.4
	Close	101.27	102.12	102.1	102.15		102.1[illegible]
Total sales in $1,000 units		5	45	52	32		7

Daily Record o U. S. Bond Prices		Oct. 7	Oct. 9	Oct. 10	Oct. 11	Oct. 12	Oct. 13
Treasury 2¾s, 1956-59	High	----	101.14	101.8	101.12		101.20
	Low	----	101	101.2	101.1		101.7
	Close	----	101.14	101.8	101.12		101.20
Total sales in $1,000 units		----	6	8	1		4
2¾s, 1958-63	High	100.24	101.4	101.4	101.14		101.12
	Low	100.14	101.4	101.1	101.13		101
	Close	100.24	101.4	101.1	101.13		101.12
Total sales in $1,000 units		13	5	7	17		38
2¾s, 1960-65	High	100.26	101.12	101.5	101.18		101.9
	Low	100.25	101	100.28	101.10		100.28
	Close	100.26	101.12	100.30	101.14		101.9
Total sales in $1,000 units		26	27	65	57		20
2½s, 1945	High	----	----	----	105.11		----
	Low	----	----	----	105.10		----
	Close	----	----	----	105.10		----
Total sales in $1,000 units		----	----	----	16		----
2½s, 1948	High	102.16	102.15	102.28	103.6		102.31
	Low	102.16	102.15	102.28	103.1		102.31
	Close	102.16	102.15	102.28	103.6		102.31
Total sales in $1,000 units		5	3	3	153		4
2½s, 1949-53	High	100.26	101.6	101.1	101.12		101.12
	Low	100.18	100.30	100.28	101.9		101.3
	Close	100.26	101.3	100.28	101.9		101.10
Total sales in $1,000 units		178	11	13	4		119
2½s, 1950-52	High	100.26	101.4	----	101.11		101.8
	Low	100.20	101.4	----	101.11		101.8
	Close	100.26	101.4	----	101.11		101.8
Total sales in $1,000 units		155	25	----	1		14
2s, 1947	High	----	100.22	100.22	101.2		101.4
	Low	----	100.18	100.20	101		100.19
	Close	----	100.22	100.20	101		101.4
Total sales in $1,000 units		----	19	3	12		28
Federal Farm Mortgage 3¼s, 1944-64	High	----	----	----	104.14	HOLI-DAY	----
	Low	----	----	----	104.14		----
	Close	----	----	----	104.14		----
Total sales in $1,000 units		----	----	----	2		----
3s, 1944-49	High	----	104.17	104.12	104.20		104.19
	Low	----	104.17	104.12	104.20		104.10
	Close	----	104.17	104.12	104.20		104.19
Total sales in $1,000 units		----	101	1	3		7
3s, 1942-47	High	----	----	----	----		104
	Low	----	----	----	----		104
	Close	----	----	----	----		104
Total sales in $1,000 units		----	----	----	----		5
2¾s, 1942-47	High	----	----	----	----		103.18
	Low	----	----	----	----		103.18
	Close	----	----	----	----		103.18
Total sales in $1,000 units		----	----	----	----		25
Home Owners' Loan 3s, series A, 1944-52	High	104	104.8	104.2	104.18		104.20
	Low	104	104.8	104.2	104.18		104.8
	Close	104	104.8	104.2	104.18		104.20
Total sales in $1,000 units		1	25	1	1		4
2¼s, 1942-44	High	----	----	----	103.18		103.20
	Low	----	----	----	103.14		103.14
	Close	----	----	----	130.18		103.20
Total sales in $1,000 units		----	----	----	7		8
1½s, 1945-47	High	----	----	----	----		----
	Low	----	----	----	----		----
	Close	----	----	----	----		----
Total sales in $1,000 units		----	----	----	----		----

* Odd lot sales. † Deferred delivery sale. ‡ Cash sale.

Note—The above table includes only sales of coupon bonds. Transactions in registered bonds were:

1 Treasury 3¾s, 1946-1956 .... 110.18 to 110.18
1 Treasury 3⅛s, 1946-1949 .... 106.12 to 106.12
2 Treasury 2¾s, 1945-1947 .... 105.5 to 105.5

United States Treasury Bills—See previous page.
United States Treasury Notes, &c.—See previous page.

New York Stock Record

LOW AND HIGH SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT											Sales for the Week	STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE	Range Since Jan. 1 On Basis of 100-Share Lots		Range for Previous Year 1938	
Saturday Oct. 7		Monday Oct. 9		Tuesday Oct. 10		Wednesday Oct. 11		Thursday Oct. 12	Friday Oct. 13				Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest
$ per share		$ per share		$ per share		$ per share		$ per share	$ per share		Shares	Par	$ per share	$ per share	$ per share	$ per share
70	71⅛	70¼	70¼	*68	70	69¾	59¾		69	69¼	1,400	Abbott Laboratories...No par	53 Apr 11	71½ Sept 19	36¼ Feb	61 Nov
147½	147½	*142½	147½	*142½	147	*142½	147		144	144	160	4½% conv pref........100	120 Apr 10	149½ Sept 30	119⅝ July	123¾ Oct
*38½	42	*38½	42	*38½	42	*38	42		*38	42	------	Abraham & Straus....No par	33½ Apr 8	43½ July 28	30¼ Mar	45 Oct
48¾	50	48½	49½	49¾	49¾	50¼	50½		50½	50½	2,000	Acme Steel Co..............25	31½ Mar 31	50¾ Sept 15	18 June	52 Jan
9⅜	9¾	9⅜	9½	9⅜	9½	9⅜	9¾		9⅜	9¾	4,000	Adams Express........No par	6½ Aug 24	11½ Sept 12	6¼ Mar	12¾ July
*21	22	*21½	22	21⅞	21⅞	21¾	21¾		*21	21½	200	Adams-Millis..........No par	19 Sept 5	25 Mar 3	14½ Mar	24 Oct
18	18	18	18	18⅛	19	18¼	18⅞		18	18⅝	2,800	Address-Multigr Corp......10	15⅞ Sept 8	27½ Jan 5	16⅝ Mar	30 Aug
61	61	60¾	61⅝	61	62	60⅝	61½		60	60¾	5,300	Air Reduction Inc......No par	45¼ Apr 4	68 Sept 27	40 May	67⅞ Nov
*1	1⅛	1	1⅛	1	1⅛	*1	1⅛	Stock	*1	1⅛	700	Air Way El Appliance..No par	¾ Jan 30	1¼ Sept 13	⅝ Mar	1⅝ July
6¾	6⅞	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	6⅞		6⅞	6⅞	2,700	Alaska Juneau Gold Min...10	6½ Sept 2	10 Jan 3	8¾ Mar	13⅜ Feb
1⅝	1¾	1½	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1¾	Exchange	1⅝	1¾	5,400	Allegheny Corp........No par	⅝ July 1	2 Sept 27	⅞ Mar	1⅝ Jan
16¾	17¼	16½	17⅜	17	18⅛	17¼	17½		16½	18	14,300	5½% pf A with $30 war.100	5¾ Aug 24	20½ Sept 27	6¼ June	⅞ Jan
13½	14½	13½	14½	14¾	15½	*14¾	15	Closed	14¾	15	2,100	5½% pf A with $40 war.100	4½ Aug 24	18¼ Sept 26	5 Mar	17¼ Jan
13½	14½	13⅜	14	15	15¾	15	15		14¼	15	2,400	5½% pf A without war.100	4½ Sept 1	18 Sept 27	5½ June	17⅜ Jan
*18¼	19¼	*18½	19¾	19¾	20¼	*19½	20	Columbus	18½	19	1,500	$2.50 prior conv pref.No par	8 June 29	23½ Sept 27	7¾ June	21½ Nov
23¼	24⅞	24	24	24	25	24¼	24¾		24	25½	7,300	Alghny Lud Stl Corp No par	14 Apr 8	28¼ Jan 4	14⅝ Sept	29¾ Nov
*65	73	*----	73	*65	73	*----	73	Day	*----	73	------	Allegheny&West Ry 6% gtd100	52 May 2	69 Sept 27	28 May	28 May
9⅞	9⅞	*9⅝	10½	*9⅝	10	10	10⅝		10½	10⅝	900	Allen Industries Inc.........1	6¾ Apr 11	11⅛ Jan 4	4½ Mar	14¼ Aug
183	184	180	180½	182	184	184	185		185	185¼	3,500	Allied Chemical & Dye.No par	151½ Apr 10	200½ Sept 11	124 Mar	197 Oct
*13	13⅞	13	13	13⅛	13⅜	13⅞	14		*13⅝	14½	1,500	Allied Kid Co...............5	10 Apr 10	14⅞ Sept 11	7 Mar	12¾ Oct
13¼	13⅜	*13	13⅛	13	13⅛	13	13		*12¾	13⅜	1,200	Allied Mills Co Inc.....No par	9½ Apr 10	15⅛ Sept 8	8⅝ Mar	14⅞ July
9⅜	9¾	9⅜	9½	9½	9⅝	9⅛	9½		9⅜	9½	5,100	Allied Stores Corp......No par	6 Apr 11	11⅜ Jan 3	4½ Mar	13½ Nov
*62¾	64½	*63	64½	*63	64½	*63⅜	64½		62¾	63⅜	200	5% preferred..............100	54½ Apr 11	71 Aug 22	38 Mar	70⅛ Oct
42	43¼	42	43	42⅜	43¼	43¼	43½		43¼	43⅞	5,400	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.....No par	28 Apr 8	48⅜ Jan 5	34¼ Mar	55¾ Oct
14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	15	15	15½	15	15⅛		15⅜	15⅜	1,100	Alpha Portland Cem..No par	12¾ Apr 8	19⅞ Jan 3	11¼ Apr	20 Oct
2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	2⅝		2¾	2⅞	2,000	Amalgam Leather Co Inc...1	1¼ June 29	3⅜ Sept 5	1¼ Mar	3¼ Oct
17¾	18	18½	18½	19½	19½	19	19		*18½	19¾	600	6% conv preferred.........50	12 Aug 21	21 Sept 6	10 Mar	24 Jan
*67	68¼	*67	68	68	68	x67	57		*66⅞	67⅞	800	Amerada Corp...........No par	50 Apr 11	74½ Sept 11	55 May	78 July
22	22¼	21¾	22½	22¼	22½	*22	22½		22	22½	1,700	Am Agric Chem(Del)..No par	16 Apr 26	24½ Sept 13	22 Dec	28½ Oct
32½	34½	34⅛	35½	35	35¾	35⅛	35⅞		35	35⅜	5,200	Am Airlines Inc.............10	26 June 29	36¼ July 25	----	----
13⅞	14	14⅜	14⅜	14	14	*13⅝	14		14	14	600	American Bank Note.......10	9¾ Sept 1	17¾ Jan 3	10 Mar	23⅛ July
*51	52⅞	*51⅞	52⅞	*51⅞	52¾	*51	52¾		*51⅞	52¾	------	6% preferred...............50	49½ Sept 11	60 Jan 6	46¼ Apr	63 Nov

* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. ‡ In receivership. a Def. delivery. n New stock. r Cash sale. x Ex-div. y Ex-rights. ¶ Called for redemption.

LOW AND HIGH SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT

Saturday Oct. 7	Monday Oct. 9	Tuesday Oct. 10	Wednesday Oct. 11	Thursday Oct. 12	Friday Oct. 13	Sales for the Week	STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE	Range Since Jan. 1 On Basis of 100-Share Lots: Lowest	Range Since Jan. 1 On Basis of 100-Share Lots: Highest	Range for Previous Year 1938: Lowest	Range for Previous Year 1938: Highest
$ per share	$ per share	$ per share	$ per share	$ per share	$ per share	Shares	Par	$ per share	$ per share	$ per share	$ per share
6 6	6 6¼	6⅜ 6½	6½ 6½		6½ 6½	2,000	American Bosch Corp......1	3½ Aug 11	8 Jan 4	6¾ Mar	14⅜ July
52 53¼	52 53⅞	53½ 55	53½ 54½		53½ 53½	3,000	Am Brake Shoe & Fdy..No par	31¾ Apr 1	57¾ Sept 22	23¼ Mar	52 Nov
*136 150	*136 150	*136 150	136 136		136 136	60	5¼% conv pref......100	125 Apr 11	140 Aug 14	114 Apr	135 Aug
111¼ 111⅞	113 113	113½ 115	113⅜ 114¼		111 113½	6,600	American Can......25	83¼ Apr 11	116½ Sept 12	70¾ Jan	105⅛ Oct
156 156	159 159	*156 159	159 160		*160 162	500	Preferred......100	150 Sept 11	179 July 19	160¼ Mar	176½ Nov
36 37¾	36¼ 37¼	36¾ 38½	37 37½		36¾ 38⅝	13,600	American Car & Fdy..No par	16¼ Aug 24	39⅜ Sept 30	12⅝ Mar	34⅞ Dec
59½ 61	57¾ 59½	60 62½	59½ 60¾		59 59	1,900	Preferred......100	30¼ Aug 21	64 Oct 5	27 Mar	57¾ Nov
22¼ 23	22 22½	22½ 23¼	23 23½		23½ 24	6,000	Am Chain & Cable Inc.No par	13½ Apr 8	25 Sept 30	9½ Mar	23¾ Nov
*111 120	*111 120	*112 120	*112 116		112 112	100	5% preferred......100	100 May 8	115⅛ Mar 9	89½ Feb	117 Dec
*112 114	*112 115	*113 116	*114¼ 116		*114¼ 116	------	American Chicle......No par	109½ Apr 20	132 Aug 14	88½ Mar	125 Oct
*14¼ ----	*14¼ ----	*14¼ ----	*14¼ ----		*14¼ ----	------	Am Coal Co of Allegh Co NJ 25	10 July 20	17½ Sept 26	13½ Sept	20 July
*6½ 6¾	6½ 6⅞	6¼ 6½	6½ 6½		6¼ 6½	1,400	American Colortype Co......10	5 Aug 24	8¾ Feb 24	4½ Mar	9⅞ Nov
9½ 9½	9½ 9½	9⅞ 9⅞	9⅛ 9⅛		9½ 9½	600	Am Comm'l Alcohol Corp..20	5½ Sept 1	11⅞ Sept 13	9 Mar	15 Nov
14 14	13½ 13½	13¾ 14	*13½ 13⅞		13⅝ 13⅞	1,400	American Crystal Sugar......10	6¼ Apr 11	18¼ Sept 8	8¼ Mar	16¾ Jan
*85 87½	*85 87½	85 85½	85 85		*82⅛ 87½	80	6% 1st preferred......100	61 Feb 11	86½ Sept 28	67½ Dec	83 Jan
2½ 2⅝	2¾ 2¾	2¾ 2¾	2⅝ 2⅝		2⅝ 2⅞	5,000	American Encaustic Tiling..1	2⅜ Sept 1	5⅜ Jan 4	2½ Mar	6⅜ July
*6¼ 6⅝	6¼ 6¼	*6¼ 6⅝	6¼ 6¼		*6¼ 6⅝	400	Amer European Secs...No par	4¾ May 26	6¼ Sept 19	4 Mar	7¼ Nov
2¾ 2¾	2½ 2¾	2½ 2⅝	2½ 2⅝		2½ 2⅝	2,500	Amer & For'n Power...No par	2 Apr 8	3⅝ Jan 20	2¼ Mar	5¼ July
24⅝ 25	24¾ 26⅝	26 26⅝	25½ 25⅞		25 26	4,200	$7 preferred......No par	12¼ Apr 10	27½ Oct 5	13⅛ Mar	25¼ Feb
8 8	8⅜ 8¾	8½ 8½	8¼ 8¼		8 8	1,700	$7 2d preferred A....No par	5 Apr 10	9¾ Jan 5	5⅛ Mar	12¾ July
20 20½	20 21	21 21	20¾ 20¾		20⅝ 21¼	2,000	$6 preferred......No par	10 Apr 11	22 Oct 6	10 Mar	20⅞ July
23 23	22¼ 22¾	23¼ 24½	23 23½		23¾ 24¾	3,100	Amer Hawaiian SS Co......10	12 Apr 8	33 Sept 12	9 May	15 Nov
6½ 6¾	6⅜ 6⅝	6½ 6⅞	6¾ 6⅞		6⅞ 7¼	7,800	American Hide & Leather...1	2⅞ Mar 31	8 Sept 6	2 Mar	5⅞ Nov
37½ 37½	*36¼ 37¾	37 37¾	*37 39½		*38 39½	300	6% preferred......50	25⅝ Apr 8	43½ Sept 5	12 Mar	36 Nov
48¼ 48¼	48¼ 48⅞	48½ 49⅛	x49¼ 49¼		48½ 49	2,300	American Home Products...1	41¾ Apr 11	65 July 25	30¾ Mar	45½ Dec
*2 2⅛	2 2	*2 2⅛	*2 2⅛		2 2	200	American Ice......No par	1⅜ Jan 24	3⅛ Aug 4	1¼ Oct	2¼ June
21¼ 21¼	21 21	*21 21¾	a21 21		21 21	400	6% non-cum pref......100	14½ Jan 23	25 Aug 4	13⅛ Nov	20¼ July
*7 7½	7 7	7 7	7 7⅜		7⅛ 7⅛	600	Amer Internat Corp...No par	3¾ Sept 1	9 Sept 12	4⅛ Mar	8¾ July
25½ 26	25⅜ 26½	26 27	25⅞ 26½		26 27	6,300	American Locomotive..No par	13 Aug 24	30⅜ Jan 5	12⅜ Mar	30⅝ Dec
71 71	71 71¼	71½ 72	*70½ 72		71 71½	900	Preferred......100	41 Aug 24	79½ Jan 3	44 June	79 Nov
13⅜ 13½	13¼ 13⅜	13⅝ 13⅝	13⅞ 13⅞		x13⅜ 13⅝	1,700	Amer Mach & Fdy Co..No par	11 Apr 8	15¾ Jan 5	10 Mar	17⅜ July
4¼ 4¼	*4⅛ 4⅜	4⅜ 4⅜	4⅜ 4⅜		*4¼ 4⅜	300	Amer Mach & Metals..No par	2⅛ Apr 11	5⅛ Sept 21	2⅜ Mar	5¼ Jan
*26 26½	26 26⅜	26 26⅝	26 26½		26¼ 26⅝	6,400	Amer Metal Co Ltd....No par	25¼ Aug 24	40⅛ Jan 5	23 Mar	45 Oct
*101 115½	*101 115½	*105 115½	*105 115½		*105 115½	------	6% conv preferred......100	117½ Apr 20	124½ Mar 20	99½ Mar	122 Nov
*22⅜ 23	22 22¼	*21½ 22½	22 22		*21 22½	340	American News Co....No par	21½ Sept 6	x26 Jan 3	20 Mar	29½ Jan
5¼ 5⅜	5¼ 5¼	5¼ 5½	5⅜ 5½		5⅜ 5½	4,100	Amer Power & Light...No par	3⅝ Apr 10	7 Feb 6	3¼ Mar	7½ Oct
46 46	45 46	45½ 47	46¾ 46¾		*46¼ 47¼	1,400	$6 preferred......No par	32 Apr 8	50⅛ Aug 3	19 Mar	47⅝ Nov
40 40½	40 40	40 40⅞	40¼ 41		40½ 40¾	4,100	$5 preferred......No par	28 Apr 8	45 Aug 3	16⅛ Mar	41⅛ Nov
9¾ 10	9⅝ 10⅜	10⅛ 10⅜	10 10¼		9¾ 10⅛	30,300	Am Rad & Stand San'y.No par	8½ Sept 5	18⅜ Jan 4	9 Mar	19⅛ Oct
*143 148	*143 148	*145 148	*145¼ 148		*145¼ 148	------	Preferred......100	140 Sept 8	162 Jan 5	148¾ July	165½ Jan
20⅛ 20¾	20 20½	20¼ 21	20¼ 20⅝		20⅛ 20⅞	12,000	American Rolling Mill......25	11⅞ June 29	22¾ Jan 4	13⅛ Mar	24½ Nov
*74 76	76⅛ 76⅛	77½ 78	77¾ 78		77½ 77½	2,200	4½% conv pref......100	50 Apr 11	80¼ Sept 27	58 Mar	80¾ July
11⅞ 11⅞	11⅝ 12	11¾ 11¾	11⅝ 11⅝		11½ 11⅝	1,600	American Safety Razor..18.50	11⅜ Apr 10	15⅜ Mar 1	12 Dec	20⅞ Jan
*11 11¼	11⅛ 11⅛	11⅛ 11⅛	11⅛ 11⅛		11 11	600	American Seating Co...No par	9 Sept 5	20 Jan 3	7⅛ Mar	23½ Nov
35¾ 36½	34⅝ 35½	35 36	36¼ 37		36 36¾	930	Amer Ship Building Co.No par	25½ Aug 28	46¼ Sept 13	22¾ Apr	35½ Jan
53⅛ 54	53⅛ 54	54½ 55½	54⅜ 55¾		54⅝ 56¼	8,500	Amer Smelting & Refg.No par	35½ Apr 10	63 Sept 12	28⅛ Mar	58⅜ Nov
138 138¼	*137¼ 138⅞	138 138	138 138		*137½ 138⅞	400	Preferred......100	127½ Sept 5	140¼ June 21	103 Mar	140 Dec
*65 67½	*66 68	68 68¾	68¾ 69		69 69	900	American Snuff......25	59½ Apr 14	69 Aug 7	45¾ Apr	61¾ Dec
*137 143	*137 143	*137 143	140 141		*137 141	20	6% preferred......100	140 Oct 11	153 July 6	130 Jan	150 Dec
38 38¾	37⅝ 38⅜	38 39⅜	37¾ 38¼		37¾ 39	12,600	Amer Steel Foundries..No par	20⅛ Aug 24	41 Jan 4	15⅝ Mar	40¾ Dec
*11¾ 12¼	11¾ 11¾	12 12¼	12 12		*11⅞ 12	500	American Stores......No par	8¼ Apr 8	14½ July 26	6⅛ Mar	11¾ Jan
17¾ 18	18⅛ 18¼	17¾ 18¼	17⅝ 18¼		17⅝ 17⅝	2,400	American Stove Co....No par	9 Apr 1	18¼ Oct 9	12 June	19 Oct
24 24	23⅜ 24¼	24½ 24½	24½ 24¾		25⅛ 26½	1,500	American Sugar Refining..100	15¼ Apr 11	34 Sept 5	19⅛ Dec	31 Jan
*90½ 93⅛	90½ 90½	90 90¼	*90¾ 92⅛		*90¾ 91	400	Preferred......100	75⅛ Mar 7	97¼ Sept 11	82 Dec	117⅛ Mar
*15 15⅞	*15 16	15 15	*15 15¾		*15⅛ 15½	100	Am Sumatra Tobacco..No par	14½ Apr 8	18½ Jan 4	12⅝ Mar	120½ Oct
161⅜ 161¾	161⅛ 162¼	161⅞ 162½	162½ 163⅛		162¼ 163½	6,400	Amer Telp & Teleg Co....100	148 Apr 10	170⅛ Mar 11	111 Mar	150¼ Dec
*76 77	77 77	77¾ 78½	78½ 79		78¼ 78¼	1,400	American Tobacco......25	73 Apr 11	87½ Jan 19	58 Mar	88¼ Aug
77¾ 78¼	78¼ 78¾	78½ 79¾	80 80¼	Stock	80¼ 80¼	2,400	Common class B......25	75¼ Oct 2	89¾ Jan 16	58¾ Mar	91⅝ Oct
139 139	140 140	140½ 140½	140½ 140½		141 141	700	6% preferred......100	132 Sept 19	153¼ May 26	130 Apr	152 Dec
5⅞ 6	6⅛ 6⅛	6¼ 6¼	6¼ 6⅜	Exchange	5⅞ 6	2,100	Am Type Foundries Inc....10	4⅛ Sept 1	8⅜ Jan 5	3⅞ Mar	9½ Nov
13 13½	13⅛ 13⅜	13⅛ 13¾	13½ 14		13½ 14	18,000	Am Water Wks & Elec.No par	8⅛ Apr 11	14⅝ Jan 20	6 Mar	16⅛ Nov
*87¾ 90	*87¾ 90	*87¾ 90	*87 90	Closed	*87 90	------	$6 1st preferred.....No par	78 Apr 10	96 Aug 8	68 Apr	91 Aug
12¼ 12⅞	12¼ 12½	12¼ 13⅜	12⅝ 13⅛		12⅝ 13¾	12,600	American Woolen.....No par	3⅝ Apr 8	15¼ Sept 21	3¼ Mar	7⅜ July
51½ 54	52⅛ 53½	53½ 55¾	53¾ 54½	Columbus	54⅛ 56⅛	7,100	Preferred......100	28⅜ Apr 10	64¾ Sept 16	23⅝ Mar	45 Nov
8¼ 8¾	8 8¼	8⅛ 9¼	8¾ 9		8⅝ 9⅛	9,500	Amer Zinc Lead & Smelt...1	4 Aug 24	12 Sept 5	4⅜ Mar	9⅝ Oct
*40 49	*43 45	43 43	*40 48	Day	*40 50	100	$5 prior conv pref......25	24 Apr 11	48 Sept 12	25 Mar	43 July
32¼ 33⅛	32⅛ 32⅞	32¾ 34	33 33½		33⅛ 33¾	29,000	Anaconda Copper Mining..50	20¾ Apr 11	40 Sept 5	21 May	42⅛ Oct
*43 45½	*42¼ 44⅝	*43½ 45¾	*44 45½		42½ 42½	100	Anaconda W & Cable..No par	35 Apr 11	54⅞ Jan 4	29 Mar	64¾ Oct
21⅞ 22	*21¾ 22½	22⅛ 22½	22½ 22½		22½ 22½	2,300	AnchorHockGlass Corp No par	13½ Apr 8	27⅝ Aug 3	10¾ Mar	21⅞ Aug
*111½ 112½	*111½ 112½	111¾ 111¾	112½ 114		114 114	320	$6.50 conv preferred.No par	111 Jan 23	114¾ June 8	97 Apr	113½ Oct
*13½ 15¼	*13½ 16	*13 15¾	*13 15¾		*13 14	------	Andes Copper Mining......20	8¾ Apr 11	21 Sept 6	10 Mar	20½ Oct
*2⅞ 3¼	*2⅞ 3¼	2⅞ 2⅞	2⅞ 2⅞		*2¾ 3¼	200	A P W Paper Co......No par	1½ Apr 11	3⅜ Sept 26	2 Mar	4½ July
*32 33	*31 32¾	32 32	*31½ 33		*31 32½	100	Archer Daniels Midl'd.No par	21 Apr 21	37 Sept 11	20 Apr	31½ Aug
*115½ 116¼	*115½ 116¼	116¼ 116¼	115½ 115½		116¼ 116¼	150	¶7% preferred......100	115½ Oct 11	121¼ Jan 4	116 July	122⅛ Oct
*100¾ 102	*101⅛ 102	102 102	101⅜ 101¾		*100¼ 102	300	Armour &Co(Del)pf7%gtd 100	97 May 9	105 June 20	82 Mar	103⅞ Oct
6⅜ 6½	6¼ 6⅜	6¼ 6½	6¼ 6½		6⅜ 6¾	13,300	Armour & Co of Illinois.....5	3⅝ Aug 24	8¾ Sept 6	3⅞ Mar	7 July
*48½ 50	48½ 48½	49 49⅞	*49 50		49 49	600	$6 conv pref......No par	33¾ Apr 11	60 Sept 6	28¼ Mar	72 Jan
*45½ 60	*45½ 65	*45½ 65	*45½ 65		*46½ 65	------	7% preferred......100	50 Mar 31	65 Jan 4	50 Mar	94½ Jan
36½ 37	37½ 38	36½ 38	36 37		37 37	4,000	Armstrong Cork Co....No par	31¾ Sept 6	58 Jan 4	24¼ Mar	59⅝ Dec
10⅞ 10⅞	10¾ 10⅞	*10½ 10⅞	10⅝ 10⅝		10⅞ 10⅞	700	Arnold Constable Corp.....5	7½ Sept 5	13 Mar 15	5½ Mar	13 Nov
8¾ 8¾	8½ 8¾	8⅝ 9	*8¾ 9		8⅝ 9⅛	800	Artloom Corp......No par	5⅜ Apr 11	10⅜ Jan 5	2½ Mar	9 Dec
*84¼ 100	*90 100	*84⅛ 100	*84¼ 100		*84¼ 100	------	7% preferred......100	73 Jan 23	95 July 20	72 Nov	77½ Dec
8⅝ 9	8¾ 8⅞	8¾ 9	*8¾ 9		9 9	1,800	Associated Dry Goods......1	5⅝ Apr 11	10⅜ Jan 3	4 Mar	12⅝ Nov
*73 78	*73 78	*74 78	*73 78		*74 78	------	6% 1st preferred......100	70 Jan 5	78 Mar 15	x52 May	75 Aug
*60 65	*60 65	*60 65	*60 65		63 63	100	7% 2d preferred......100	41 Apr 8	65 Sept 28	48 Dec	73½ Sept
*33½ 37	*33½ 36½	*34 36½	*33½ 37		*34 35⅛	------	Assoc Investments Co..No par	30 Apr 11	38 June 6	27 Mar	39½ Nov
*92 95	*92 95	*92 95	*92 95		*92 95	------	5% pref with warrants..100	90 Jan 9	100 June 1	72 Mar	95 Nov
30½ 31¼	30⅛ 31¼	30⅝ 31¾	30⅝ 31¼		31 32⅛	11,500	Atch Topeka & Santa Fe..100	21 Sept 1	42⅞ Jan 4	22¼ Mar	44⅞ Nov
64 64¼	*60 64⅜	64 64	62 63		*60⅞ 63	600	5% preferred......100	50 Sept 1	71 Mar 9	40 May	72 Jan
24¼ 25	23¾ 24⅝	24⅝ 25¼	25 25⅜		24½ 25½	3,300	Atlantic Coast Line RR...100	15 Apr 8	30⅛ Jan 3	14 Mar	30 Dec
*17½ 18¼	*17⅛ 18¼	17⅞ 18¼	*17⅛ 18		17⅛ 17⅛	500	Atl G & W I SS Lines..No par	5¾ Aug 23	26¾ Sept 11	4¼ Mar	8¼ July
*15¼ 19	*17 17¾	18½ 18½	*17½ 20		19 19	200	5% preferred......100	9½ Aug 24	26 Sept 11	6½ Mar	14½ Jan
24 24⅜	23⅞ 24⅛	24⅛ 24⅛	23⅞ 24⅜		24 24⅛	3,200	Atlantic Refining......25	18⅛ Sept 1	24¾ Oct 2	17¾ Mar	27⅜ July
105½ 105½	105½ 105½	106 106	105½ 105½		105½ 105¾	1,000	4% conv pref series A...100	104¼ Apr 12	110½ June 6	101⅞ Apr	109¼ Aug
8½ 8½	8½ 8½	8½ 8½	8½ 8½		8⅜ 8½	2,000	Atlas Corp......5	7 Apr 11	9⅜ July 21	5¾ Mar	9⅞ Jan
*44½ 46	*44½ 45¾	45¼ 45¼	*44⅞ 45¾		45 45	400	6% preferred......50	43⅝ Apr 8	48⅜ Aug 7	38¾ Mar	48½ Aug
65 65	64 64	63⅞ 64	64 64		63½ 64	1,100	Atlas Powder......No par	50 Aug 23	71 Sept 12	36 Mar	68 Nov
*118 122	*118 122	*118 122	*118 122		*118 122	------	5% conv preferred......100	116 June 15	127 Jan 11	105 Jan	126¼ Dec
*6⅛ 7½	6⅜ 6⅜	*6⅛ 6½	*6 6½		*6¼ 6½	100	Atlas Tack Corp......No par	4¼ Apr 10	8 Sept 11	4½ Apr	8 Nov
*3½ 4	*3⅜ 3¾	3 3⅜	3 3		3⅛ 3⅛	1,500	‡Auburn Automobile..No par	1½ July 10	5⅜ Sept 12	2½ June	6½ Jan
*2⅝ 3	*2⅝ 3	3 3⅜	3¼ 3¼		*2⅞ 3⅜	1,200	Austin Nichols......No par	2 Apr 13	3⅞ Jan 6	2 Mar	5⅝ Dec
*18½ 20¼	*18½ 20	19¾ 22	22 22		21¼ 21¼	1,140	$5 prior A......No par	17½ Aug 31	30½ Jan 5	12¼ Mar	36¾ Dec
5¾ 5⅞	5⅝ 5¾	5⅞ 6⅛	5⅞ 6		5⅞ 6⅛	16,700	Aviation Corp. of Del (The).3	3⅛ Aug 24	8⅞ Jan 3	2½ Mar	8½ Dec
18½ 19¼	18⅝ 19	19 20	19 19½		18⅞ 19¾	40,400	Baldwin Loco Works v t c..13	9⅛ Aug 24	21¼ Sept 27	5 Mar	17¼ Dec
7½ 7¾	7⅜ 7⅝	7½ 7¾	7½ 7¾		7½ 8	8,900	‡Baltimore & Ohio......100	3⅞ Aug 24	8¾ Jan 5	4 Mar	11 July
9¼ 9⅜	9¼ 9⅜	9½ 9⅝	9½ 9¾		9⅜ 9¾	2,300	4% preferred......100	4¾ Sept 1	11¼ Sept 27	5½ Mar	13¾ Jan
*22½ 23½	*22 23½	*22½ 23	*22 23		22¼ 22⅝	200	Bangor & Aroostook......50	19 Apr 11	30½ Jan 4	24¾ Dec	36 July
67½ 67½	*67⅛ 69	*67⅛ 69	69 69		68¾ 68¾	40	Conv 5% preferred......100	65 July 3	87 Jan 11	82 Dec	98 July
15½ 16	15¾ 17	16⅝ 17¾	17 17¼		17 17½	9,400	Barber Asphalt Corp......10	10¼ Aug 24	21 Jan 5	12⅛ Mar	23¾ Oct
*8¼ 9¼	8¾ 8¾	*8¼ 9¼	8⅜ 8½		*8⅜ 8¾	300	Barker Brothers......No par	6 Apr 8	13 Jan 5	5 Mar	14 Oct
*26½ 27½	26½ 26½	*24¼ 31⅞	*---- 28½		*26 31⅞	10	5½% preferred......50	24¼ Apr 11	33 Feb 28	21⅝ Mar	34 Nov
16½ 16⅞	16¼ 16⅝	16½ 16⅝	16⅝ 16⅞		16¾ 16⅞	4,600	Barnsdall Oil Co......5	11⅛ Aug 24	19½ Jan 4	10⅛ Mar	21⅜ July
*23 24⅛	24 24	23¼ 23¼	23½ 23½		23⅞ 25⅜	3,100	Bayuk Cigars Inc.....No par	15¼ Apr 10	25½ July 24	9 Mar	21 Nov
*110⅛ 114	*110¼ 114	*110¼ 114	*110½ 114		*110½ 114	------	1st preferred......100	109½ Oct 5	114¾ Jan 16	109 Apr	115 Jan
25 25	25 25	*25¼ 26	*25⅜ 26¼		*25½ 26¼	500	Beatrice Creamery......25	17 Apr 10	28 July 24	11⅜ Mar	19½ Dec
*105¾ 110	*105¾ 110	*105¾ 107	*105¾ 106⅞		*105¾ 110	------	$5 preferred w w.....No par	98 Apr 10	106½ Sept 29	90½ Apr	102 Oct
*27 ----	*27 ----	*28 30½	*28¾ 31		*28¾ ----	------	Beech Creek RR......50	27¾ Sept 12	29¼ Sept 27	25 Apr	30¼ Mar
*112 125	*112 125	*112 125	*112 125		*112 115	------	Beech-Nut Packing Co......20	104⅞ Sept 13	128½ Aug 1	94½ Apr	117 Dec
8¾ 8¾	*8¾ 9	*8¾ 9	9 9		9 9	400	Belding-Heminway....No par	7¼ Apr 10	9½ July 31	5¾ Mar	9 July
*53 72⅜	*54 62	*54 62	*54 62		*54 62	------	Belgian Nat Rys part pref....	70 Mar 22	73⅝ Jan 25	67 Sept	83 Jan
28 28⅜	28 28½	28¼ 29⅜	28½ 28⅞		28⅝ 29⅜	12,100	Bendix Aviation......5	16⅜ Apr 11	31⅝ Sept 14	8⅝ Mar	30½ Dec
*19⅜ 19⅞	19½ 19½	19¾ 19¾	*19¼ 19¾		19¼ 19⅝	900	Beneficial Indus Loan..No par	17⅞ Apr 11	21½ Mar 11	15¼ Mar	21 Dec
*52 53½	*52 52½	52½ 52½	*51¼ 52⅞		52 52	200	priorpf$2.50div ser'38No par	48⅛ Apr 6	55⅜ Aug 7	----------	----------
*38 38½	*37¾ 38½	*37⅞ 38½	*37⅞ 38½		*37¾ 38½	------	Best & Co......No par	32 Sept 5	57½ Mar 11	26⅞ Mar	56 Nov
86¾ 88½	87 89⅜	88½ 91⅜	88⅛ 89⅜		88½ 91	59,900	Bethlehem Steel (Del).No par	50¼ June 30	100 Sept 11	39¾ May	78⅞ Dec
*17½ 17⅞	17⅝ 17¾	17¾ 17⅞	17⅞ 17⅞		17½ 18	1,800	5% preferred......20	15½ Apr 10	18½ Sept 13	12¾ June	18⅛ Nov
115 115⅛	115 115	113⅞ 114⅛	114 115		113 114	2,600	7% preferred......100	99¼ Apr 11	120⅛ Sept 25	75 Mar	114⅞ Nov
27⅝ 27⅝	*27½ 28¼	28 28	*27¾ 28½		*27¾ 28½	300	Bigelow-Sanf Carp Inc.No par	15⅞ Apr 10	29½ Oct 2	17⅛ June	29¾ Oct
22½ 22½	22 22½	22⅛ 22¼	23 23		23½ 23½	700	Black & Decker Mfg Co No par	14 Apr 8	34¼ Sept 20	9¾ Mar	24½ Nov
13½ 13¾	13½ 14	13⅝ 14⅛	13½ 13¾		13¾ 14⅛	5,500	Blaw-Knox Co......No par	8½ Apr 10	17¾ Jan 4	10⅛ Mar	19¾ Nov
*17¼ 19⅝	*15 18½	*17 19½	*17⅜ 18⅜		*15 18½	------	Bloomingdale Brothers.No par	14⅛ Aug 24	23½ Mar 11	13½ Apr	21¼ Oct
*48 58¾	*48 58¾	*48 58¾	*48 58¾		*48 58¾	------	Blumenthal & Co pref....100	35 Apr 18	55 Sept 27	May	55 July
25⅜ 26	25½ 26	25⅞ 26¾	26⅛ 26⅛		26⅛ 27⅜	6,300	Boeing Airplane Co......5	16¾ Aug 24	34¾ Jan 3	19 Sept	35⅞ Dec

* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. ‡ In receivership. a Def. delivery. n New stock. r Cash sale. x Ex-div. y Ex-rights. ¶ Called for redemption.

Saturday Oct. 7 Low	Saturday Oct. 7 High	Monday Oct. 9 Low	Monday Oct. 9 High	Tuesday Oct. 10 Low	Tuesday Oct. 10 High	Wednesday Oct. 11 Low	Wednesday Oct. 11 High	Thursday Oct. 12	Friday Oct. 13 Low	Friday Oct. 13 High	Sales for the Week	STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE	Par	Range Since Jan. 1 On Basis of 100-Share Lots Lowest	Range Since Jan. 1 Highest	Range for Previous Year 1938 Lowest	Range for Previous Year 1938 Highest
$ per share		$ per share		$ per share		$ per share		$ per share	$ per share		Shares		Par	$ per share	$ per share	$ per share	$ per share
25¾	25¾	26	26¼	26½	27	26½	26½		26¼	26¼	800	Bohn Aluminum & Brass	5	16 Sept 1	28½ Jan 3	15⅜ Mar	30½ Oct
*107	110½	*107	110½	*107	110½	*107	110½		*107	110½	------	Bon Ami class A	No par	100½ Sept 14	117 Aug 4	82 Apr	107 Dec
58½	58½	58½	59	*58½	59	*58½	59		x59	59	170	Class B	No par	51 Jan 24	59⅞ July 25	40 Jan	52½ Dec
*17¾	18	18	18	*18	19	*19	19¾		19¼	20¼	1,700	Bond Stores Inc	1	12½ Jan 30	22 June 21	9 June	14¼ July
20¾	21⅜	20⅝	21⅛	21⅛	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜		21	21⅜	5,600	Borden Co (The)	15	16½ Jan 12	22 Aug 3	15 May	19⅝ Jan
27	27½	27	27½	27⅛	28	27¼	27¾		26¾	27⅞	7,200	Borg-Warner Corp	5	18¾ Apr 11	32 Jan 3	16½ Mar	36⅜ Oct
*3⅞	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	*3⅜	4⅛	*3½	4		*2¾	4	400	Boston & Maine RR	100	1½ Apr 8	4⅞ Sept 27	1½ Dec	4¾ Jan
31¼	31½	31	31½	31¼	31½	31¼	31¼		31½	32	2,100	Bower Roller Bearing Co	17	19½ Apr 10	32 Oct 13	14 Mar	28 Oct
*5⅞	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	*5⅞	6		5⅞	5⅞	1,000	Brewing Corp of America	3	5⅛ Sept 6	7¾ Feb 27	4 Mar	8⅜ Aug
13¼	13¾	13½	13⅞	14	14¼	13¾	14⅛		13⅞	14⅝	5,600	Bridgeport Brass Co	No par	7¾ Aug 24	15⅞ Jan 4	5⅜ Mar	16 Dec
24⅛	24¾	23¾	24½	24¼	25⅛	24¼	24¾		23⅝	24⅜	11,600	Briggs Manufacturing	No par	16¼ Apr 10	31⅞ Jan 5	12¾ Mar	37⅜ Aug
*37⅞	39	*37⅞	39	*38½	39	*37⅞	38½		*37⅞	38½	------	Briggs & Stratton	No par	31 Apr 12	41 Aug 2	18 Mar	40¼ Aug
46½	46½	*47	48	48	48¼	*47¼	49		50½	50½	500	Bristol-Myers Co	5	41¾ Apr 14	53 Aug 2	28 Feb	43 Dec
*1⅜	1½	*1⅜	1½	*1⅜	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜		1⅜	1⅜	200	Brooklyn & Queens Tr	No par	1⅛ Apr 1	2 Jan 20	1⅛ Mar	2¾ Jan
11½	11¾	*11	12	11⅛	11⅛	*11⅛	11⅞		11⅜	11⅜	500	$6 preferred	No par	5⅛ Apr 1	13⅝ Aug 2	3⅝ Mar	12 Nov
11¾	12	11¾	12	11⅝	12	11⅝	12		11⅝	11¾	2,900	Bklyn-Manh Transit	No par	7⅜ Apr 8	14⅛ Aug 2	5⅜ Mar	14¾ Nov
*41	42	*41	41⅞	41½	41½	41	41½		41½	41½	700	$6 preferred series A	No pa	27 Apr 8	48½ Aug 3	z16¾ Mar	46¼ Nov
24	24⅜	*23½	24½	24	24⅞	24⅝	24¾		*23¾	24½	1,200	Brooklyn Union Gas	No par	13⅝ Apr 10	30⅛ Aug 3	10⅛ Mar	23⅜ Oct
*37	40	*37	40	*37	40	*37	40		*37	40	------	Brown Shoe Co	No par	31⅛ Jan 3	41 Sept 14	27¾ May	41 Jan
18	18⅛	18⅛	18½	18	18¾	18¼	19		18⅝	19	4,800	Bruns-Balke-Collender	No par	9⅝ Apr 8	19½ Oct 4	5½ Mar	14½ Oct
10¼	10¾	10½	10⅝	10⅝	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞		10½	10¾	4,100	Bucyrus-Erie Co	5	7 Apr 8	13⅛ Jan 6	5⅞ Mar	13⅛ Oct
*100	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	102	102	102		*100	102½	90	7% preferred	100	94¾ Apr 11	106½ Aug 33	75 Apr	100½ Nov
6⅝	6¾	6½	6¾	6¾	7	6¾	6⅞		6¾	6⅞	5,600	Budd (E G) Mfg	No par	4 Apr 8	8 Jan 4	3¼ Mar	7½ Dec
49¼	50⅛	49	50	51	53½	51	51¾		51	51	470	7% preferred	100	29½ Apr 11	55½ Jan 4	62 Mar	54⅞ Jan
5	5	5	5	5	5⅛	5	5		5	5	1,900	Budd Wheel	No par	3 Apr 8	5⅝ Jan 4	3 Mar	5¾ Oct
*27¼	28⅜	27¾	27¾	28	28	*27¾	28¾		28	28	300	Bulova Watch	No par	21½ Apr 10	34¼ Mar 9	15½ Mar	39 July
25	25¼	*24⅞	25¼	25¾	26¼	26	26		26¾	26¾	1,500	Bullard Co	No par	15½ Aug 24	30 Jan 5	13¼ Mar	29 Dec
17¾	18	17¾	17¾	18	18	17½	17¾		17½	17½	1,500	Burlington Mills Corp	1	11½ Apr 10	19¾ Aug 2	6¾ Mar	16⅜ Aug
13	13½	13⅛	13½	13	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛		12¾	13¼	5,500	Burroughs Add Mach	No par	11 June 30	18¾ Jan 3	14½ Mar	22¼ July
5	5⅛	4¾	4⅞	5	5½	5⅜	5⅜		5¼	5⅝	5,400	Bush Terminal	1	1 Apr 10	7¾ Sept 11	1½ Mar	3½ Jan
*13¼	15½	*13⅛	15½	14	14	*13⅝	14½		*13½	14½	10	‡Bush Term Bldg dep 7% pf	100	6½ Mar 31	20 Sept 11	----	----
7½	7¾	7¼	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7½		7⅜	7⅜	1,300	Butler Bros	10	5⅞ Apr 10	9⅛ Jan 3	5⅝ May	10 July
*19¾	20½	*19¾	20½	*19¾	20½	*19½	20½		20	20	100	5% conv preferred	30	18⅞ Apr 11	23¾ Mar 6	16⅝ Mar	24 July
5	5⅛	4¾	5	4⅞	5	5	5⅛		5	5¼	5,800	Butte Copper & Zinc	5	2½ June 29	6¼ Sept 13	2⅜ Mar	5 Oct
12⅝	12⅝	12½	12½	12½	12¾	12½	12½		12½	12½	900	Byers Co (A M)	No par	7 Apr 11	13¾ Sept 22	6 Mar	15⅜ Nov
*68	69¼	*67⅛	69¼	68½	68½	*67	69¼		67	67	40	Participating preferred	100	25½ Apr 11	74 Aug 2	20 Mar	44½ Nov
15	15	*15	15¼	15⅜	15⅜	*15	15¾		15¼	15¼	300	Byron Jackson Co	No par	11¼ Aug 24	17⅞ Jan 5	13 Mar	22 July
24⅛	24¾	23½	25	24⅝	25½	25	25		24⅜	25¼	3,600	California Packing	No par	13¼ Apr 10	30 Sept 12	15⅛ Mar	24½ Jan
*51	52¾	*51	52	51	51	*51	52¾		*51	52¾	100	5% preferred	50	48½ Mar 1	53 July 7	45 Mar	51 Aug
2	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	2	2⅛	2	2¼		2¼	2½	21,700	Callahan Zinc Lead	1	⅝ Feb 15	3¼ Sept 5	1 Mar	2½ Jan
8½	8⅝	8⅜	8½	8½	8¾	8½	8⅞		8½	8⅞	4,800	Calumet & Hecla Cons Cop	5	4⅞ Aug 24	10⅝ Sept 5	5¼ Mar	10¾ Oct
15½	16	15¼	15¼	15⅝	16	15½	15½		15½	15½	1,300	Campbell W & C Fdy	No par	9⅛ Apr 11	17¾ Jan 4	8⅝ May	20½ Aug
14⅝	14⅞	14¾	15¼	15	15⅜	14⅞	15¼		*14⅞	15	5,000	Canada Dry Ginger Ale	5	12 Apr 11	20⅜ Jan 18	12⅛ Mar	21½ July
*----	44½	*----	55	*----	55	*41	55		*41	55	------	Canada Sou Ry Co	100	40 Sept 26	47 June 12	37½ Apr	46½ Nov
5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝		5⅝	5⅞	13,300	Canadian Pacific Ry	25	3⅛ Sept 1	6¼ Jan 3	5 Mar	8⅛ Jan
*38	38½	38	39	*39	40	*39	39⅞		a39	39	500	Cannon Mills	No par	29½ Sept 1	41½ Sept 11	21 May	42 July
*7	7⅝	*7	7⅝	7¼	7¼	7	7		7	7	300	Capital Admin class A	1	4½ May 19	8 Sept 11	4½ Mar	8¾ Aug
*43	44¾	*43	44¾	*43	44¾	*43	44¾		43	43	40	$3 preferred A	10	35 July 10	z43 Sept 15	34¼ Mar	45 Nov
*----	84	*----	84	*82½	84	*81½	84		*----	84	------	Carolina Clinch & Ohio Ry	100	77 Apr 20	85½ July 17	63½ Apr	89 Jan
27¾	27¾	27¾	28	27½	28	*27½	28½		27½	28⅛	1,100	Carpenter Steel Co	5	13⅞ Apr 1	33 Sept 12	12⅜ June	22½ Nov
3½	3½	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼		3¼	3¼	1,000	Carriers & General Corp	1	2⅜ July 7	4 Sept 6	2½ Mar	4½ Jan
79	79	78⅜	78½	80½	82	83	83		81¼	82½	1,200	Case (J I) Co	100	63½ Aug 24	94½ Mar 9	62½ Mar	107½ July
*114½	117½	*114	117½	117	117	117	117½		117½	118	80	Preferred	100	110 Apr 11	122¼ Mar 3	98¼ Jan	120 Aug
57¾	59	57½	58	57⅞	58½	57½	58		57½	57¾	5,500	Caterpillar Tractor	No par	38½ Apr 1	64½ Sept 27	29⅝ Mar	58 July
*100½	101⅛	*100½	101⅛	*100½	101	*100½	101⅛		*100½	101⅛	------	¶5% preferred	100	100½ Sept 7	107⅛ Jan 9	100⅛ Jan	106⅝ Dec
24¼	25	24⅝	25	24¾	25¼	25½	25¾		24¾	25¾	5,300	Celanese Corp of Amer	No par	13⅝ Apr 10	29⅛ Aug 3	9 Mar	26⅝ Nov
*102	103	a102¼	102¼	102¼	102½	103	103		103	103	440	7% prior preferred	100	84 Apr 14	109⅞ Aug 9	82 July	96 Sept
10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	10⅜	10¼	10¼	Stock	10	10¼	1,900	Celotex Corp	No par	7⅞ Aug 24	19⅛ Jan 4	12⅝ Dec	19⅛ Dec
58	58	*56	59	*56	59	*56	59		*56	59	10	5% preferred	100	58 Oct 7	72½ Mar 14	46 Mar	72½ July
26	26½	26¼	26½	26	26⅝	26	26	Exchange	*26½	27	1,700	Central Aguirre Assoc	No par	18⅛ Apr 8	30¾ Sept 5	18⅞ Dec	28 Jan
3⅝	4	3⅝	3⅞	4	4	4	4		4	4⅛	2,600	Central Foundry Co	1	2⅜ Apr 10	5¼ Jan 3	2 Mar	5⅝ July
*106	107	*106	107	107	107	*105⅛	107	Closed	*105⅛	107	10	Central Ill Lt 4½% pref	100	103½ Sept 25	113½ Aug 16	99¾ Apr	111¼ Nov
9¾	9¾	9½	9½	*8¾	9⅞	8⅜	8⅜		9¾	9¾	500	Central RR of New Jersey	100	3¾ June 30	12¼ Sept 27	6⅛ Dec	14 July
*9⅞	10⅛	9½	9¾	10	10⅜	10¼	10¼	Columbus	9⅝	10¾	1,800	Central Violeta Sugar Co	19	3½ Apr 8	14¾ Sept 11	4 Mar	8¼ Jan
6	6	6¼	6½	6½	6¾	6½	6¾		6⅝	6⅞	1,200	Century Ribbon Mills	No par	3½ Apr 11	6⅞ Oct 13	3¼ Mar	6⅞ July
*90	102	*90	102	*90⅛	96	*90⅛	96	Day	*90⅛	96	------	Preferred	100	85¼ June 3	96 Sept 15	88 Aug	104 Apr
41⅛	41½	41	41¼	41	41¾	41¼	41¾		41	42	4,200	Cerro de Pasco Copper	No par	32 June 29	52⅞ Jan 5	26¼ Mar	59¼ Oct
6⅞	7	6¾	6⅞	7	7	7	7¼		*7	7⅜	1,400	Certain-Teed Products	1	5⅛ Aug 24	13 Jan 4	4½ Mar	12½ Oct
29	29	29	30	30	30	29¼	31		29	29¼	230	6% prior preferred	100	22 Sept 5	47½ Jan 4	17½ Mar	46 Oct
*19½	20	19½	19½	*18½	20	*18½	20		*18½	20	100	Chain Belt Co	No par	18 Sept 5	22½ Sept 11	----	----
*100	101½	*100	101½	101½	101½	*101	101½		*101	101½	110	Cham Pap & Fib Co 6% pf	100	98 Apr 20	102 Mar 21	94 June	106 Mar
27	27	*26¼	27	26¾	27	26½	26½		*26½	26⅞	400	Common	No par	17 Aug 24	30 Jan 3	18 May	33¼ Nov
*13⅝	14½	*14½	15	15	15	*14¾	15		*14¾	15	100	Checker Cab	5	6⅝ Apr 11	18½ Sept 22	6 June	12¾ July
*27	28	27	27	26⅝	27	26⅝	27		26¾	27	3,300	‡Chesapeake Corp	No par	17¼ Apr 10	29½ Sept 27	20 Dec	48½ Mar
42⅞	43⅜	42¾	43⅜	43	43½	42⅞	43¼		42⅞	43⅜	13,800	Chesapeake & Ohio Ry	25	27 Apr 11	47¼ Sept 27	22 June	38½ Jan
*85¾	86¾	*85¾	87	87	87	*85¾	87¾		*85¾	87½	200	Preferred series A	100	86 Jan 24	95½ June 27	70 Apr	89 Jan
3	3	*3	3½	3¼	3½	*3½	3¾		3	3½	700	‡Chic & East Ill Ry Co 6% pf	100	1⅜ Sept 5	4 Sept 27	1½ Mar	4 July
*3	3⅜	*3⅛	3¾	*3	3¼	*3⅛	3½		5¼	5½	6,100	‡Chicago Great West 4% pf	100	1¼ Aug 29	4⅜ Sept 26	2¼ Sept	5⅜ Jan
*11¾	12¼	12	12	12	12	12⅜	12⅜		*12	12¼	300	Chicago Mail Order Co	5	9½ Apr 8	13½ Mar 11	8⅞ Mar	15⅞ July
¾	¾	¾	¾	¾	⅞	¾	¾		⅝	¾	2,800	‡Chic Mil St P & Pac	No par	¼ Apr 5	⅞ Sept 27	¼ Nov	1 Jan
1¼	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1¼	1¼	*1⅛	1¼		1⅛	1⅛	1,600	5% preferred	100	½ June 26	1⅝ Sept 26	⅝ Dec	1⅞ Jan
1⅛	1⅛	1	1⅛	1	1⅛	1	1⅛		1	1⅛	5,500	‡Chicago & North West'n	100	⅜ June 30	1⅜ Sept 27	½ Dec	1¾ Jan
*2⅝	2¾	2¾	2¾	*2⅝	2¾	2¾	2¾		2¾	2¾	900	Preferred	100	1¼ June 28	3⅝ Sept 27	2 Mar	5¼ July
16¼	16½	16¼	16⅜	16⅜	17	16½	17		16½	17¼	1,800	Chicago Pneumat Tool	No par	10 Apr 10	20¼ Jan 4	6⅞ Mar	19¾ Dec
35½	35½	*35⅛	37⅞	*35½	37⅞	35⅛	35⅛		*35	37	200	$3 conv preferred	No par	30⅝ Aug 24	39½ Sept 15	22 Mar	39¾ Nov
48½	48½	*48	48½	48	48	*47	48½		*47	48½	300	Pr pf ($2.50) cum div	No par	44 Aug 21	48½ Sept 27	37⅝ June	47 Nov
*⅝	⅞	*⅝	¾	*⅝	¾	⅝	⅝		⅝	⅝	500	‡Chic Rock Isl & Pacific	100	¼ June 1	⅞ Sept 13	¼ Dec	1¼ Jan
*1¼	1⅝	*1¼	1½	*1	1⅛	1¼	1¼		*1¼	1½	100	7% preferred	100	½ Aug 23	1⅞ Jan 5	1 Dec	3 July
*1	1¼	*1	1⅛	*1¼	1½	1⅛	1⅛		⅞	1	400	6% preferred	100	½ Aug 10	1⅝ Sept 13	⅝ Dec	2½ Jan
*8½	9¼	*8⅞	9¼	*8⅞	9	8¾	8¾		*8	9	100	Chicago Yellow Cab	No par	7½ Apr 11	9⅝ Mar 9	8 Mar	12¾ Jan
*12¼	13¾	*12½	13⅞	*12½	13⅞	*12⅛	13¾		*12¼	13⅞	------	Chickasha Cotton Oil	10	10 Apr 5	15¼ Sept 5	12 Mar	19¼ July
*6	6⅛	6	6	6	6	6	6⅛		6	6⅛	1,600	Childs Co	No par	5 Sept 1	13⅛ Jan 3	3¼ Mar	13½ Nov
*31½	33	*31½	34	*31½	33	31½	31½		31½	31½	20	Chile Copper Co	25	25 Apr 8	41 Sept 11	25 May	51 Oct
90	91⅞	90⅞	92½	91⅛	93	90½	91¾		90	91½	42,100	Chrysler Corp	5	53⅝ Apr 11	94⅜ Oct 6	35⅜ Mar	88½ Nov
*11	11⅝	*11⅛	11½	11⅛	11¼	11¼	11¼		11⅛	11⅛	400	City Ice & Fuel	No par	9 Apr 8	14⅞ May 23	7¾ Sept	13½ Jan
90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½		89¼	90	1,120	6½% preferred	100	79 Jan 5	97½ June 10	59 Jan	80 Dec
*46½	50	*46½	50	*46½	50	*46½	50		*46½	50	------	City Investing Co	100	46½ Sept 28	58 Mar 11	54 Mar	60 Feb
*3¼	3½	*3¼	3½	3¼	3¼	*3⅜	3⅝		3¼	3¼	300	City Stores	5	2¼ Apr 8	4¼ Jan 3	2 Mar	5½ Nov
*28½	29⅜	29	29	28½	28⅝	28	28½		28	28¼	1,000	Clark Equipment	No par	15 Apr 8	33½ Oct 5	10⅝ Mar	27½ Oct
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----		----	----	------	CCC&StLouisRyCo5% pref	100	68 Feb 10	69 Feb 4	70 Nov	75 Mar
109⅛	109⅛	109	109¼	*109	109¼	109	109¼		109	109¼	190	Clev El Illum $4.50 pf	No par	106⅞ Sept 18	115 Feb 9	106 Apr	115 Aug
33	33	33	33	32½	33	32¾	32¾		32	32	900	Clev Graph Bronze Co (The)	1	20⅛ Apr 11	33½ Oct 5	15¼ Mar	30½ Nov
*71	73¾	73¾	73¾	*71	73½	*71	73½		*71	73½	30	Clev & Pitts RR Co 7% gtd	50	69 Sept 25	78 Mar 13	67¼ July	76 Jan
----	----	----	----	----	----	*43	----		*43	----	------	Special gtd 4% stock	50	42 Jan 3	45¼ May 2	44 Dec	45 Feb
45¼	45⅝	45	46½	45¾	46¾	46	46½		45	46	4,500	Climax Molybdenum	No par	34⅝ June 30	60⅛ Jan 5	32½ Mar	60¼ Nov
30¾	31	30¼	31	31	31½	31¼	31½		31¼	31¼	2,000	Cluett Peabody & Co	No par	21¼ Apr 11	35⅛ July 29	10½ Mar	25¾ July
*130	132	*130	132	*130	----	*130	132		130¼	130¼	10	Preferred	100	125 Sept 11	135 Mar 16	111 Jan	129 Nov
*111	112	*111⅛	112	112¼	112½	112¼	112¼		112	112¼	1,000	Coca-Cola Co (The)	No par	105 Sept 5	133 Jan 6	105½ Mar	142¾ Aug
*58½	60	*58¾	60	*58¾	60	*58¾	60		*58¾	60	------	Class A	No par	58 Jan 7	62 Mar 2	57½ July	61½ Nov
13⅛	13½	13⅛	13¾	13⅜	13¾	13⅝	13¾		12⅝	12¾	4,100	Colgate-Palmolive-Peet	No par	11½ Apr 10	17¼ July 22	7⅛ Mar	17 Nov
*104	107	*104	107	*104	107	*104	107		*104	107	------	6% preferred	100	101⅞ Feb 1	107 July 18	78 May	104¼ Dec
32¾	33¼	33	33½	*32¾	33½	33⅛	33⅝		32¾	34	1,500	Collins & Aikman	No par	20¼ Apr 8	36¼ Jan 5	13¼ Mar	39¾ Oct
*108½	110	108¼	108½	*108¼	110	108¼	108¼		109	109	50	5% conv preferred	100	100 Apr 8	109 Oct 4	87¾ June	107½ Nov
*21⅛	22½	21½	21¾	21½	22⅜	22¼	22¼		22¼	22½	1,400	Colo Fuel & Iron Corp	No par	11⅛ Apr 8	24⅞ Sept 22	9⅛ Mar	23⅞ Nov
6½	6½	5⅝	5⅝	5¾	6	*5¾	6¼		6	6	380	Colorado & Southern	100	2¾ Aug 24	8½ Sept 27	3¼ Mar	8¾ Jan
*7⅜	8	7⅜	7⅜	7½	7¾	7½	7½		7¼	7¾	200	4% 1st preferred	100	3⅞ Sept 1	9¾ Sept 26	4¼ Mar	11¾ Jan
*6	6¾	6	6	6⅜	6⅜	6	6		*4⅜	6¼	220	4% 2d preferred	100	3½ Aug 19	8⅛ Sept 26	4 Apr	10 June
19	19	19⅜	19⅜	19	19½	*19¼	19¾		20	20¼	1,500	Columb Br'd Sys Inc cl A	2.50	14 Apr 10	24⅞ Aug 15	13½ Mar	22¾ July
*18½	19	19	19	*19	20	*19	19¾		20	20¼	800	Class B	2.50	14 Apr 11	24¾ Aug 15	13 Mar	22⅜ July
89¼	89¼	90	90½	90	90½	91½	91½		90	91	1,100	Columbian Carbon v t c	No par	73 Apr 11	94 July 19	53¾ Apr	98½ July
*7⅝	8	7¼	7¾	7½	7⅝	*7½	7⅝		7¼	7⅜	1,200	Columbia Pict v t c	No par	6⅝ Sept 1	15⅝ Jan 4	9 Mar	19 Nov
*18½	19⅜	18¾	18¾	*18½	19⅛	*18½	18⅞		18	18	300	$2.75 conv preferred	No par	16 Sept 6	30½ Mar 6	25½ Dec	35⅜ July
7⅜	7½	7⅜	7½	7⅜	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝		7¼	7¾	21,200	Columbia Gas & Elec	No par	5¼ Apr 10	9 Feb 9	5⅛ Mar	9⅞ Oct
82	82	83	83	83	83	83	83		82½	83	900	6% preferred series A	100	74½ Jan 3	91 Mar 14	57 May	83 Oct
*63	75	*63½	75	*60	75	*60½	75		*60½	75	------	5% preferred	100	62½ Jan 13	83 Feb 8	50 May	70 Oct
45⅜	45⅜	45¼	45½	45½	46	45⅞	46⅛		46⅛	46½	2,700	Commercial Credit	10	38¾ Apr 10	57 Jan 3	23 Mar	59⅞ Nov
*98½	101	*99½	101	*98½	101	*98½	101		*98½	101	------	4¼% conv preferred	100	99 Sept 28	109⅝ Aug 7	84 Mar	108½ Nov
51¼	52	51⅜	52	51½	52¼	51½	52½		52⅜	52⅜	3,400	Comm'l Invest Trust	No par	42 Apr 8	60 Jan 3	31½ Mar	64 Nov
*103⅝	107⅝	*104⅞	107⅝	*101	107⅝	*104⅞	107⅝		*104⅞	107⅝	------	$4.25 conv pf ser '35	No par	103¾ Sept 19	101½ June 21	90 Jan	112½ Oct
13⅛	13½	13	13⅜	13¼	13¾	13½	13⅝		13⅛	13¾	10,400	Commercial Solvents	No par	8⅝ Aug 24	16 Sept 11	5⅞ Mar	12¼ July
1½	1½	1½	1½	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1½		1⅜	1½	18,400	Commonw'lth & Sou	No par	1¼ Mar 31	2⅛ Feb 6	1 Mar	2¼ Oct
64	64½	64	64	66	67½	67½	68		67½	68	3,400	$6 preferred series	No par	45¾ Jan 3	72½ Aug 15	25 Mar	55¾ Oct
29⅝	29⅞	29⅞	30¼	30⅛	30⅜	x29¾	29⅞		29¾	30	30,400	Commonwealth Edison Co	25	x25⅝ Apr 10	31⅜ July 29	22⅛ Mar	28 May

* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. ‡ In receivership. a Def. delivery. n New stock. r Cash sale. x Ex-div. y Ex-rights. ¶ Called for redemption.

LOW AND HIGH SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT

Saturday Oct. 7		Monday Oct. 9		Tuesday Oct. 10		Wednesday Oct. 11		Thursday Oct. 12	Friday Oct. 13		Sales for the Week	STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE	Range Since Jan. 1 On Basis of 100-Share Lots: Lowest	Highest	Range for Previous Year 1938: Lowest	Highest
$ per share		$ per share		$ per share		$ per share		$ per share	$ per share		Shares	Par	$ per share	$ per share	$ per share	$ per share
*7⅛	7½	*7⅛	7½	7½	7½	7⅜	7¾		7½	7¾	1,500	Conde Nast Pub Inc...No par	5 Apr 6	8⅝ Feb 1	3⅞ Apr	9⅛ Aug
22⅛	22⅛	22	22	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22½		22	22¾	4,200	Congoleum-Nairn Inc..No par	19 Apr 11	30⅜ Jan 5	15 Mar	29¾ Dec
*5¾	6¼	*5½	6¼	5½	5½	*5⅜	5¾		*5⅜	6	200	Congress Cigar..........No par	5 Sept 8	7 June 16	6 Mar	8¼ Oct
*6¾	8¾	*6¾	8¾	*6½	8¾	*6½	8¾		*6½	8¾	------	Conn Ry & Ltg 4½% pref..100	4¾ Apr 17	8 Jan 5	4 Dec	14⅞ July
24¼	24⅞	24½	24¾	24½	26	25½	25⅝		24¾	25¾	12,600	Consol Aircraft Corp..........1	15½ Aug 24	28¼ Sept 22	10½ Sept	26⅜ Nov
7¼	7¼	*7⅜	7½	*7⅜	7½	7½	7½		*7½	7¾	300	Consolidated Cigar.....No par	5⅝ Apr 10	8⅞ Feb 28	4¼ Mar	10⅜ Nov
*----	80	*----	80	*----	80	*74	80		77½	78¼	110	7% preferred..........100	73 Apr 4	85 Feb 27	55 Apr	76 Dec
*85	88	*85	87	87	87	*87	88		x84	85	120	6½% prior pref w w.....100	79½ Apr 18	91 Aug 4	71 Jan	86⅞ Aug
8⅜	8⅝	8⅜	8½	8¾	9	8⅞	9		8⅝	9	7,500	Consol Copper Mines Corp...5	8⅜ Sept 18	11 Sept 11	----------	----------
1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1⅛		*1⅛	1¼	400	Consol Film Industries.......1	1 Aug 31	2⅛ Jan 5	1 Mar	2⅜ Oct
*8⅜	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	8⅞	8⅞	*8½	8⅞		*8½	8⅞	500	$2 partic pref.........No par	7¾ Sept 12	12⅛ Mar 10	4½ Mar	12¼ Dec
29⅞	30⅛	30	30⅜	30⅜	30¾	30¼	30¾		30¼	30¾	16,500	Consol Edison of N Y..No par	27 Apr 11	35 Mar 10	17 Mar	34¼ Oct
104⅝	105⅜	105	105	105¼	105¼	*105¼	106¼		105⅛	105½	1,5 0	$5 preferred..........No par	101¾ Jan 4	108½ Aug 4	88⅞ Apr	104 Nov
5¼	5⅜	5	5	4⅞	5	5	5		4⅞	4⅞	1,500	Consol Laundries Corp.......5	4⅝ Sept 1	7⅞ Mar 10	2⅞ Mar	7⅜ Oct
8¾	8⅞	8⅝	9	8⅝	8⅞	x8⅝	8⅞		8¾	8⅞	7,800	Consol Oil Corp........No par	6½ Aug 24	9⅞ Sept 6	7 Mar	10¾ July
*2¾	3	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	2¾	*2⅝	3		3	3	800	Consol RR of Cuba 6% pf..100	1 July 14	5⅝ Sept 12	2½ Sept	7½ Jan
5⅝	6½	6	6	6	6	*6	6½		5¾	6	1,300	Consol Coal Co (Del) v t c..25	1¾ Apr 11	9 Sept 11	2¼ Mar	5⅝ Jan
*20	26	*22	26	*22	26	*23¼	27		*22	27	------	5% preferred v t c......100	8¼ Aug 31	34 Sept 12	10 Mar	22 Jan
94½	94½	*93⅛	95	*94	94¾	*93¾	95		*94¼	95	100	Consumers P Co$4.50 pf No par	88 Sept 19	101 July 25	78 Apr	95⅜ Nov
14⅞	15⅛	14⅞	15	15	15¼	15	15		14¾	15¼	3,500	Container Corp of America..20	9⅛ June 30	16½ Jan 3	9¾ May	17¾ Oct
14¼	14¼	14½	14½	14½	15	14⅝	14⅞		14⅛	14½	2,000	Continental Bak Co cl A No par	11½ Apr 10	22⅛ Mar 1	8⅝ Mar	26⅞ July
1½	1½	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1½		1⅜	1⅜	2,300	Class B..............No par	1¼ Apr 10	2 Jan 3	1¼ Mar	2¾ July
*89	90½	*89¼	90¾	*89½	90½	*90	90½		89¾	90	200	8% preferred...........100	x87½ Sept 15	100 Mar 3	65½ Mar	103½ July
47¼	48	47	47¾	47	48½	47¾	48½		47	48	5,400	Continental Can Inc........20	32½ Apr 11	51¼ Sept 25	36½ Mar	49 June
109	109	110	110	*109⅞	110½	*109⅞	110½		110⅛	110½	500	$4.50 preferred.......No par	x106 Sept 8	116 May 31	107 Jan	116 Nov
*7⅞	8⅛	*7⅞	8¼	8	8⅛	8¼	8⅜		8¼	8¼	600	Continental Diamond Fibre.5	5 Apr 8	10⅜ Jan 5	6 June	11⅞ July
36¾	36¾	36⅝	36¾	36⅞	37	36½	37¼		36⅞	37	2,000	Continental Insurance...$2.50	29⅛ Apr 11	37⅞ Sept 13	21¼ Mar	36½ Nov
3	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3	2⅞	3		2⅞	3	5,800	Continental Motors..........1	1⅝ Apr 10	4 Jan 16	⅞ May	3½ Dec
28¼	28½	28⅛	28½	28½	28⅞	28⅜	28⅞		27⅝	28½	4,700	Continental Oil of Del.......5	19⅞ Aug 24	31½ Jan 3	21¼ Mar	35¾ July
28¾	29	*28	29⅝	29¼	29¼	*28½	29½		29¼	29¾	800	Continental Steel Corp..No par	16⅛ Apr 11	32⅛ Sept 11	10 Mar	29½ Nov
58½	58½	*58½	58¾	58	58	58⅝	58⅝		58¾	58¾	110	Corn Exch Bank Trust Co..20	49 Jan 26	61½ Sept 16	40 Apr	56 Jan
62¼	63	62½	62½	62	62½	61½	62		61	62	2,900	Corn Products Refining.....25	54⅞ Apr 19	67½ Sept 11	x53 Apr	70¾ Oct
156	156	159	159	*156	160	159⅞	160		*157	162	400	Preferred...............100	150 Sept 22	177 Aug 11	162 Apr	177 Dec
3⅞	4	3⅞	4	4	4	3¾	4		3¾	3⅞	4,100	Coty Inc New...............1	3 Sept 5	4⅞ July 27	----------	----------
1¼	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼		1⅛	1⅜	3,000	Coty Internat Corp..........1	⅝ Sept 5	2⅛ July 25	----------	----------
25¾	26	25¾	26	26	26⅝	26	26½		25¼	26¾	4,800	Crane Co...................25	16 Sept 1	38 Jan 3	19 Jan	42½ Oct
*97	98½	98½	98½	96⅞	96⅞	97	98½		*96½	98½	500	5% conv preferred.......100	93 Apr 12	110 Jan 3	85 Mar	117¼ Nov
*28⅛	28¾	28¾	29	*28½	29	29	29		*28⅞	29	700	Cream of Wheat Corp. (The)..2	26⅝ Jan 3	32½ Aug 4	21⅝ Apr	29½ Nov
*8	9	*8¼	8½	8¼	8¼	8⅛	8¼		*8	8⅛	500	Crosley Corp (The).....No par	6⅞ Aug 25	13 Apr 29	5¼ Mar	10⅝ July
26¾	27	26¼	26¼	27	27	26¾	26¾		26⅝	26⅝	900	Crown Cork & Seal.....No par	20¼ Apr 8	41½ Jan 3	22¼ Mar	43¾ Nov
*34⅞	40	*34⅞	36	*34⅞	36	*34⅞	36		*34⅞	36	------	$2.25 conv pref w w..No par	33 Sept 1	40¼ Feb 28	29 Apr	40 Nov
*33	37	*33	37	*33	37	*33	37		*33⅜	37	------	Pref ex-warrants.....No par	28 Apr 11	37½ Mar 4	25½ Apr	37⅜ Nov
14¾	15⅜	14¼	15	14¾	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛		14⅞	15¼	3,500	Crown Zellerbach Corp.......5	9 Apr 8	16¼ Sept 26	7½ Mar	15⅛ Nov
*87¼	87¾	87¼	87¼	87	87	87	87		87	87	150	$5 conv preferred....No par	75 Apr 14	91 Jan 10	58 Mar	92½ Nov
47½	48½	47	48½	48⅛	49⅞	48¼	49		48¼	49¾	9,300	Crucible Steel of America..100	24½ Apr 8	52⅝ Sept 22	19¼ Mar	44⅜ Jan
90½	90½	90	90	*90½	94½	90¾	90¾		*90½	93	300	Preferred...............100	62 June 30	96 Jan 6	70 Apr	94½ Jan
*5½	6⅜	5	5½	5½	5½	*5⅛	5½		5½	5½	170	Cuba RR 6% preferred....100	2⅞ Aug 2	8½ Sept 11	5½ Mar	13½ Feb
8	8¼	8	8⅛	7¾	8¾	8	8⅛		8	8¾	14,700	Cuban-American Sugar.....10	3 Apr 8	13 Sept 5	3 Mar	6¼ July
76	81	*76	78	78	81	79	79		78	80¼	700	Preferred...............100	48 Aug 21	93 Sept 8	58½ May	87 Jan
16⅛	16⅛	*16	16½	*16	16⅜	16	16⅜		16	16¼	500	Cudahy Packing.............50	9 Aug 23	19½ Sept 11	12 May	21⅝ July
5¾	6	5⅞	6	6	6¼	6	6¼		6⅛	6¼	4,200	Curtis Pub Co (The)...No par	3½ Sept 1	7⅛ Sept 27	4⅜ Mar	8¼ Aug
*53	56½	*54½	56¾	55	55¼	*53¼	54		54¾	54¾	300	Preferred.............No par	38 Apr 14	63½ Sept 27	35 June	56 Aug
6⅞	7⅛	6⅞	7	6⅞	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛		7⅛	7⅜	28,400	Curtiss-Wright................1	4¼ Aug 24	7⅞ Sept 12	3¼ Mar	7⅜ Dec
25¾	26⅛	25⅞	26	26	26¼	25⅞	26⅜		26⅛	26½	5,600	Class A.....................1	19¼ Apr 11	28¼ Jan 3	12⅝ Mar	28¼ Nov
*73	91	*73	91	*75	91	*75	91		*75	91	------	Cushman's Sons 7% pref..100	73¼ Apr 8	84 May 3	48⅛ Jan	83 Oct
*45	65	*45	----	*46	----	*48	60		*49	60	------	$8 preferred.........No par	45 Jan 24	55½ June 17	18 Mar	50 Nov
22¾	22¾	*22½	23½	22½	23	22	22⅛		22¼	22¾	1,200	Cutler-Hammer Inc...No par	13⅝ Apr 10	25 Sept 26	13¼ Mar	29¼ Nov
*4¾	5	*4¾	5	*4¾	5	*4¾	5	Stock	*4¾	5	------	Davega Stores Corp..........5	3½ Aug 26	7 June 20	4½ Mar	8¾ July
*15¼	17	*15¼	17	*15¼	17	*15¼	17		*15¼	17	------	Conv 5% preferred.......25	14¼ Sept 12	17½ Mar 10	13¼ Mar	17¼ Dec
*8½	8¾	8½	8½	8½	8⅞	*8½	8⅞	Exchange	8½	8½	1,500	Davison Chemical Co (The)..1	4⅝ Apr 8	10⅝ Sept 22	6¼ June	11¼ July
*104¾	105¾	105¾	106⅛	*104¼	106⅛	*104¼	106		105	105¾	130	Dayton Pow & Lt 4½% pf 100	103 Sept 19	112 July 13	102½ Jan	111¼ Dec
23⅜	23⅝	23⅜	23¾	23½	24½	23½	23⅞	Closed	24	24½	11,000	Deere & Co............No par	15¾ Apr 10	25¼ Oct 6	13¾ May	25¼ Feb
25	25	25½	25½	25½	26⅛	26⅛	26¾		*25¼	26½	1,100	Preferred.................20	23 Apr 18	27½ July 11	19¾ Mar	25 Jan
*14¾	15¼	14⅝	14¾	*14½	15⅛	*14½	15¼	Columbus	14½	14½	300	Diesel-Wemmer-Gilbert.....10	11¼ Apr 10	16⅝ June 6	9 Mar	17 Nov
23⅝	24⅜	23¾	24⅜	24⅛	25½	24¼	24¾		24	25⅜	15,300	Delaware & Hudson.......100	12¼ Aug 24	27¾ Sept 27	7½ Mar	25⅛ Dec
7½	7⅞	7½	7¾	7⅝	7⅞	7¾	8	Day	7¾	8	6,000	Delaware Lack & Western..50	3⅝ Sept 1	8⅞ Sept 27	4 Mar	8¾ Nov
*⅞	1¼	*⅞	1⅛	*⅞	1⅛	*⅞	1⅛		*⅞	1⅛	------	‡Denv & R G West 6% pf..100	½ July 18	1½ Jan 4	¾ Nov	2½ Jan
116⅜	116½	*116⅛	116¾	116½	116½	116	116⅝		116¼	116¼	1,000	Detroit Edison.............100	103 Apr 13	124¼ July 28	76 Mar	115⅛ Dec
25	25¼	24½	24¾	25	25	25¼	25¼		25	25	560	Devoe & Raynolds A...No par	18 Sept 2	32⅜ Jan 11	25 Mar	40⅞ Oct
*32	32½	32	32⅛	32¼	32½	*32¼	33		32⅞	32⅞	600	Diamond Match.......No par	28 Apr 3	34½ July 26	20¾ Jan	30⅜ Oct
38	38	38½	38½	38½	38½	*38	38¾		*38	39	500	6% partic preferred.......25	36¾ Sept 7	44⅞ July 13	31½ Jan	42 Dec
8	8¼	8	8	*8⅛	8½	8¼	8¼		8¼	8¼	700	Diamond T Motor Car Co...2	5⅛ Aug 22	9⅜ Jan 4	5 Mar	11 Oct
*14⅝	14¾	14½	14⅝	14½	14½	14⅝	14¾		14⅜	14½	1,500	Distil Corp-Seagr's Ltd..No par	13¾ Sept 11	20½ Mar 1	11 Mar	23½ Nov
*65	66½	*65	69	*65	67	66	66		*60	67	100	5% pref with warrants..100	66 Sept 30	90 July 31	65⅛ June	91⅛ Nov
*10½	10¾	*10½	10¾	10¾	11	11	11		10¾	10¾	500	Dixie-Vortex Co.......No par	9¾ May 18	12¼ Jan 9	8½ Sept	17 Jan
*32	33¼	32	32	*32¼	33	32¼	32¼		32½	32½	110	Class A...............No par	30 Mar 31	35¼ Jan 16	28¾ June	35 Dec
*18	19	*17½	18½	18	18¼	18½	18½		*18½	19	300	Doehler Die Casting Co No par	10 Apr 10	22¼ Jan 3	12 Mar	25½ Oct
23¼	24	23⅜	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	23¼	23½		23⅛	23¼	8,400	Dome Mines Ltd.......No par	20¼ Sept 11	34 July 26	27⅛ July	34⅞ Aug
73½	74½	74	74¾	75⅛	76¾	75⅝	77		76⅝	78¾	9,200	Douglas Aircraft.......No par	55 Aug 24	79¾ Sept 12	31 Mar	80¾ Dec
*137	142	141	141	*138	140⅛	140½	140½		*135½	141½	200	Dow Chemical Co......No par	101½ Apr 11	143½ Oct 6	87⅞ Jan	141 Dec
10⅞	10⅞	11	11	11¼	11½	11½	12		11¼	12	3,200	Dresser Mfg Co ....No par	6 Mar 31	12½ Oct 3	----------	----------
9½	9½	*9	9⅞	*9	9¾	*8⅞	10		*8⅞	10	200	Dunhill International........1	6¾ Sept 1	19¼ Jan 13	1¾ May	19⅜ Dec
*12¼	14	*13	14	*12¼	14	*12¼	14		*12¼	14	------	Duplan Silk...........No par	10 Apr 14	14 June 19	8½ Mar	12 Oct
*110	120	*113	120	*113	120	*114	120		*114	120	------	8% preferred...........100	108 Apr 12	116 Aug 17	102 Apr	115 Jan
174½	176	174	177	178¾	180⅛	179⅝	180¾		180	181½	9,400	Du P de Nem (E I) & Co...20	126¼ Apr 11	188½ Sept 5	90½ Mar	154¾ Dec
129⅞	130⅜	x127½	128¾	128	128⅝	128¼	128½		128	128¼	3,900	6% non-voting deb......100	127 Sept 6	142 Mar 10	130¾ Mar	138½ Nov
117	117¼	x115¾	115¾	115	115	116	116⅛		116	116⅛	1,900	$4.50 preferred.......No par	112 Sept 7	124⅛ Aug 18	109½ Apr	120½ Dec
*116	116½	116	116	116	116	*116	118		116	116	200	Duquesne Light 5% 1st pf..100	111⅛ Sept 12	118½ Feb 27	111¾ Jan	118½ Dec
18⅛	18¼	18¼	19½	19¼	20⅛	19¾	21⅛		20¼	20⅞	23,700	Eastern Airlines, Inc.........1	12¼ Apr 11	21⅛ Oct 11	13¾ Nov	17⅜ Dec
7	7	7	7	7	7¼	7½	7½		7½	7½	1,700	Eastern Rolling Mills.........5	3¾ July 5	8⅝ Sept 12	3¼ Mar	8¼ Nov
152	153	152¼	153	153½	154½	153½	154½		154	155	4,300	Eastman Kodak (N J)..No par	138⅛ Apr 26	186⅛ Jan 5	121½ Mar	187 Nov
*156	158	156	156	*155½	158	155½	158		a157	157	110	6% cum preferred.......100	155½ Sept 25	183½ Feb 8	157 Jan	173 Dec
26⅛	27	26⅛	26⅜	26½	27	26⅛	26½		27	27¼	2,300	Eaton Manufacturing Co.....4	15¼ Apr 11	28 Sept 13	10½ Mar	25⅜ Dec
*16	16½	*16	16½	*16⅛	16½	16½	16½		*16½	17	200	Edison Bros Stores Inc.......2	15½ Sept 5	19⅞ July 12	----------	----------
1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅞		1⅞	1⅞	800	Eitingon Schild........No par	1 Aug 24	3⅜ Jan 4	2 Mar	5⅜ July
37⅛	38¼	37¾	38⅜	38	39	37¾	38¾		37¾	38	8,400	Electric Auto-Lite (The).....5	22¼ Apr 11	39½ Sept 30	13¼ Mar	36¼ Dec
14½	15¼	14⅝	14⅞	15	15⅝	15⅛	15⅜		14¾	15¾	10,100	Electric Boat.................3	8½ Apr 10	17 Sept 11	6 Mar	15¼ Dec
1¼	1¼	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝		1⅝	1⅝	2,200	Elec & Mus Ind Am shares...	1⅛ Sept 11	3⅛ Mar 6	2⅛ Sept	4 Jan
8¾	8⅞	8¾	9	8⅞	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛		8⅝	9	7,200	Electric Power & Light.No par	6¼ Apr 10	12⅜ Jan 19	6⅛ Mar	14 Oct
32⅜	33	32½	33⅜	33	34	33	33⅞		33	33	3,800	$7 preferred.........No par	20½ Apr 11	41½ Jan 20	22½ Mar	46½ Oct
28	28¼	28	28	28½	29¾	28¾	29⅝		*28⅜	29½	1,700	$6 preferred.........No par	18¾ Apr 8	38 Feb 6	18 Mar	41¾ July
32	32	32⅞	33⅜	32	32⅞	3 ⅛	32⅛		32½	32⅞	1,200	Elec Storage Battery...No par	23½ Apr 11	35 Sept 14	21¾ Mar	35 Nov
2⅛	2⅛	*2	2½	2¼	2⅜	*2⅜	2½		2½	2½	1,100	Elk Horn Coal Corp...No par	⅝ Apr 4	3½ Sept 11	½ Mar	2¾ Nov
41	41	*40½	41	40½	40⅝	40½	40½		40½	40½	600	El Paso Natural Gas..........3	28 Jan 25	41 Oct 7	17 Feb	29⅞ Nov
*42½	45⅞	*44	45⅞	*43	46	*42	46		*43	46	------	Endicott-Johnson Corp.....50	32¼ Aug 31	55 Sept 13	33 Apr	45⅛ Nov
*106	108	*106	108	*106	108	*106	108		*106	108	------	5% preferred............100	x103⅛ Mar 22	111 Jan 30	94½ Apr	111½ Dec
11¾	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	11⅞	12¼	11⅞	12⅛		11¾	12⅛	12,900	Engineers Public Service.....1	7 Apr 8	13⅞ Aug 3	2½ Mar	10½ Oct
*70	75	*72	74½	72	72	*71	73		72¾	73	300	$5 conv preferred....No par	62½ Apr 8	80⅛ June 21	38½ Mar	71 Oct
80½	80½	*78	80⅞	78¾	78¾	*78½	80		79¾	79¾	300	$5½ preferred w w..No par	65⅝ Apr 8	89 Aug 16	40 Mar	72½ Dec
*85	90	*85	91	*84	90	*85	90		*85	88½	------	$6 preferred.........No par	69 Apr 11	95 Aug 7	46 Mar	79½ Oct
*1¼	1½	*1⅜	1½	*1⅜	1½	1¼	1⅜		*1¼	1½	300	Equitable Office Bldg..No par	¾ Aug 24	1⅞ Sept 11	1¼ Dec	2⅞ Jan
2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2½		2⅝	2⅝	2,700	‡Erie Railroad.............100	1 Aug 21	3 Sept 28	1½ Dec	6¼ Jan
4¾	5	4¾	4¾	4⅝	5	5	5		*4⅝	5	1,100	4% 1st preferred........100	1⅞ Sept 1	6 Sept 28	2¾ Mar	8¾ Jan
2¾	2¾	*2⅝	3	2⅞	2⅞	*2¾	2⅞		*2¾	2⅞	200	4% 2d preferred........100	1⅛ Apr 10	3½ Sept 27	1½ Dec	6½ Jan
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----		----	----	------	Erie & Pitts RR Co..........50	65¼ Sept 15	65¼ Sept 25	62 Oct	64 Dec
4¼	4¼	*4⅛	4½	4⅛	4⅛	4	4		3¾	3⅞	1,100	Eureka Vacuum Cleaner.....5	3⅝ Sept 1	5⅜ Mar 8	2⅛ Mar	6 Oct
9¾	10½	10¼	10½	10¼	10½	*10½	10⅞		11	11¼	2,400	Evans Products Co...........5	6 Apr 11	13 Jan 3	5¼ Mar	16 Oct
22½	22¾	2¾	22¾	23	23½	22½	23		22⅞	23¼	3,500	Ex-Cell-O Corp...............3	14¼ Apr 11	25⅛ Sept 11	10⅛ Apr	25 Dec
*1¼	1⅜	1¼	1¼	*1¼	1⅜	1¼	1¼		*1⅛	1¼	200	Exchange Buffet Corp..No par	1 Apr 11	2¼ Jan 20	1⅛ Mar	2⅝ Nov
*7	8	*7	8	*7	7¾	*7	7¾		*7	7¾	------	Fairbanks Co 8% pref......100	2¾ Apr 10	8⅞ Sept 26	3½ Mar	11¼ Jan
37½	37½	37	37	37⅜	38	*36¼	38		*36⅛	37½	600	Fairbanks Morse & Co..No par	24 Apr 11	43⅞ Jan 5	19½ May	43 Dec
31½	32	31¼	32	31½	33¼	34	34		34	34	2,200	Fajardo Sug Co of Pr Rico..20	20 Apr 10	38½ Sept 8	22½ May	35¾ Oct
14¼	14⅜	*14⅛	15	14	14	*14	14½		*13⅞	14½	300	Federal Light & Traction....15	11 Apr 11	18½ Aug 15	6⅞ Mar	16½ Oct
*90	97½	*91	97½	*92	97½	*92	97½		*92	97½	------	$6 preferred.............100	81 Jan 24	96 Aug 23	67 Apr	84½ Nov
150	150	*145	160	*145	160	*145	160		*145	160	100	Federal Min & Smelting Co 100	85 Apr 5	165 Sept 27	52½ Apr	133 Nov
4⅜	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅜	4¼	4⅜		*4⅜	4½	900	Federal Motor Truck..No par	2⅛ Aug 24	6 Jan 6	2⅛ Mar	5⅞ Aug
*1¼	1⅜	1¼	1¼	*1⅛	1¼	1⅛	1⅛		1	1⅛	1,000	Federal Water Serv A..No par	¾ May 25	1⅝ Jan 19	1 Sept	2⅛ July
*22½	23½	*22½	23½	22½	22½	23⅛	23¾		23¾	24	900	Federated Dept Stores..No par	18¾ Apr 11	26⅛ Mar 11	12¼ Mar	29 Oct
84¾	84¾	*83	87	*83	87½	*85	87½		*85	87½	100	Fed Dept Stores 4¼% pf..100	82¾ Sept 13	89¾ Feb 6	67⅞ Jan	90⅝ Oct
*36¼	37⅞	36⅞	37⅛	*36¾	37⅛	37	37		*36¾	37	800	Fidel Phen Fire Ins N Y..2.50	27¾ Apr 11	37¾ Sept 15	22½ Mar	36½ Nov
*16	19½	*15½	18	*15½	18	*15½	18		*15½	18	------	Filene's (Wm) Sons Co..No par	16⅛ Sept 13	19 Mar 17	15 June	25 Oct

* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. In receivership. a Def. delivery. n New stock. r Cash sale. x Ex-div. y Ex-rights. ¶ Called for redemption

Saturday Oct. 7 Low	Saturday Oct. 7 High	Monday Oct. 9 Low	Monday Oct. 9 High	Tuesday Oct. 10 Low	Tuesday Oct. 10 High	Wednesday Oct. 11 Low	Wednesday Oct. 11 High	Thursday Oct. 12	Friday Oct. 13 Low	Friday Oct. 13 High	Sales for the Week	STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE	Par	Range Since Jan. 1 (On Basis of 100-Share Lots) Lowest	Range Since Jan. 1 Highest	Range for Previous Year 1938 Lowest	Range for Previous Year 1938 Highest
$ per share		$ per share		$ per share		$ per share		$ per share	$ per share		Shares		Par	$ per share	$ per share	$ per share	$ per share
22⅞	22⅞	*22½	23¾	22⅝	23⅛	22½	22½		*22½	23	400	Firestone Tire & Rubber	10	17⅝ Apr 10	25½ Sept 12	16¼ Mar	26⅞ Oct
102⅝	102⅝	*102	104	103⅛	103⅛	102½	102½		*103	104	400	6% preferred series A	100	99¼ Jan 16	105½ June 8	76 Apr	100 Nov
45	45	45	45	*44¾	45⅜	45	45		44¾	45⅜	1,000	First National Stores	No par	38⅛ Apr 8	51 Aug 3	24½ Mar	43¼ Nov
17¼	17¾	17½	17⅝	17⅜	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞		17⅝	17⅞	4,000	Flintkote Co (The)	No par	15 Sept 5	31½ Jan 4	10⅞ Mar	31¼ Dec
*32⅞	33½	*33	33½	33½	33½	33¾	34		*34	34½	500	Florence Stove Co	No par	25 Apr 6	38 July 27	19¾ June	39½ Oct
*23½	25	*23½	25	*23½	25	*23½	25		*23½	25	----	Florsheim Shoe class A	No par	17 May 12	25 Oct 6	15 Apr	21 Jan
4	4	*3⅞	4¼	4	4	4⅛	4⅛		4⅛	4⅛	500	‡ Follansbee Brothers	No par	1½ Apr 8	5 Sept 11	1¼ Mar	4⅝ Oct
*32½	33	33	33⅛	*32	33⅛	33	33⅜		33	33¼	1,000	Food Machinery Corp	100	21 Apr 14	37½ Sept 12	18 Mar	37¼ Nov
106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	*106⅝	----	*106⅝	----		*106⅝	----	20	4½% conv pref	100	103½ Apr 5	108½ Jan 11	85 Mar	109½ Nov
*21¾	22½	22¼	22½	23	23	22½	23		22½	23	1,700	Foster-Wheeler	10	14 Aug 24	29¾ Jan 5	11 Mar	29⅝ Oct
*70	81¾	82¾	82¾	*70	82	*70⅛	85		*70⅛	83	20	$7 conv preferred	No par	66½ Aug 24	90¾ Jan 6	50 Mar	91 Nov
*5¾	6½	5⅜	5¾	6	6¼	6	6		5½	5¾	2,500	Francisco Sugar Co	No par	1½ Apr 10	9⅞ Sept 5	2½ Mar	5⅝ Jan
*30	35	*30¼	34⅞	*30	35	*30½	34		*30½	34	----	F'k'n Simon&Co inc 7% pf	100	27 Sept 15	55 Jan 13	25 Apr	58 Nov
32½	34⅛	31	32¾	33¼	33⅞	32½	33½		33½	34¼	7,000	Freeport Sulphur Co	10	18¼ Apr 26	36 Sept 27	19⅞ Mar	32 Sept
2⅞	2⅞	*2⅞	3	2⅞	2⅞	2¾	2¾		2¼	2½	1,400	Gabriel Co (The) cl A	No par	1½ Apr 10	3¼ Sept 13	1¼ Mar	3⅞ Oct
4⅝	5	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4¾	*4½	4⅞		4¾	5	2,100	Gair Co Inc (Robert)	1	2 July 10	5⅞ Sept 26	2½ Mar	5⅞ July
15⅝	16¼	14¾	15⅛	15	15½	14⅞	15½		15⅜	16	2,200	$3 preferred	10	7½ Aug 10	17¾ Sept 27	10 Mar	18 July
*13	14¼	13½	13¾	14	14¼	*13½	14⅛		14⅛	14½	230	Gamewell Co (The)	No par	9 July 13	15½ Sept 25	9½ Mar	18 July
*100	110	*100	110	*100½	110	*100½	110		*100½	110	----	Gannet Co conv $6 pref	No par	94 Apr 22	102 Aug 22	85 Mar	97 Dec
*5½	6	*5⅜	5⅞	5½	5⅝	*5½	5¾		*5½	5⅞	300	Gar Wood Industries Inc	3	3¾ Apr 10	7⅛ Jan 5	4⅛ Mar	8⅛ Oct
*14	14¾	14	14	14	14	*13	14		*13	14	200	Gaylord Container Corp	5	x9⅜ Sept 1	18¾ Jan 3	13 Sept	19½ Nov
47⅞	47⅞	*46¾	50	*46¾	50	*46¾	50		*46¾	50	100	5½% conv preferred	50	45½ Aug 17	52 Jan 17	48 June	52 Sept
*7⅞	8⅛	7¾	7⅞	7½	7½	*7½	7¾		*7½	7¾	600	Gen Amer Investors	No par	5½ May 17	9 Jan 3	4¼ Mar	9⅜ Nov
*97	103	*97	103	*97	103	*97	103		*97	103	----	$6 preferred	No par	96 Jan 26	103½ Mar 28	82 Mar	102½ Dec
59½	60¾	59½	61	60	60¾	60⅜	60½		59¼	60	4,600	Gen Am Transportation	5	40 Apr 8	65 Sept 27	29 Mar	59¼ Dec
7⅞	8	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7¾	7⅞		7⅞	8	4,000	General Baking	5	7½ Sept 5	11 Mar 9	6½ Mar	11⅛ July
*133½	138	*133½	138	*133½	138	*133½	138		*133½	138	----	$8 1st preferred	No par	128 Sept 20	149 July 21	115 Apr	136 Oct
4	4	*4	4⅛	4	4	3¾	4		*3⅞	4⅛	800	General Bronze	5	2½ Apr 1	5¼ Sept 11	2½ Mar	5⅝ July
12¾	13¼	12⅝	13	13½	13¾	13¼	13¼		13½	13⅝	2,500	General Cable	No par	9 Mar 31	18 Jan 4	5¾ Mar	19½ Oct
*25⅛	27⅜	*24⅞	27	27	27	*26	27⅜		27	27	200	Class A	No par	17¾ Apr 8	35 Jan 3	11 Mar	38⅞ Nov
63	63	*60	67	*59½	64	*59½	65		*59	65	100	7% cum preferred	100	43 Apr 10	75 Jan 4	35 Mar	87 Nov
*19¼	20	19¼	19½	19	19½	*19	19½		*19¼	20	700	General Cigar Inc	No par	18 Sept 6	25¼ Jan 6	20⅞ Mar	28 Feb
*103	117	*103	117	*103	117	*103	117		*103	117	----	7% preferred	100	114 June 20	130½ Mar 31	108¼ Apr	138 Nov
40⅛	40¾	40	40¾	40¼	41	40⅜	40⅞		40⅜	41⅜	30,100	General Electric	No par	31 Apr 11	44⅝ Jan 5	27¼ Mar	48 Nov
40	40¾	39⅝	40½	39⅞	40¼	40	40⅛		40	40½	12,400	General Foods	No par	36⅝ Jan 27	47⅞ Aug 3	22⅞ Mar	40⅜ Nov
110½	110½	*110	111	110½	110½	*110¾	113		*110⅞	113	200	$4.50 preferred	No par	107¾ Sept 20	118⅝ July 3	108¾ June	117½ Nov
⅞	⅞	¾	⅞	¾	⅞	¾	⅞		¾	⅞	3,500	Gen Gas & Elec A	No par	⅝ Apr 10	1¼ Jan 5	⅝ Mar	1½ Oct
*35	58	*35	58	*35	58	*50	55		*50¼	55	----	$6 conv pref series A	No par	39 Jan 3	65½ July 11	25 Mar	50 Nov
*84	86	x83⅛	83⅛	*82½	84	*83	84		82¾	83	500	General Mills	No par	72½ Jan 26	99 July 28	50⅜ Jan	79 Dec
122½	122½	122	122	122	122	122	122		122	122	230	6% preferred	100	117 May 9	127 Jan 27	118 Jan	125 Aug
53½	54	53⅜	54⅜	54¼	55	54½	55		53¾	54⅞	74,800	General Motors Corp	10	36⅜ Apr 11	55¾ Sept 13	25½ Mar	53⅞ Nov
121¾	121¾	*121	122	120¾	120¾	121	121		121	121	1,000	$5 preferred	No par	112 Sept 5	126¼ June 8	111⅞ Apr	124½ Nov
32	32½	32	33	33	33	*33¼	34		34	34	600	Gen Outdoor Adv A	No par	28 Apr 4	38 Feb 28	21½ Mar	45 July
3¾	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞		3¾	3⅞	6,100	Common	No par	3¼ Sept 5	6⅞ Jan 5	4 Mar	9⅞ July
9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	9⅛	9⅜	9¼	9½		9¼	9⅜	1,600	General Printing Ink	1	7 Mar 31	10⅞ Jan 3	6¾ Mar	12⅛ July
*106⅜	----	*107½	----	*108	----	*108	----		a107½	107½	20	$6 preferred	No par	105 Apr 15	110 Mar 6	101¼ Apr	110 Nov
*1½	1⅝	1½	1½	1½	1½	*1¼	1½		1⅜	1⅜	500	Gen Public Service	No par	¾ June 30	1¾ Sept 5	1⅛ Dec	2⅜ July
22⅜	23	22¼	22¾	23	23½	23¾	24		23	23⅜	1,300	Gen Railway Signal	No par	12½ Sept 1	28 Jan 5	12¾ Mar	27⅛ Nov
*87	89	*88	89	88	88½	*87	88		*87	88	20	6% preferred	100	85½ Aug 22	92½ Apr 6	x85 Sept	95 July
¾	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾	⅞	⅞		¾	⅞	3,700	Gen Realty & Utilities	1	½ June 30	1⅝ Jan 3	1 Mar	2⅛ July
*16¾	17½	*16¾	18	*17	18	17⅜	17⅜		17	17	1,400	$6 preferred	No par	14 Sept 6	20¼ Jan 5	13⅜ Mar	26½ Oct
36½	37	37	37	37	37¾	36	36½		35½	36	3,500	General Refractories	No par	19⅛ Apr 11	41 Jan 4	15⅛ Mar	41¼ Nov
15¼	15½	15¼	15¼	15	15⅛	*15⅛	15¼		x15	15⅛	1,400	General Shoe Corp	1	12½ Aug 24	15½ Oct 7	---- ----	---- ----
38⅝	40	37⅞	38⅞	38¾	40¼	39	39⅝		39	40	1,480	Gen Steel Cast $6 pref	No par	16 Apr 8	43¾ Sept 27	13 Mar	34 Nov
*15¾	16⅛	16	16	*16	16⅛	16	16¼		16¼	16¼	500	General Telephone Corp	20	15 Apr 28	18½ Aug 15	---- ----	---- ----
9½	9½	9¾	10¼	10⅝	11	11	11⅝		11¾	11⅞	6,500	Gen Theatre Eq Corp	No par	8⅛ Sept 5	15½ Jan 4	8½ Mar	16¾ Nov
16	16	*16	16½	16	16	*16	17		*16	17	200	Gen Time Instru Corp	No par	10½ Aug 10	16¾ Jan 9	14⅛ May	20½ Nov
*----	97½	*----	97½	*----	97½	*----	97½	Stock	*----	97½	----	6% preferred	100	98½ Mar 28	99½ Feb 8	98 June	100 June
21⅝	22¼	22	22	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼		22	22⅜	2,100	General Tire & Rubber Co	5	15⅜ Apr 11	27⅝ Mar 10	9 Mar	27½ Nov
6	6¼	6⅛	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Exchange	6⅛	6¼	8,900	Gillette Safety Razor	No par	5¾ Apr 10	8⅜ Jan 3	6½ June	11⅛ Feb
*44⅜	45	44⅜	45	44½	45	44⅝	45		*44½	44¾	1,300	$5 conv preferred	No par	44 Jan 26	54 Mar 14	46⅛ Dec	61 Feb
9½	9¾	9½	9⅝	9⅝	9¾	9¾	9¾	Closed	9½	9¾	3,500	Gimbel Brothers	No par	6¼ Aug 24	13⅞ Jan 3	5 Mar	15¾ July
*51	54	*50	54	52	52	*51	52½		51	51	200	$6 preferred	No par	43 Sept 1	66½ Mar 11	37½ June	67 July
17⅞	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅝	18¼	18¾	Columbus	18½	18½	1,400	Glidden Co (The)	No par	14 Sept 1	24½ Jan 5	13 Mar	28½ Nov
*37⅜	38¼	*37½	38¼	*37½	38¼	38¼	39		*37¾	39	300	4½% conv preferred	50	34 May 17	47 Mar 7	37 Apr	51½ Jan
3⅛	3⅛	3	3	3¼	3⅜	*3⅛	3⅜	Day	3⅛	3⅛	900	Gobel (Adolf)	1	2⅛ Jan 23	3¾ Mar 14	1¾ Mar	3⅜ July
2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	*2¼	2½		2¼	2⅜	1,400	Goebel Brewing Co	1	1⅞ Apr 10	2⅞ Jan 4	2⅛ Sept	3⅞ Jan
*78	79¾	78	78	*77	79¾	*77⅛	79¾		79⅜	79⅜	20	Gold & Stock Telegraph Co	100	70 Jan 4	84 July 19	60½ Apr	85 Nov
21¼	22	21⅛	21⅝	21⅝	22⅜	21⅜	22⅛		21¾	22⅜	7,000	Goodrich Co (B F)	No par	13½ Apr 11	24¾ Jan 4	10 Mar	26⅞ Oct
*63	64	63¾	63¾	64	64	64⅜	64⅜		64½	64½	400	5% preferred	No par	53 Apr 10	74½ Mar 16	32 June	68⅛ Dec
27½	28	27⅛	27¾	27½	28⅜	27¾	28		27⅝	28⅜	8,700	Goodyear Tire & Rubb	No par	21⅛ Apr 11	38⅜ Jan 3	15⅛ Mar	38½ Dec
*97	100⅛	*96½	100⅛	*97	99	99	99		97	97	200	$5 conv preferred	No par	90 Apr 8	109¾ Jan 5	69¾ June	108 Dec
4¼	4¼	*4¼	4¾	*4¼	5	4½	4½		*4⅜	5	300	Gotham Silk Hose	No par	2⅞ June 30	5⅜ Sept 27	2⅝ Mar	6½ Nov
*70	75	*70	75	x70	70	*69	71		70	70	50	Preferred	100	69½ June 2	80 Mar 3	52¼ Mar	72¾ Dec
⅞	1	⅞	1	⅞	1	⅞	1		⅞	1	6,300	Graham-Paige Motors	1	½ Aug 18	1⅜ Jan 3	¾ Mar	2 Jan
7⅝	7¾	7¼	7¼	7½	7⅞	7¾	7⅞		7¾	7⅞	2,900	Granby-Consol M S & P	5	4⅝ Apr 8	10⅞ Sept 5	2½ Mar	8⅞ Oct
1¼	1¼	*1⅛	1¼	1¼	1¼	*1⅛	1¼		1⅛	1⅛	800	Grand Union (The) Co	1	⅞ Apr 10	1¾ Jan 7	1 Mar	2¼ July
*14¼	16	*14⅛	15⅞	*14	14¾	*14	14¾		15	15⅜	300	$3 conv pref series	No par	11 Apr 10	16⅞ Aug 1	8 Mar	14¼ Nov
20	20⅛	20½	21	20½	20¾	20⅜	20⅜		20¾	20¾	1,300	Granite City Steel	No par	10 Apr 8	22½ Sept 12	10⅛ May	22⅜ Nov
33	33	33	33⅜	33	33½	33⅝	34½		34½	34½	1,100	Grant (W T)	10	24¾ Jan 27	35 Aug 14	19 Apr	30 July
*23	24	*23	23¾	*23	23¾	*23	23¾		*23	23¾	----	5% preferred	20	22⅞ Jan 23	25 Aug 4	20 Jan	24⅜ Dec
18¾	18¾	18½	18¾	18½	18⅞	18⅜	18⅝		18	19	3,800	Gt Nor Iron Ore Prop	No par	12½ Apr 8	22½ Sept 11	9¼ Mar	15⅝ Nov
29⅝	30¼	29¼	30⅜	30	31	29⅞	30⅝		29¾	31	17,100	Great Northern pref	100	16¼ Apr 8	33¾ Sept 27	12⅜ Mar	30⅝ Dec
31¼	31½	31	31⅜	31	31¼	30⅞	31		31	32½	3,800	Great Western Sugar	No par	23⅝ Aug 23	37¼ Sept 5	23½ Apr	32 Jan
*129¾	139	*129¾	139	*129¾	139	*129¾	139		129¾	130	100	Preferred	100	129½ Sept 27	141½ July 27	122 Apr	142 Dec
*43½	51	*43½	51	50	50	51	51		*43½	51	26	Green Bay & West RR	100	42 May 24	51 Oct 11	35 July	50 Oct
30	30	30	30	30¼	30½	x29	30		29	29½	2,900	Green (H L) Co Inc	1	24¼ Jan 26	36 July 21	13⅜ Mar	28¼ Nov
16¼	16½	16¼	16⅝	16½	16¾	16¾	17		16⅜	16⅞	16,000	Greyhound Corp (The)	No par	14½ Apr 11	21¾ Mar 9	7¾ Mar	22 Dec
11⅜	11½	11⅜	11½	11⅛	11⅛	*11⅛	11⅜		11⅛	11¼	900	5½% preferred	10	10 Apr 8	12½ June 13	7½ Feb	13 Oct
3⅛	3⅜	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛	3⅞		3⅜	3⅝	4,100	Guantanamo Sugar	No par	½ Apr 1	6 Sept 5	⅞ Mar	1¾ Jan
26½	26½	26½	26½	*22½	27⅞	*22½	26½		*22	26½	20	8% preferred	100	9 Apr 8	36 Sept 6	12 Mar	28 Jan
*5¼	5⅞	*5¼	6	*5¼	6	*5¼	6		*5¼	6	----	Gulf Mobile & Northern	100	3 Apr 10	6¾ Sept 27	3 Mar	6½ July
*18½	20	*18⅛	19	18½	19	*18½	19½		*18½	19½	200	6% preferred	100	11 Apr 8	22⅜ Sept 27	8 Mar	24 Nov
*29⅞	31¼	*30	31¼	*30	31¼	*30	31¼		*30	31¼	----	Hackensack Water	25	29 May 2	32¼ May 9	24 Apr	30 Nov
*33⅝	36	33⅝	33⅝	*31½	36	*31½	36		*31½	36	10	7% preferred class A	25	32 Jan 5	36¼ Aug 3	30 Apr	35 June
15	15⅜	14⅝	15	15	15	14⅞	16		16	16⅜	7,900	Hall Printing	10	8 Apr 11	16⅜ Oct 2	5 Mar	13½ Nov
*17½	18	17	17½	*16	17	17	17		*17	17½	300	Hamilton Watch Co	No par	15 Apr 19	17½ Mar 10	12 Mar	21¼ Jan
105	105	*105	106½	105	105	*103	106½		*103	106½	20	6% preferred	100	99 Apr 12	105 Oct 7	88¾ June	101 Nov
*101	102⅜	*101	102⅜	*101½	102⅜	101½	101½		101	101½	30	Hanna (M A) Co $5 pf	No par	96 May 19	103 Mar 17	83 June	100 Nov
31	31	31	31	31	31¼	30½	31		30	31	1,600	Harbison-Walk Refrac	No par	17 Apr 10	33½ Sept 27	15 Mar	34¾ July
*126	135	*126	135	*126	135	*126	135		*126	135	----	6% preferred	100	123 Sept 5	144 May 29	120 Apr	140 Dec
9¾	9¾	9½	9¾	9½	9¾	9½	9⅞		8½	8½	1,600	Hat Corp of Amer class A	1	4⅞ Feb 3	10⅛ Oct 3	4⅛ June	x7¾ Jan
*90	91	90¾	91	*89½	92	*90	92		*90	92	142	6½% preferred w w	100	71 Jan 19	91 Aug 26	50¼ Mar	75 Nov
3⅛	3⅜	3⅛	3¼	3¼	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛		3	3⅛	3,200	Hayes Body Corp	2	2 Apr 10	4⅛ Jan 5	1¼ June	6⅛ Oct
*103	105	*103	105	104½	105	107	107		*107	109	400	Hazel-Atlas Glass Co	25	93 Apr 11	110¼ Aug 9	76¾ June	111 Dec
*11½	11⅞	x11½	11½	11½	11½	11½	11½		11½	11½	2,300	Hecker Prod Corp	1	8⅝ Apr 10	13⅛ May 29	5½ Mar	11⅛ Nov
*102	110	*102	110	108	108	*106	115		*104	115	100	Helme (G W)	25	100 Sept 13	117 Mar 24	81 May	111 Dec
*140⅛	159	*140⅛	159	*140⅛	159	*140⅛	159		*140⅛	159	----	Preferred	100	159 Jan 21	167 June 5	140 Jan	161 Dec
*14½	15¼	*14½	15	14¾	14¾	14½	14½		*14½	15	200	Hercules Motors	No par	10 Apr 10	17 Jan 5	10 Mar	20¼ Oct
89½	90	90	90	89	91	89	89¾		89½	90	2,700	Hercules Powder	No par	63 Apr 8	101½ Sept 11	42¾ Mar	87 Dec
*130	131	*130	131	*130½	131	130½	130½		130½	131	220	6% cum preferred	100	128½ Apr 10	135½ Mar 6	126¾ Jan	135¼ Dec
*62	64½	*62	64½	*61	64½	*62	64½		61	61	100	Hershey Chocolate	No par	54 Jan 28	65½ Aug 3	40 Mar	60 Oct
*104⅜	108	*104⅜	104¾	104⅞	104⅞	*104¾	110		105½	105½	200	$4 conv preferred	No par	100 Sept 19	115 July 17	80 Mar	105½ Dec
*18	20	*18	19⅞	*18	19⅞	*18	19¼		*18	19	----	Hinde & Dauch Paper Co	10	14¾ Apr 17	19 Jan 7	15 Sept	21½ Nov
31⅛	31¼	31½	31¾	31⅝	31¾	31½	31⅝		31	31½	1,700	Holland Furnace (Del)	10	29¼ Sept 12	51 Jan 4	17 Jan	52⅜ Oct
*7⅞	8⅝	*8⅛	8⅝	8¼	8¼	*8	8⅝		*8	8¼	100	Hollander & Sons (A)	5	7 June 29	11⅜ Mar 9	5¾ Mar	13¾ July
*15⅛	15½	14½	15⅛	14¾	15	*14½	15		15	15	1,300	Holly Sugar Corp	No par	8⅝ Aug 22	21¼ Sept 5	11⅝ June	25¼ Jan
*100½	----	*101	----	*102	----	*102	----		*102	----	----	7% preferred	100	95 May 10	104⅛ Jan 12	102 Mar	108 May
54¾	57	56½	56¾	55	56¾	53¼	54¾		53	53¼	8,700	Homestake Mining	12.50	47¾ Sept 27	66¼ May 11	48⅛ Apr	66 Aug
*32¾	33½	*32¾	33	*32¾	33	32¾	32¾		*31⅞	33½	100	Houdaille-Hershey cl A	No par	27 Apr 8	36⅛ Mar 9	17½ Mar	35¼ Oct
14¼	14¾	14¼	14⅜	14⅜	14¾	14⅝	14⅞		14¼	14½	4,300	Class B	No par	8¾ Apr 10	17¼ Jan 3	6 Mar	18⅛ Oct
*60¾	62	61½	61½	60¼	60¼	*60	62		60⅞	60⅞	300	Household Fin com stk	No par	60¼ Oct 10	73¼ July 31	46½ Jan	72⅝ Nov
*103¼	105	*103¼	105	104	104	*103	104⅛		*102	107	100	5% preferred	100	102 Sept 29	110¾ Aug 12	83½ Jan	105¼ Nov
7½	7⅝	*7½	7¾	7½	8	7¾	8		7¾	7⅞	4,800	Houston Oil of Texas v t c	25	4½ Sept 1	9⅜ Sept 11	5 Mar	9¾ July
*52	53¾	*52¼	53¾	53½	53½	*53	54¾		54	54	200	Howe Sound Co	5	40 Apr 10	57 Sept 6	23½ Mar	53⅜ Jan
*1⅛	1½	*1⅛	1⅜	*1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛		*1⅛	1½	300	Hudson & Manhattan	100	⅞ Aug 24	1¾ Jan 20	1 May	3⅜ July
*3⅞	4¾	*3¾	4¾	*3¾	4¾	*3½	4½		*3½	4¼	----	5% preferred	100	2⅞ Sept 6	5½ Jan 9	3 Mar	9⅝ July
24¾	25	25¼	25⅝	25	25½	24¼	24¼		25	25¼	2,600	Hudson Bay Min & Sm Ltd	100	22⅛ Sept 18	35¾ Sept 5	20⅝ Mar	35⅛ Nov
6½	6⅝	6⅜	6½	6⅜	6½	6⅜	6½		6⅜	6⅜	2,600	Hudson Motor Car	No par	4⅜ July 1	8⅞ Jan 5	5 Mar	10 Jan
1	1	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛		1	1⅛	5,900	Hupp Motor Car Corp	1	¾ Aug 11	2⅛ Jan 3	½ June	2¾ Oct
14⅞	15	14⅝	15	15¼	15½	15⅛	15½		15	15¾	4,100	Illinois Central	100	9 Aug 24	20¾ Jan 4	6⅛ Mar	20⅞ Dec
28¾	28¾	28⅛	28½	28¾	28¾	28¼	28¼		*28½	29½	600	6% preferred series A	100	16¼ Apr 8	35 Jan 3	12 Apr	35½ Dec
46¾	46¾	*45	48½	45½	46½	46½	46½		*46⅛	49	70	Leased lines 4%	100	38⅛ Sept 5	49 Mar 13	23 Mar	44 Nov
7½	7½	7¼	7¼	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜		*7¼	7¾	140	RR Sec ctfs series A	1000	4¾ Sept 1	11½ Jan 4	⅝ Apr	11⅝ Dec

* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. ‡ In receivership. a Def. delivery. n New stock. r Cash sale. x Ex-div. y Ex-rights. ¶ Called for redemption.

LOW AND HIGH SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT

Saturday Oct. 7	Monday Oct. 9	Tuesday Oct. 10	Wednesday Oct. 11	Thursday Oct. 12	Friday Oct. 13	Sales for the Week	STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE	Par	Range Since Jan. 1 On Basis of 100-Share Lots Lowest	Range Since Jan. 1 Highest	Range for Previous Year 1938 Lowest	Range for Previous Year 1938 Highest
$ per share	$ per share	$ per share	$ per share	$ per share	$ per share	Shares		Par	$ per share	$ per share	$ per share	$ per share
*6⅝ 6⅞	6⅞ 6⅞	*6¼ 7	*6½ 7		*6½ 7	100	Indian Refining	10	4⅜ Apr 10	9½ Sept 6	4 Mar	10¼ July
26¾ 27½	26¾ 27	27 27¼	*26½ 27		27 27¼	2,900	Industrial Rayon	No par	16¾ Apr 10	29½ Jan 16	14⅜ Mar	30⅜ Aug
*117 119	117 118	116 119	*117 118		117 117	700	Ingersoll Rand	No par	86 Apr 3	131 Sept 20	60 Mar	119½ Dec
*143 150	*143 150	*143 150	*143 150		*143 150	------	6% preferred	100	147½ May 11	157 Aug 7	35 Feb	146 Sept
93¼ 94	95 95	93 95¼	94½ 95		95¼ 95¼	2,200	Inland Steel	No par	67 Apr 8	98¾ Sept 11	56¼ June	95 Nov
15¾ 16½	15¾ 16	16⅛ 16¾	16¼ 16½		16¼ 16¾	6,400	Inspiration Cons Copper	20	9¼ Apr 8	21 Sept 5	7⅛ Mar	19⅜ Oct
*4⅞ 5⅛	*4⅞ 5⅛	4⅞ 4⅞	*4⅞ 5⅛		*5 5⅛	200	Insuranshares Ctfs Inc	1	4¼ Apr 8	5⅝ Aug 1	3⅝ Apr	5¼ Nov
3¾ 3⅞	3¾ 3¾	3¾ 3¾	3⅝ 3⅝		3¾ 3¾	1,900	‡ Interboro Rap Transit	100	2¾ Sept 5	9⅛ Mar 1	2⅞ Mar	9⅞ Nov
37 38	37⅜ 37⅜	38 39½	39 39½		39¾ 40	2,700	Interchemical Corp	No par	17½ Apr 8	40 Oct 13	15 Mar	34½ Nov
103 103	*102¼ 103¾	103¾ 103¾	103¾ 103¾		103¾ 104¼	200	6% preferred	100	90 Apr 8	108 Aug 3	80 June	98 Apr
*4¼ 4¾	*4 4¾	*4½ 4¾	*4 4¾		4½ 4¾	600	Intercont'l Rubber	No par	2¼ Apr 1	5⅞ Sept 11	2 Mar	5⅝ July
14⅝ 15⅛	14¾ 15	15⅛ 15¾	15⅛ 15½		15 15¾	12,700	Interlake Iron	No par	7½ Aug 24	16⅞ Sept 12	6⅞ Mar	16⅛ Nov
2⅞ 2⅞	2¾ 2¾	2⅞ 2⅞	*2⅞ 3		3 3⅛	1,300	Internat Agricultural	No par	1½ Apr 8	3½ Sept 12	2 Mar	3⅞ Jan
28½ 29	29¼ 29½	30¼ 30½	*30¾ 31½		*31½ 32½	1,400	Prior preferred	100	16 Apr 8	31 Sept 22	15 Mar	29 Jan
*164 167⅞	165 165	166½ 166½	*165½ 166¾		166¾ 167½	400	Int Business Machines	No par	145 Sept 6	195¾ Mar 13	x130 Mar	185 Dec
63¾ 64¼	64 65¼	63½ 64½	63⅝ 64½		64¾ 65¾	6,500	Internat'l Harvester	No par	45⅞ Sept 1	71⅝ Sept 15	48 May	70 Jan
*152 155	*152 155	*152 155	*152½ 155		*152½ 155	------	Preferred	100	142 Sept 15	166¾ Aug 10	141 Mar	164⅞ Oct
5½ 5¾	5¾ 5¾	5¾ 5¾	5⅝ 5⅝		5⅝ 5¾	2,200	Int Hydro-Elec Sys class A	25	3¾ Apr 10	8¼ Jan 5	3⅛ Mar	9⅛ Oct
9 9⅝	8⅝ 9¼	9¼ 10⅝	9¾ 10⅛		9¾ 10⅝	33,700	Int Mercantile Marine	No par	2⅛ Aug 23	17⅜ Sept 11	2 Mar	4⅞ Jan
*7 7⅜	7 7	*6⅞ 7¼	*6⅞ 7¼		6⅞ 6⅞	300	Internat'l Mining Corp	1	5⅝ Apr 11	10 Sept 5	6¾ Mar	11⅞ Jan
39½ 40	39⅛ 40¼	39⅜ 40⅜	39½ 39⅞		38⅜ 39½	27,400	Int Nickel of Canada	No par	36 Sept 28	55¾ Jan 3	36⅞ Mar	57⅝ Nov
127 127	*127 127¾	127¾ 127¾	127¾ 127⅞		*127 128	700	Preferred	100	123 Sept 21	138 May 2	132 Jan	140 July
12⅜ 12¾	12¼ 12¾	12¾ 13¼	12⅝ 13		12⅝ 13⅜	14,200	Inter Paper & Power Co	15	6⅜ Aug 24	14¾ Jan 3	4¼ Mar	15⅛ Nov
45¼ 47	45¾ 46⅞	46½ 48⅞	47 47½		46½ 48¼	13,400	5% conv pref	100	25¼ Aug 24	51¾ Jan [illegible]	18⅝ Mar	52⅞ Nov
*3⅞ 4¼	*3¾ 4	4¼ 4¼	3⅞ 3⅞		3¾ 3¾	300	Internat Rys of Cent Am	100	3¼ Jan 23	6¼ May 29	2¼ Mar	6 Jan
a47 47	*46⅝ 47	45½ 46⅝	45½ 46¼		45½ 46	280	5% preferred	100	39½ Jan 9	60½ June 3	28½ Mar	48½ Jan
*32⅞ 34	*32⅞ 34	*32⅞ 33½	33¼ 33½		34¼ 34¼	300	International Salt	No par	29 Jan 12	38 Sept 25	19½ Mar	30¼ Nov
*37¾ 38	38 38¼	*37½ 38½	*36½ 38		37 38	400	International Shoe	No par	31¼ May 19	40¾ Sept 11	28 June	35¾ Jan
30½ 30½	*30 30¾	*28½ 30½	*28¾ 30		29 29	300	International Silver	50	19 Apr 10	31⅞ Mar 9	12 Mar	35⅜ Nov
*103 105	*102 105	*102½ 105	*102½ 105		*102 105	------	7% preferred	100	84 Jan 4	103 Oct 6	46½ Mar	96½ Dec
5⅜ 5½	5¼ 5⅜	5⅛ 5⅜	5¼ 5⅜		5 5¼	13,400	Inter Telep & Teleg	No par	3⅞ Sept 5	9⅝ Jan 19	5½ Feb	11⅝ Oct
*5⅜ 5½	5⅜ 5⅜	5⅜ 5⅜	*5⅛ 5⅜		5⅛ 5¼	1,000	Foreign share ctfs	No par	4 Sept 5	9⅞ Feb 28	6 Feb	11⅞ Oct
12 12¼	12 12	12 12⅜	12⅜ 12⅝		12¾ 12⅞	2,400	Interstate Dept Stores	No par	7⅞ Aug 24	14¾ Jan 3	6⅛ Mar	18 Nov
*77 84	*77½ 84	*77½ 84	*77½ 84		*77½ 84	------	Preferred	100	76 Sept 14	87 June 9	63 Feb	83¼ Nov
*8⅜ 8½	*8⅜ 8½	8½ 8⅝	*8⅜ 9		8⅜ 8⅜	300	Intertype Corp	No par	7¾ June 6	10¾ Jan 5	8 Mar	12¾ July
29¼ 29¼	*29 29½	29½ 29½	*28½ 29⅝		29½ 29¾	500	Island Creek Coal	1	18 Apr 4	32¾ Sept 12	16 June	24 Jan
*120 ----	*120 124	*120 124	*120 124		*120 124	------	$6 preferred	1	119½ Sept 25	125 Mar 9	113¼ Apr	124 Nov
14¾ 15	15 15⅝	15¾ 16¼	15¾ 16⅛		15½ 16	9,000	Jarvis (W B) Co	1	13 Sept 16	16¼ Oct 10	----	----
*74½ 75¼	75⅛ 75⅛	*74½ 75¼	*74½ 77		75 75	200	Jewel Tea Inc	No par	68 Apr 14	85 July 18	44¼ Mar	74⅝ Dec
76 76	76 76	76½ 77⅜	77½ 78¼		78¾ 79½	3,000	Johns-Manville	No par	59 Sept 1	105 Jan 3	58 Mar	111½ Oct
*122½ 128	*122½ 128	*123 128	*123 128		*123 128	------	Preferred	100	122 Aug 24	133 June 9	122 Jan	130 July
76 76	75 76	76⅛ 77½	75 75		77 78	2,000	Jones & Laughlin St'l pref	100	35 Apr 8	83 Sept 27	49¾ Apr	78 Jan
16 16	16 16⅛	*16¼ 17	17 17⅛		17¼ 17½	1,300	Kalamazoo Stove & Furn	10	13 Apr 10	19½ Jan 7	12½ Mar	24½ July
*117 ----	*117 ----	*117 ----	*117 ----		*117 ----	------	Kan City P & L pf ser B	No par	117½ Jan 27	121¾ Jan 20	118 Mar	123 Oct
9½ 9½	*8⅝ 9½	*8⅝ 9⅞	*8¾ 9¾		9⅞ 9⅞	200	Kansas City Southern	No par	5⅛ Apr 11	11½ Jan 4	5⅛ Mar	13⅛ July
*20¼ 22½	*20⅛ 22½	*20½ 22½	*20⅛ 22½		*21 22½	------	4% preferred	100	11 Apr 11	24 Sept 27	12 Mar	24½ July
15¾ 15¾	*15⅛ 15¼	15⅛ 15⅛	15 15½		15½ 15½	700	Kaufmann Dept Stores	1	8⅜ Apr 24	15⅞ Oct 6	11 Dec	12 Dec
*91 93⅛	*91 93⅛	*91 93⅛	*91 93⅛		*91 93⅛	------	5% conv preferred	100	90 Sept 19	99⅞ Jan 17	100 Dec	100 Dec
*15 16	*15 15⅞	*14⅝ 15¾	*14⅝ 15¾		*14⅝ 15¾	------	Kayser (J) & Co	5	12⅛ Apr 11	18 July 28	10½ May	16 Nov
*90 95	*90 95	*90 95	*90 95		*90 95	------	Keith-Albee-Orpheum pf	100	85 Apr 25	95¼ Aug 21	63 Apr	91 Nov
11¼ 11¼	11⅝ 11⅝	11⅞ 12	*11⅜ 11¾		11½ 11⅝	700	Kelsey Hayes Wh'l conv cl A	1	7½ Apr 10	14¾ Mar 8	4¾ Mar	14⅜ Oct
*7⅛ 7⅞	*7¼ 7⅞	*7⅜ 7⅞	*7½ 7¾		7½ 7½	200	Class B	1	5 Aug 24	10¼ Mar 8	3 Mar	10⅛ Oct
*93½ 99	*93½ 99	*93½ 98	*93½ 98½		*93½ 95	------	Kendall Co $6 pt pf A	No par	79 June 21	99 Sept 21	80 Jan	100 Oct
39¼ 40	39 39⅝	39½ 40⅜	39⅜ 39⅞		39⅝ 40¼	26,100	Kennecott Copper	No par	28 Apr 8	46½ Sept 11	26⅜ May	51 Oct
15¼ 15¼	15⅛ 15⅛	15¾ 15¾	15½ 15⅝		15⅜ 15⅝	1,500	Keystone Steel & W Co	No par	8¾ Apr 11	16⅞ Sept 11	6½ Mar	14⅝ Nov
*34¼ 35	34 34¼	34 35	*34 35⅜		35¼ 35½	800	Kimberly-Clark	No par	20 Apr 8	37½ Sept 27	19 Feb	30 July
*2¾ 3⅛	*2⅝ 3	2½ 2⅝	*2⅝ 3		*2⅞ 3	300	Kinney (G R) Co	1	1¾ Apr 11	4 Sept 11	1¼ Mar	3⅜ July
22 22	21¾ 22	22½ 22½	*22 23	Stock	23¼ 24	160	$5 prior preferred	No par	12⅞ Apr 10	26½ Sept 12	9 Mar	19½ Jan
24½ 25	24¾ 24⅞	24¾ 25⅛	24¾ 24¾		24½ 25⅛	2,600	Kresge (S S) Co	10	20 Apr 8	26⅜ Aug 1	15⅛ Mar	22⅜ Oct
*4½ 4⅞	*4½ 4⅞	*4½ 4⅞	4⅝ 4⅝	Exchange	4¾ 4¾	200	Kresge Dept Stores	No par	4¼ Apr 6	5¼ Jan 15	2½ Mar	8 July
25½ 25½	*25⅛ 25½	25½ 25½	26 26		26½ 26½	900	Kress (S H) & Co	No par	23¾ Sept 13	29¾ July 24	22 Mar	31⅝ July
25⅞ 26⅛	26 26⅛	26 26⅛	25⅞ 26½	Closed	25⅞ 26½	4,700	Kroger Grocery & Bak	No par	20¼ Apr 11	29¼ Aug 1	12⅜ Mar	21⅝ Nov
10½ 10½	*9¾ 10½	*9½ 10½	*10 10½		*9⅞ 10½	10	Laclede Gas Lt Co St Louis	100	7 Apr 8	13½ Jan 20	8 Mar	18 Jan
*17⅛ 18	*17⅛ 18	*17½ 18½	18½ 18½	Columbus	*17⅝ 18½	60	5% preferred	100	12½ Sept 1	23½ Jan 20	15 Mar	30 Jan
*15⅛ 15¼	15¼ 15¼	*15 15⅛	15 15		15 15	1,000	Lambert Co (The)	No par	14 Jan 27	18⅛ Mar 9	8½ Mar	17 Nov
*4⅛ 5½	*4½ 5	*4½ 4¾	*4⅝ 4⅞	Day	*4⅝ 4⅞	------	Lane Bryant	No par	3⅛ Apr 1	5⅝ July 18	3⅛ May	7½ July
33½ 33½	33⅛ 35¼	35¼ 36¼	35¾ 37⅝		36 36⅞	15,900	Lee Rubber & Tire	5	25 Jan 26	37⅝ Oct 11	10¼ Mar	30⅝ Dec
*22 22⅜	22½ 23	23 23	x23 23		23 23⅛	900	Lehigh Portland Cement	25	17 Apr 8	25 Mar 8	13½ Mar	x25⅝ Oct
*113½ 115	*108½ 115	*110 113	*110 113		*110 113	------	4% conv preferred	100	113 Jan 24	118 Mar 16	95 Jan	120 Oct
5¼ 5⅜	5⅛ 5¼	5¼ 5⅜	*5⅛ 5¼		5 5⅛	1,700	Lehigh Valley RR	50	2½ Sept 1	6⅜ Sept 27	3 Mar	7¼ July
2 2⅛	2 2	2 2⅛	2 2⅛		2⅛ 2¼	4,900	Lehigh Valley Coal	No par	¼ May 3	3¼ Sept 11	⅜ Dec	1⅛ Jan
5½ 5¾	5½ 5¾	5⅝ 6	5⅝ 5⅞		5¾ 6⅛	3,700	6% conv preferred	50	1¼ Apr 10	8¾ Sept 11	1⅞ Mar	5¼ Jan
25 25	24⅞ 25¼	24⅞ 25¼	25⅛ 25¼		25¼ 25⅜	2,300	Lehman Corp (The)	1	20 Sept 1	27¾ Jan 5	19⅜ Mar	29 July
*12¼ 12⅜	12¼ 12¼	12¼ 12¼	*12 12½		*12 12¼	300	Lehn & Fink Prod Corp	5	9⅜ Apr 10	12⅝ Sept 14	6⅞ Mar	14⅜ Nov
27½ 27½	*27 29½	*27⅜ 28½	28½ 28½		29 29	500	Lerner Stores Corp	No par	23 Apr 10	32¾ Mar 13	19¾ Mar	35⅝ Oct
47¾ 48¾	48¼ 49	48¾ 51¼	50¾ 51½		51 51¾	13,000	Libbey Owens Ford Gl	No par	36½ Apr 10	56¾ Mar 13	23¼ Mar	58⅜ Nov
8 8	*7½ 7⅞	*7½ 7⅞	7½ 7⅝		7½ 7¾	1,000	Libby McNeill & Libby	No par	4⅛ Apr 11	10 Sept 5	5⅛ Dec	9 Jan
36 36	*36 37	*36 37	*36 37		36⅛ 36⅛	300	Life Savers Corp	5	33 Sept 9	43½ Aug 14	25 Mar	37¼ Nov
*95 96¾	*95 96¾	97¼ 97¼	*96½ 97½		97½ 97½	300	Liggett & Myers Tobacco	25	95 Sept 26	108½ Aug 3	81 Mar	102 Dec
96⅛ 96½	96½ 96¾	96½ 97	97¼ 97½		97¼ 98¼	5,200	Series B	25	95¼ Sept 26	109¾ Aug 3	81½ Mar	103¾ July
*157 160	*157 160	*157½ 160	160 160		*159½ 161	200	Preferred	100	152 Sept 15	180 May 26	157 Apr	176½ Dec
*16¾ 17⅛	*16¾ 17¼	16¾ 16¾	*16⅛ 17½		*16⅛ 17½	100	Lily Tulip Cup Corp	No par	15 Apr 10	18 Aug 15	14⅝ Mar	18¼ Nov
35½ 35¾	36 37½	37 37	*36½ 37½		36 36¾	1,500	Lima Locomotive Wks	No par	20¾ Aug 24	40⅞ Sept 27	20¼ Mar	40¾ Nov
43¾ 45	43½ 43⅞	44 44	45 45¼		45 45	1,200	Link Belt Co	No par	31½ Apr 11	47 Mar 13	29 Mar	50 Nov
*15⅜ 16½	*15⅛ 16	15⅞ 15⅞	15⅞ 15⅞		*15½ 16⅜	400	Lion Oil Refining Co	No par	10 Aug 24	18⅛ Sept 5	----	----
15⅛ 15⅛	15 15⅛	15¾ 15⅞	*15 15¾		15½ 15½	800	Liquid Carbonic Corp	No par	13½ June 29	19 Jan 5	12⅛ Mar	21½ July
34 34⅜	34⅜ 34⅞	33½ 34¾	33¼ 34⅛		33½ 33¾	11,200	Loew's Inc	No par	30½ Sept 12	54½ Jan 4	33 Mar	62½ Nov
*102½ 105¾	102¾ 102¾	*101⅞ 105¾	*102½ 105¾		*102½ 105¾	100	$6.50 preferred	No par	101⅝ Sept 29	109¼ July 17	99 Dec	111¼ Oct
17¼ 17¾	17⅜ 17⅞	17½ 17¾	17¼ 17½		17 17¼	14,800	Loft Inc	No par	6 Mar 31	21¾ July 22	¾ Mar	9 Oct
43¼ 44	43¾ 44	44 44½	44⅛ 44½		44 44½	3,000	Lone Star Cement Corp	No par	38½ Sept 5	62 Jan 5	26 Mar	63¼ Oct
4¼ 4¼	4⅛ 4⅛	*4¼ 4½	4¼ 4¼		4¼ 4¼	900	Long Bell Lumber A	No par	2 Aug 11	6⅛ Sept 11	2½ Mar	5¾ July
*17⅛ 17½	17⅛ 17½	17¾ 17¾	17⅝ 17¾		17⅞ 17⅞	800	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	25	16¼ Sept 12	22¼ Mar 9	14¾ Mar	23½ Nov
*107½ 108	107½ 108	107 107	*107 110		107 107	240	5% preferred	100	105 Jan 6	110 June 1	92 June	107⅛ Dec
21¾ 21⅞	21¾ 21¾	21½ 21¾	21¾ 22		22 22¼	2,900	Lorillard (P) Co	10	19½ Apr 8	24⅜ Feb 25	13¾ Mar	21¾ Dec
*140 141	140⅜ 141	141¾ 141¾	142¾ 143½		143½ 145	220	7% preferred	100	138 Sept 16	159½ June 23	125 Apr	154 Nov
18¾ 18¾	18¾ 18¾	18⅝ 19	19 19		*18½ 19¼	500	Louisville Gas & El A	No par	15¾ Jan 4	20½ Mar 13	12½ Mar	19⅝ Oct
58½ 58½	58½ 58¾	58½ 58½	59 59		60½ 60½	600	Louisville & Nashville	100	36½ Apr 8	67 Sept 27	29⅞ Apr	57½ Dec
*28⅛ 28½	*28⅛ 28¾	28½ 28½	*28⅛ 29¼		*28¼ 29½	100	MacAndrews & Forbes	10	28 Apr 25	35 Aug 2	22 Mar	32 Dec
*127 ----	*127 ----	*127 ----	*127 ----		*127 ----	------	6% preferred	No par	124 Feb 2	132½ Aug 8	116⅝ Mar	126 Jan
27⅛ 28½	27¼ 27¾	27¼ 28½	27⅜ 28		27⅞ 28¼	4,900	Mack Trucks Inc	No par	18 Aug 24	30⅞ Sept 20	16 Mar	32½ Nov
32¼ 32½	32 32¼	32⅛ 32⅝	32⅛ 32⅜		31⅞ 32⅜	3,700	Macy (R H) Co Inc	No par	25¼ Sept 2	43½ Feb 6	24⅞ Mar	49⅛ Aug
*12⅛ 12⅜	*12⅛ 12½	12¼ 12½	12⅝ 12⅝		*12⅛ 12⅞	900	Madison Sq Garden	No par	11⅛ Sept 5	19½ Jan 3	10 Mar	19⅝ Oct
35 35	*34¼ 36	*34¼ 36	*34¼ 36		*34⅞ 36	100	Magma Copper	10	25⅛ Apr 11	40 Sept 5	18¼ Mar	40½ Nov
3⅞ 4	3½ 3¾	3⅝ 4¼	4 4		3¾ 4¼	5,600	Manati Sugar Co	1	1 Apr 4	6⅜ Sept 6	¾ Mar	2⅜ Oct
7⅜ 7⅜	*7 7⅜	7¼ 7¼	7½ 7½		*7¼ 7½	300	Mandel Bros	No par	5 Apr 1	7¾ Oct 4	4⅝ Mar	10⅜ Nov
21½ 21½	*21½ 26	*21½ 26	*21⅝ 25		*21½ 26	10	‡ Manhattan Ry 7% guar	100	9 Apr 1	26¼ Aug 3	5¾ Mar	20½ Jan
11½ 12⅛	12⅛ 12⅛	12 12	11¾ 11¾		11⅞ 11⅞	2,000	Modified 5% guar	100	5 Apr 6	14¾ July 19	2⅝ Mar	10⅜ Nov
*12⅛ 13¾	*12⅛ 12¾	*12⅛ 13¾	*12⅛ 13¾		*12⅛ 13¾	------	Manhattan Shirt	25	10 Apr 8	14 Oct 2	9 Mar	16 July
*1⅝ 1¾	*1½ 1¾	*1½ 1⅞	*1½ 1¾		*1½ 1¾	------	Maracaibo Oil Exploration	1	1 Apr 8	2⅛ Sept 6	1¼ Mar	2¾ Jan
5½ 5⅝	5½ 5⅝	5½ 5⅝	5½ 5⅝		5⅜ 5½	7,200	Marine Midland Corp	5	4⅛ Apr 10	5¾ Sept 13	4⅝ Sept	7⅛ Jan
*5⅛ 6	*5⅛ 6⅜	*5¼ 5¾	*5¼ 5¾		5¾ 6	20	Market St Ry 6% pr pref	100	3⅜ Aug 24	8⅛ Mar 9	5⅜ Dec	16 Aug
15⅞ 16	16 16⅛	15¾ 16	15⅝ 16		15⅞ 16	4,500	Marshall Field & Co	No par	9¾ Apr 10	16½ Sept 26	5½ Mar	14⅞ Nov
34 34⅝	34½ 35	35¼ 36½	35¼ 36⅜		36⅜ 37⅛	26,000	Martin (Glenn L) Co	1	26½ Aug 24	39¾ Sept 11	14⅛ Mar	37⅜ Dec
*4 4½	*4 4½	4½ 4½	4½ 4½		4½ 4⅝	1,200	Martin-Parry Corp	No par	2 May 12	5⅝ Jan 3	2¼ May	7⅛ Oct
35¾ 35¾	36 36	36 36	36 36		36½ 36½	1,400	Masonite Corp	No par	30 Sept 5	57½ Jan 3	25 Mar	61 Oct
32¾ 33¼	32½ 32¾	32¾ 34	32½ 32⅞		32¼ 32⅞	4,300	Mathieson Alkali Wks	No par	20¾ Aug 11	37⅜ Sept 13	19¾ Mar	36⅞ Nov
*141 165	*145 165	*147 165	*147 165		*147 165	------	7% preferred	100	164 Jan 6	176 July 11	156 Aug	165 Feb
*48½ 48¾	48¼ 48½	48¾ 49	48 48½		49 49	1,800	May Department Stores	10	40¾ Apr 8	52¾ Aug 2	28½ Mar	53 Oct
*4 4½	*4 4½	*4 4½	*4 4¼		4⅛ 4⅛	100	Maytag Co	No par	3½ Sept 1	6⅜ Mar 10	3½ Mar	7⅞ Aug
*23½ 29	28¼ 28¼	*27½ 28⅞	*27½ 28½		*26¾ 28⅛	100	$3 preferred w w	No par	27 Sept 14	36½ Mar 10	16⅜ June	28½ Dec
*90 95	*90 95	*90 95	95 95		x93 93	30	$6 1st cum pref	No par	93 Jan 3	105 June 24	75 Apr	97 Dec
13½ 13½	*13⅜ 13¾	13½ 13¾	x13½ 13½		*13¼ 13¾	600	McCall Corp	No par	10⅞ Apr 11	17¼ Jan 20	8¾ Mar	16 Jan
14⅝ 14⅞	14⅞ 14⅞	14¾ 14⅞	14½ 14⅝		14⅝ 14¾	2,300	McCrory Stores Corp	1	9¾ Jan 26	15¼ Oct 6	6 Mar	13⅜ Nov
*99 101	*99 101	*99 102	*99 102		*99 102	------	6% conv preferred	100	88 Jan 13	106 Aug 17	61 Mar	92⅛ Nov

* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. ‡ In receivership. a Def. delivery. n New Stock. r Cash sale. x Ex-div. y Ex-rights. ¶ Called for redemption.

LOW AND HIGH SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT											Sales for the Week	STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE	Range Since Jan. 1 On Basis of 100-Share Lots		Range for Previous Year 1938	
Saturday Oct. 7		Monday Oct. 9		Tuesday Oct. 10		Wednesday Oct. 11		Thursday Oct. 12	Friday Oct. 13				Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest
$ per share		$ per share		$ per share		$ per share		$ per share	$ per share		Shares	Par	$ per share	$ per share	$ per share	$ per share
*19⅝	19¾	19½	19¾	19⅞	20½	20	20		20	20	3,400	McGraw Elec Co 1	15⅝ Apr 28	24 Aug 3	10 Jan	20½ Nov
*7½	8⅜	*7⅝	8⅜	*7⅝	8⅜	*7⅝	8⅜		7⅝	7⅝	200	McGraw-Hill Pub Co No par	5½ Sept 1	10¾ Jan 5	7 Mar	12⅜ July
41¾	42½	42¾	43¼	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	43¼		43	43¾	3,400	McIntyre Porcupine Mines 5	39 Sept 19	59¼ June 15	35½ Mar	53⅞ Oct
14½	15	14½	14½	15	15¼	15	15		15⅜	15⅞	2,100	McKeesport Tin Plate 10	8¾ Apr 11	18½ Sept 12	13⅛ May	26⅛ Jan
8⅞	9	*8¾	9	x8⅝	9	8¾	8¾		8¾	8¾	1,000	McLellan Stores 1	6⅝ Aug 25	10 Mar 10	5 Mar	11¼ Nov
*94	100	*94	100	*94½	100	*94¾	100		*94¾	100	------	6% conv preferred 100	88 Jan 27	99¾ June 1	70 Apr	95 Nov
11½	12	11⅛	11⅝	12	12⅜	12	12½		11½	12⅜	2,400	Mead Corp No par	6 Aug 23	14⅜ Sept 26	6¾ Mar	15¾ July
67	69	65½	65½	67	67	70	70		*70	80	60	$6 preferred series A No par	56 July 6	70¾ Jan 5	55 Apr	80 Oct
*55	59⅞	*53	60	*53	60	*53	60		*53	60	------	$5.50 pref ser B w w No par	39⅞ Aug 28	60 Sept 27	50 Jan	73 Nov
57¾	58	*57½	58½	*57½	58½	*57½	58¼		58⅛	58⅛	1,000	Melville Shoe No par	46 Apr 11	62¼ Aug 10	32½ Apr	57¼ July
5¼	5⅞	5⅛	5¼	5¼	5¼	5½	5¾		5½	5½	1,500	Mengel Co (The) 1	3 July 7	6⅝ Jan 3	3⅛ Mar	7¼ Nov
21	21½	21½	21½	22	22⅛	22½	23		22	22½	610	5% conv 1st pref 60	14 Aug 24	28½ Jan 9	14 May	30 Dec
19	19¼	*17	19	18⅞	18⅞	*16	19		*17	21	90	Merch & M'n Trans Co No par	11⅜ Sept 2	21½ Sept 27	11 June	16¾ Dec
35	35⅛	35	35	*35	36	35	35		35	35¼	800	Mesta Machine Co 5	25 Apr 8	39¼ Jan 4	26¾ Mar	47½ July
12½	12¾	12¼	12⅞	12⅛	13	12⅝	12¾		12⅞	13⅛	3,500	Miami Copper 5	6½ Apr 10	16⅞ Sept 5	5¾ Mar	14¾ Oct
16	16	15¾	16	15⅞	16⅛	16¼	16⅜		16¼	16⅞	2,900	Mid-Continent Petroleum 10	11⅛ Apr 10	18 Sept 5	12¼ Mar	22⅞ Jan
32½	33¾	32¼	33½	34	34¼	33¾	33⅞		33½	34	2,000	Midland Steel Prod No par	18⅜ Apr 8	35 Sept 22	15¼ June	30⅜ Nov
117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	117⅞	118		118½	118¾	270	8% cum 1st pref 100	101 Apr 11	118¾ Oct 13	76 Apr	111 July
54	54	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	54¼		54	54	900	Minn-Honeywell Regu No par	44¼ Sept 11	85½ Jan 4	49½ Jan	92 Oct
*105¼	106	*106	110	*106½	107	107	107		*107	108	40	4% conv pref series B 100	103¼ Sept 25	114 July 25	100 Apr	x117 Nov
5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5¾	5¾	5¾		5⅝	5¾	2,200	Minn Moline Power Impt 1	2⅝ Sept 1	6⅜ Jan 3	4 Mar	8 July
*42	46	*43	47	*43	44	44	44		*40	47	200	$6.50 preferred No par	36 Sept 1	54 Mar 10	35 Mar	72½ Oct
12½	12½	*11½	12½	*12	12⅝	*12	12⅝		12	12	200	Mission Corp 10	8¾ Aug 21	14⅞ Jan 5	10⅝ May	17¾ Jan
2	2	2	2	*2	2¼	2	2		2	2	1,000	Mo-Kan-Texas RR No par	1 Aug 24	2⅜ Jan 4	1½ Mar	3⅜ Jan
6⅝	6⅞	*6½	6¾	6¾	7	6½	6⅞		6½	6⅞	2,300	7% preferred series A 100	2⅝ Aug 24	9¾ Jan 5	4¾ Mar	11½ July
*1	1⅛	*1	1⅛	1	1	1	1		*1	1⅛	300	‡Missouri Pacific 100	⅜ July 8	1¼ Sept 27	½ Dec	2⅜ Jan
*1¾	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1¾	1⅞		1⅝	1¾	1,100	5% conv preferred 100	⅞ June 28	2½ Sept 27	1⅛ Dec	3⅝ Jan
18⅛	18¾	17½	18	18½	19¼	19	19		18⅝	19	3,900	Mohawk Carpet Mills 20	10⅜ Apr 11	19¾ Oct 6	10 Mar	20½ Nov
107	107	106	106	105¾	106¼	107	108⅛		107½	108½	3,000	Monsanto Chemical Co 10	85¾ Apr 10	114¾ Sept 11	67 May	110 Dec
*113½	114	114	114	114	114	*113	114		*113⅛	114	90	$4.50 preferred No par	110 Sept 7	121 May 5	111 Jan	117½ Sept
*112½	115¾	115¼	115¼	*115	115¾	115¾	115¾		*112⅛	118	50	Preferred series B No par	112 Sept 7	122½ May 24	----	----
53⅝	54⅜	53⅝	54⅛	53¾	54½	53⅝	54		53⅞	54¼	18,100	Montg Ward & Co. Inc No par	40⅛ Apr 11	55⅝ July 22	25 Mar	54¼ Oct
*44	46½	*44	46½	*44	46	44	44		44¾	45	300	Morrell (J) & Co No par	31⅛ Aug 28	47 Sept 11	22¼ May	38⅜ Aug
34¼	34¼	34¾	34¾	34½	34½	34¼	34¼		*33¾	34⅞	150	Morris & Essex 50	22½ Sept 1	37¼ Mar 13	25 Mar	40½ Nov
15½	15¾	15⅛	15½	15⅛	15⅝	13¼	15⅛		13	14	6,600	Motor Products Corp No par	9½ Apr 10	19 Jan 5	10½ Mar	22¾ July
*16¼	16⅜	*16⅜	16½	16½	16¾	16½	16⅝		16⅝	16⅝	1,200	Motor Wheel 5	10 Apr 10	16¾ Oct 10	8 Mar	17⅜ Nov
24¼	24¼	*24	25½	24⅞	25	*24¾	26		*24¾	26	600	Mueller Brass Co 1	16¼ Apr 11	30 Jan 3	11⅛ Mar	32 Oct
5½	5½	*5¼	5⅞	5¼	5¼	*5⅜	5⅞		5¼	5⅜	800	Mullins Mfg Co class B 1	3⅞ Aug 24	7¼ Jan 3	4 Mar	8¼ July
*36	37	35¾	36	35¾	36	35½	35½		36	36	140	$7 conv preferred No par	30 Apr 8	44½ Mar 13	26 Mar	64¼ Jan
13¾	13¾	*13	13⅞	13¼	13¼	*13	13½		*13	13½	400	Munsingwear Inc No par	9 Sept 1	14¾ Sept 22	9⅛ Apr	15½ July
*67½	69½	*67½	69½	*68⅛	69½	*68¾	70		*67½	69	------	Murphy Co (G C) No par	50 Apr 8	70 July 17	34¾ Mar	62½ Oct
106½	106½	*106¾	107	107	107	*107	----		*107	----	110	5% preferred 100	105 Sept 25	111 May 29	95 Apr	110¼ Dec
6½	6½	*6⅝	6¾	6⅝	6¾	6¾	6⅞		6½	6⅞	1,800	Murray Corp of America 10	4 Aug 24	9⅛ Jan 5	4 Mar	10¼ July
*49⅝	50½	50¼	50¼	*49	50¼	*49½	50¼		*49	50¼	100	Myers (F & E) Bros No par	43½ Sept 2	51 Jan 5	37¼ Mar	54 July
6⅞	7	6¾	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	6¾	6⅞		6¾	6⅞	7,300	Nash-Kelvinator Corp 5	5⅜ Sept 1	9¼ Jan 20	6¾ Mar	12½ Jan
23½	24	23	23	23	24	23	23		*23⅛	25	160	Nashv Chatt & St Louis 100	14 Aug 23	26½ Sept 27	7½ Mar	29 Nov
16⅝	16¾	16¼	16⅝	16⅝	17¼	16⅝	17		16½	17¼	4,800	National Acme 1	7⅞ Aug 24	18¾ Sept 27	8⅛ Mar	14⅞ Nov
11	12¼	11½	11½	11⅞	12¼	12⅛	12½		11¾	12⅜	1,800	Nat Aviation Corp 5	7½ Sept 1	14⅛ Jan 3	6 Mar	14⅝ Dec
22⅜	22¾	22½	22¾	22½	22¾	22½	23		22½	23	9,400	National Biscuit 10	21⅝ Sept 13	28¼ Mar 11	15½ Mar	28 Nov
148½	149½	*145½	149¾	*145½	149¾	148½	148½		148½	148½	700	7% cum pref 100	147⅞ Oct 5	175 Jan 17	150 Jan	168⅛ Oct
*13	13½	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	13½	13½		*13½	13¾	600	Nat Bond & Invest Co No par	10¼ Apr 26	15⅞ Mar 7	10¼ May	19 Nov
*87⅛	93	*87⅛	93	*87⅛	93	*87⅛	93		*87⅛	93	------	5% pref series A w w 100	87 Sept 19	95⅛ May 31	65 Mar	94½ Nov
*20¼	22	*20½	22	22	22	21	21		*20½	21¾	600	Nat Bond & Share Corp new No	17⅜ Apr 25	23¾ Sept 13	20 Sept	25½ Oct
15⅞	16	15⅝	16½	16⅛	16½	16⅛	16⅜		16	16⅛	3,500	Nat Cash Register No par	14⅝ Sept 2	26¼ Jan 5	12½ Mar	30⅝ July
14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14	14¼	14	14		13¼	14⅛	2,300	National Cylinder Gas Co 1	x8¼ July 7	16 Sept 26	----	----
15⅞	16⅛	15⅞	16	16	16	15⅝	15⅞		15⅝	16⅛	8,900	Nat Dairy Products No par	12½ Jan 13	18⅛ Aug 3	11½ Sept	16½ July
*111½	112	112	112	*110½	112	*110½	112		112	112	40	7% pref class A 100	110 Sept 18	117½ Jan 5	106½ Mar	115¼ Nov
*110¾	115	*110¾	115	*110¾	115	*111	115	Stock	*111	115	------	7% pref class B 100	107 Sept 1	114 Mar 27	105¼ Mar	113½ Oct
7¼	7⅜	*7⅛	7½	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼		7¼	7¼	900	Nat Dept Store No par	4½ Apr 11	8¼ Sept 13	3½ Mar	10⅞ Oct
*5⅝	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	*5¾	6	*5¾	6	Exchange	*5¾	6	400	6% preferred 10	4½ Jan 13	6½ Feb 17	3⅛ Mar	6¾ July
23⅜	23½	23⅜	23¾	23½	23⅞	x23½	23⅝		23½	23⅝	6,600	Nat Distillers Prod No par	20⅛ Sept 1	28½ Jan 4	17¼ Mar	30 Nov
*14	15	14	14	*13⅞	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	Closed	*13½	14¼	200	Nat Enam & Stamping No par	10⅛ Sept 1	18⅜ Jan 10	11½ Apr	20⅞ July
10	10	9¾	9⅞	10	10¼	10⅛	10⅜		10	10	6,100	Nat Gypsum Co 1	8¼ Sept 5	16⅞ Jan 4	4 Mar	16¾ Oct
*82	84	*82	84	83	83	*82	84	Columbus	*82	84	100	$4.50 conv. preferred No par	83 Sept 8	106 Mar 10	----	----
21¾	22	21½	21¾	21¾	22	21¼	21¾		21½	21⅝	5,500	National Lead 10	17⅞ June 30	27½ Jan 3	17⅛ Mar	31 July
*151	155	155	155	*151	158	154½	154½	Day	*154½	160	300	7% preferred A 100	152 Sept 25	173⅛ Aug 4	154 June	178½ Oct
136	136	*----	136	*----	136	132	133		*----	136	120	6% preferred B 100	132 Oct 11	145 Feb 6	127 June	145½ Sept
30½	31¾	31⅛	31⅛	31½	32¼	31⅞	31⅞		31½	32	2,600	Nat Mall & St'l Cast Co No par	14¼ Apr 11	35¼ Sept 27	13¼ Mar	28¾ Nov
8½	8⅝	8⅝	8¾	8¾	8¾	8⅞	9		8⅞	8⅞	3,800	National Pow & Lt No par	6¾ Apr 8	10 Aug 15	5 Mar	9⅝ Oct
77	78	77½	77¾	77	77⅞	77⅝	77⅞		77	77½	9,000	National Steel Corp 25	52 July 1	82 Sept 11	44¾ Mar	81¾ Nov
11½	11⅝	11½	11¾	11½	11⅞	11⅜	11½		11½	12¼	4,900	National Supply (The) Pa 10	5⅝ Aug 24	15½ Jan 3	12½ Sept	23 Feb
*15	15½	15	15	15¾	15¾	*15	16½		15	15	400	$2 preferred 40	10 Apr 8	20 Jan 3	18 Dec	30 July
43	44	*42½	46	*44	45½	*44¼	45		44¼	44¼	300	5½% prior preferred 100	33⅛ July 7	59¼ Jan 3	55 Dec	82 July
*45⅛	48	*45⅜	48	45⅛	45⅛	*45⅛	48		*45⅛	48	20	6% prior preferred 100	43 Aug 12	50¼ Apr 4	70 Feb	75 Feb
4¼	4¾	4¾	5⅜	4⅞	5	4⅞	5		4⅞	5	15,900	National Tea Co No par	2⅝ Apr 11	5⅜ Oct 9	2½ May	4½ Jan
8¾	8¾	*8⅝	9	*8¾	9	*8¾	9½		*8¾	9	100	Natomas Co No par	8⅛ Sept 15	11¼ Feb 8	7⅝ Mar	12⅝ Aug
23½	23½	*24	26	*24	25⅜	*24	27		*24½	27	100	Neisner Bros Inc 1	18½ Apr 11	29½ June 7	14⅝ June	26 July
*78	85	*78	85	*78	85	*78	85		*78	85	------	4¾% conv serial pref 100	73⅛ Mar 14	87½ Aug 21	58 Apr	71 Nov
*38¼	40	*38¼	40	*38¼	40	*38¼	40		*38¼	40	------	Newberry Co (J J) No par	32 Apr 8	42 July 27	28 Mar	40 Jan
*106	107	*106	107	107	107	108	108		*108	113½	90	5% pref series A 100	105¼ Sept 19	112½ June 22	99½ Apr	108¾ Nov
14⅛	14⅝	14¼	14½	14⅞	15¼	14⅞	15		14¾	15⅜	5,100	Newport Industries 1	8½ Apr 8	17¾ Sept 14	9⅞ Mar	19½ July
52½	54	52¾	55	55½	57	55½	55½		54	57	2,300	N. Y. Air Brake No par	27 Apr 28	62 Sept 21	20 Mar	48½ Nov
20¼	20⅝	20¼	21	20⅝	21¾	20⅝	21¼		20⅞	21⅝	66,100	New York Central No par	11⅛ Sept 1	23¼ Sept 27	10 Mar	21¾ Nov
22	22⅛	22	22½	22¾	23½	22¾	22¾		23	23⅝	2,600	N. Y. Chic & St Louis Co 100	10⅛ Apr 10	25½ Sept 27	7 Mar	23 Dec
38¼	39¾	38	39¼	39¼	41⅝	40¾	40⅜		39½	41	7,500	6% preferred series A 100	18½ Apr 8	45¾ Sept 27	12⅜ Mar	38¼ Jan
31½	31½	*31½	32¼	*31½	32	31⅜	31½		*31⅛	31⅞	300	N Y C Omnibus Corp No par	30 Apr 8	43½ Feb 25	18 Mar	37¾ July
7	7	7	7¼	7¼	7¼	*7⅜	7½		7½	7½	650	New York Dock No par	1¾ May 20	10¾ Sept 11	2 Mar	4¾ Jan
10	10	10	10	10	10½	10	10		*10	10¾	240	5% preferred No par	4⅞ July 1	15¼ Sept 11	5¼ Mar	11¾ Mar
*107	110	*107	110	*107	111	*107	108		*107	108	------	N Y & Harlem 50	107 Oct 6	118½ Mar 1	101 Mar	120 Apr
*105	----	*105	----	*105	----	*110	----		*110	----	------	10% preferred 50	119 May 16	120 Mar 7	110 Aug	111 Apr
----	----	*----	63	----	----	*----	63		*----	63	------	N Y Lack & West Ry Co 100	47 July 8	62 Mar 8	54 June	63½ Nov
*1½	1⅝	1½	1½	1½	1⅝	1½	1½		1½	1½	2,500	‡N Y N H & Hartford 100	½ Mar 27	1⅞ Sept 26	⅞ Dec	2¾ Jan
4¼	4¼	*4⅛	4¼	4⅜	4⅜	*4¼	4⅜		4⅛	4⅛	900	Conv preferred 100	2 Sept 1	5¼ Sept 27	2⅝ Mar	7½ July
1⅛	1⅛	1	1	*⅞	1⅛	*⅞	1		*⅞	1	400	‡N Y Ontario & Western 100	⅜ May 23	1¾ Sept 12	½ Jan	1½ Jan
13½	14	13⅞	13⅞	14	14½	14	14		14	14⅜	3,100	N Y Shipbldg Corp part stk 1	8⅝ June 30	17 Sept 13	4¾ Mar	16⅜ Dec
*82	85	*82	85	83¾	83¾	84	84		83	83¼	150	7% preferred 100	70 Apr 8	89½ Mar 2	38 Mar	90 Dec
*207	210	*207	208	207	208	205	207		202	203	1,000	Norfolk & Western 100	168 Jan 25	216 Sept 27	133 June	198 Jan
*105½	107	*105½	107	160½	106½	*106	107		*106	107	10	Adjust 4% preferred 100	103½ Sept 8	113 June 14	100 Mar	110 Dec
22	22¼	21⅞	22¼	22⅛	22⅝	22⅝	23¼		22¾	23½	9,600	North American Co 10	18⅜ Apr 11	26⅜ Feb 27	13¾ Mar	26⅛ Oct
*54	55½	55	55	*54¾	55½	*55	55½		55¼	55¼	300	6% preferred series 50	52⅜ Sept 7	59⅞ Aug 3	45¾ Apr	57½ Dec
53½	54	53⅞	54¼	53¾	54⅛	54	54⅝		54	54¼	1,500	5¾% pref series 50	50½ Sept 6	59 Aug 1	----	----
19⅝	20⅝	19½	20	19⅞	20¾	20½	21		20¾	21⅜	37,300	North Amer Aviation 1	12⅝ Apr 11	21⅞ Sept 12	5⅞ Mar	20 Dec
*82¾	84½	*82½	84¼	*83	84¼	*83	84¼		*83	84¼	------	Northern Central Ry Co 50	82 Jan 3	88¼ Mar 27	75 June	93¾ Jan
11	11⅜	10⅝	11⅛	11⅜	11⅝	11	11½		11	11½	8,800	Northern Pacific 100	7 June 30	14¾ Jan 4	6⅜ Mar	14½ July
*104¼	105¾	*104½	106	106	106	*106	110		106⅞	107⅛	400	North'n States Pow Co $5 pf 1	100 Sept 13	112½ Aug 14	92½ Sept	103 Dec
36⅞	36⅞	*35	39	*36	40	*37¼	39		*37½	42½	10	Northwestern Telegraph 50	29 Sept 1	36⅞ Oct 6	25 May	35 Sept
4¾	4¾	4⅞	4⅞	4¾	4¾	5	5¼		5⅛	5¼	2,000	Norwalk Tire & Rubber No par	2¾ Apr 10	5⅝ Sept 26	1⅜ Mar	5 Nov
*42½	44¾	*41⅝	44	42	42	*42	43		*42	43	10	Preferred 50	32⅛ Apr 1	44¾ Aug 2	12¾ Mar	41 Sept
8⅛	8½	8¼	8¼	8¼	8½	8⅜	8½		8½	8⅝	7,900	Ohio Oil Co No par	6 Aug 14	10½ Sept 5	8⅞ Sept	14⅞ Jan
22¼	22¼	21¾	22½	23	23	22⅝	23		22½	22½	1,200	Oliver Farm Equip No par	14⅛ Sept 1	30 Jan 6	19⅛ May	32⅞ Feb
13⅛	13⅛	*13¼	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13¼	13⅜		13⅛	13⅛	700	Omnibus Corp (The) 6	12 Sept 5	20½ Mar 3	7½ Mar	19¾ Nov
*102	108	*102	108	*102½	108	*103	108		*102¾	108	------	6% preferred A 100	100½ Sept 23	113½ May 25	83½ Apr	111½ Sept
*6⅛	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	*6	6⅝		*6	6⅜	300	Oppenheim Coll & Co No par	4¾ Aug 21	8½ Jan 4	4 Mar	10 Nov
17⅛	17⅛	17	17⅛	17⅛	17⅜	17	17¼		16⅝	17⅛	4,300	Otis Elevator No par	15⅝ Sept 1	27⅛ Jan 3	13¾ Mar	29½ Nov
*129	129⅞	*129	135	*130	135	*130	135		*130	135	------	6% preferred 100	128 Oct 2	148½ July 26	122 Jan	147 Nov
14	14½	14	14⅛	14¼	14¾	14¼	14⅝		14½	15	7,400	Otis Steel No par	7½ Apr 10	16 Sept 11	6⅜ Mar	15¼ Nov
*45	53	*45	52	*45	51	*46	50⅛		50⅛	50⅛	100	$5.50 conv 1st pref No par	33 July 11	55½ Sept 13	30¼ Apr	60 Nov
*22	22⅜	*22	22⅜	*22	22⅜	22	22		*22	22½	100	Outboard Marine & Mfg 5	16½ Apr 10	24⅞ June 9	10 Mar	22½ Aug
*47	50	51	51	*50	54⅝	*50	54⅝		51	51	20	Outlet Co No par	40⅛ Jan 24	51 Oct 9	39¼ Apr	52 Oct
*116¾	125	*116¾	125	*116¾	125	*116¾	125		*116¾	125	------	Preferred 100	114¼ Jan 26	116½ Mar 25	115 Apr	115 Apr
63	63¼	62½	62½	63¼	63½	63	63½		62½	63	2,000	Owens-Illinois Class C $2.50	50 Apr 8	70 Jan 3	40 Mar	76¼ Nov
*6	6¼	*6⅛	6¼	6⅛	6¼	6⅛	6¼		6	6⅛	700	Pacific Amer Fisheries Inc 5	3 Aug 24	7½ Sept 13	5½ Dec	11¼ Jan
*5¼	5¾	*5⅛	6	6	6¾	6½	6¾		7	7	360	Pacific Coast 10	2⅛ Apr 10	7¼ Sept 25	2½ Mar	5⅝ Jan
*19	23	*19	22	*19	21½	21¾	23¾		*20¼	20¾	140	1st preferred No par	11¼ June 30	24½ Sept 25	10½ Mar	21½ Nov
11¼	11½	11	11½	12½	12¾	12½	13¾		12¾	13½	480	2d preferred No par	3¾ June 29	15½ Sept 27	3¾ Mar	9½ July
*10	11	*10	10⅞	*10¼	11	10¼	10⅜		*10⅛	11	200	Pacific Finance Corp (Cal) 10	9¾ Apr 8	12¾ Mar 14	9¼ Mar	15¼ July
29⅝	29⅝	29¼	29⅞	29⅝	29¾	29½	29¾		29½	29¾	6,500	Pacific Gas & Electric 25	27½ Apr 10	34¾ Mar 10	x22¾ Mar	30 Nov
44	44½	44¼	44½	44½	45	45¼	45½		45¾	46¼	2,500	Pacific Ltg Corp No par	41 Apr 8	52 Oct 10	32¼ Mar	43⅛ Dec
17⅝	18	17½	17½	18	18⅜	17⅞	18		17¾	17¾	1,500	Pacific Mills No par	9½ Apr 8	21½ Sept 15	9¼ Mar	19⅞ July
120	120	*120	122	120	120	120	122		*120	125	140	Pacific Telep & Teleg 100	114 Apr 11	132 June 9	87 Apr	121 Dec
*132	134½	*132	135	*132	135	*132	134		*132	134	------	6% preferred 100	128 Sept 19	156½ July 29	x132½ Mar	149 Nov
*24⅛	26	*24⅛	26	25½	26½	27½	27½		27¾	27¾	500	Pac Tin Corp (sp stk) No par	17 Apr 10	32⅞ Sept 9	17¼ Dec	30 June

* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. ‡ In receivership. a Def. delivery. n New stock. r Cash sale. x Ex-div. y Ex-rights. ¶ Called for redemption.

LOW AND HIGH SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT											Sales for the Week	STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE	Range Since Jan. 1 On Basis of 100-Share Lots		Range for Previous Year 1938	
Saturday Oct. 7		Monday Oct. 9		Tuesday Oct. 10		Wednesday Oct. 11		Thursday Oct. 12	Friday Oct. 13				Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest
$ per share		$ per share		$ per share		$ per share		$ per share	$ per share		Shares	Par	$ per share	$ per share	$ per share	$ per share
9	9	*9	9¾	9½	9½	*9½	9⅞		*9⅛	9⅞	200	Pac Western Oil Corp...10	7⅜ Aug 29	11⅞ Jan 5	10 Mar	15⅞ Jan
3⅞	4	3⅞	4	3⅞	4	3⅞	4		3⅞	4	12,000	Packard Motor Car...No Par	3 Apr 8	4¾ Jan 3	3¼ Mar	6 Oct
15⅜	15⅜	15¼	15½	15½	15⅝	15⅛	15½		15¼	15⅜	1,800	Pan Amer Airways Corp...5	9⅞ Sept 5	16⅝ Sept 19	15¾ Dec	18¼ Dec
*6	7	*6¼	7¼	*6½	6¾	6½	6½		*6	6½	100	Pan-Amer Petrol & Transp...5	5 June 26	8¾ Sept 12	6¼ Nov	9¼ Feb
1⅜	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1½	1¼	1¼		1¼	1⅜	1,500	Panhandle Prod & Ref new...1	⅝ Apr 1	2 Sept 11	1 Sept	2 Aug
*41½	42½	*41½	42½	42	42	*41	43		40	40¼	400	Paraffine Co Inc...No par	35 Sept 12	60½ Jan 4	29 Mar	61⅛ Nov
*92	94¾	*92	94¾	*93	94	*92	94¾		*92	94¾	------	4% conv preferred...100	92 Sept 28	104 Feb 14	88¾ June	102 Dec
7⅝	7¾	7¾	8	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝	7¾		7⅝	7¾	11,700	Paramount Pictures Inc...1	6⅛ Sept 5	14⅛ Jan 4	5¾ Mar	13⅝ Dec
*78	80½	80	80½	*79½	80½	79½	79½		79	79⅛	500	6% 1st preferred...100	72 Sept 11	107½ Jan 4	65 Mar	103 Dec
8⅞	8⅞	9	9	8⅞	9	8¾	8⅞		8¾	8¾	1,700	6% 2d preferred...10	7⅜ Sept 11	13⅝ Jan 5	6⅝ Mar	13⅛ July
*14	15	*14	15	*14	15	*14	15		*14	15	------	Park & Tilford Inc...1	14¼ Sept 30	26 Jan 5	16 Mar	30 July
2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	2¾		2⅝	2¾	2,600	Park Utah C M...1	1½ Apr 4	4¼ Sept 6	1½ Mar	3⅜ Oct
*44	44½	44½	44¾	44¼	44¼	*44¼	44½		44⅝	45	1,500	Parke Davis & Co...No par	36 Apr 11	47 Sept 11	31¼ Mar	42⅜ Oct
19⅝	19⅝	*19⅜	20	19⅜	20	20	20		*19½	20	600	Parker Rust Proof Co...2.50	11⅞ Apr 10	21 Sept 25	13 Mar	21½ Oct
*1¾	2	*1¾	2	*1¾	2	*1¾	2		*1¾	2	------	Parmelee Transporta'n...No par	1¼ Aug 24	2⅝ Feb 25	1¼ Mar	2¾ Oct
10⅝	10¾	*10¾	11⅛	10⅞	11¼	10½	11⅛		10¾	11	2,600	Pathe Film Corp...No par	5¾ Apr 10	13⅛ July 27	3½ Mar	14⅝ Nov
*10	10½	10	10	10¼	10¾	*10¾	10½		10	10⅛	700	Patino Mines & Enterpr No par	7¼ June 12	11¾ Mar 1	8¾ Mar	13½ July
*53½	55	*53½	55	*53	54⅞	*53	54⅞		53	53	200	Penick & Ford...No par	48 Apr 10	57⅞ July 28	41 Mar	58⅝ Aug
89½	90	89½	90	89½	90¼	90	90		89¾	90	4,600	Penney (J C)...No par	74 Apr 10	94¾ Aug 2	55 Mar	85½ July
*3⅜	3¾	*3⅜	3¾	3¾	3¾	*3⅜	3⅝		3½	3½	200	Penn Coal & Coke Corp...10	¾ Apr 3	4¾ Sept 12	1⅛ Dec	2½ Jan
*4⅛	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4¼	4¼	*4	4⅜		3⅞	4	1,800	Penn-Dixie Cement...No par	2½ Aug 24	5⅝ Sept 15	2½ Mar	5⅝ July
*26	29½	*25	28¾	*25	29	*25⅛	29		*25	28⅞	------	$7 conv pref ser A...No par	17½ Aug 28	33 Mar 8	10½ Mar	30 July
14¼	14¼	*14	14¾	*14	14¾	*14	14¾		*14	14¾	100	Penn Gl Sand Corp v t c No par	11¾ Sept 1	16½ Mar 9	10 Mar	15⅞ Nov
*120½	----	*120½	----	*120½	----	*120½	----		*120½	----	------	$7 conv pref...No par	120½ June 20	124 Mar 15	120⅛ Dec	121 Dec
24⅝	25⅛	24¾	25¼	24¾	25¾	25	25¾		25	26⅛	37,600	Pennsylvania RR...50	15 Aug 24	27⅝ Sept 27	14⅛ Mar	24½ Jan
*32	34	*32	34	*32⅛	34	*32½	34		32½	32½	100	Peoples Drug Stores...No par	24 Feb 8	39⅜ July 18	19¼ Mar	31 Feb
41¼	41¼	*41½	42⅛	41½	42½	42	42½		41¾	41¾	1,000	Peoples G L & C (Chic)...100	30½ Apr 11	42¾ Oct 3	22⅛ Mar	42 Oct
*4	5	*4⅛	4⅞	*4⅛	4½	*4⅛	4½		4	4	200	Peoria & Eastern...100	2 May 10	5¾ Sept 27	1¾ Mar	6¼ July
*15⅝	18	*15⅝	17	*15⅝	17	*15⅝	17		*15⅝	16	------	Pere Marquette...100	7⅝ Apr 8	19¾ Sept 27	5½ Mar	17¾ July
37½	37½	38	38	38	39½	37½	38¼		37½	37¾	580	5% prior preferred...100	21 Apr 8	45 Sept 26	17⅜ Mar	43 July
33	34	33¼	33½	33½	34¾	33½	33¾		33½	34½	770	5% preferred...100	13½ Sept 1	40 Sept 26	15 Mar	38⅛ Jan
*20⅝	22½	*20⅝	22½	*20½	22	*20⅝	22		22	22	200	Pet Milk...No par	17 Jan 18	25 Sept 12	8½ Mar	17¾ Nov
9⅜	9½	*9¼	9¾	9¼	9½	*9⅜	9½		9¼	9⅜	1,600	Petroleum Corp of Amer...5	6¾ Sept 1	10¼ Sept 5	7¾ Mar	13⅛ Jan
*6⅛	6¾	*6⅛	6¾	*6	6¾	*6⅛	6¾		*6⅛	6¾	------	Pfeiffer Brewing Co...No par	5¾ Apr 10	8⅛ Mar 14	4¾ Jan	8½ Oct
43	43⅞	42⅛	42¾	43	44½	43¾	44¼		43	43⅞	11,700	Phelps-Dodge Corp...25	28⅛ Apr 11	47½ Sept 12	17⅝ Mar	47½ Nov
*41½	42¾	*41¾	43¼	*41⅝	43⅛	a41½	41½		*42⅛	42⅝	100	Philadelphia Co 6% pref...50	36 Apr 8	48⅜ Aug 1	30 Mar	43 Nov
82½	82½	82½	82½	*81	87	*80¾	82½		*80¾	89	200	$6 preferred...No par	75 Jan 7	91 Aug 3	60 Apr	74 Nov
*2¼	2½	*2¼	2½	*2¼	2½	2½	2⅝		2⅝	2⅝	140	‡Phila Rapid Trans Co...50	1½ Apr 8	2¾ Sept 26	1¼ Apr	3 Nov
*4⅝	5	*4⅝	5	4¾	4¾	4¾	5		5	5	160	7% preferred...50	3 Feb 27	5 Sept 16	2¼ Mar	5⅜ Nov
⅞	1	⅞	⅞	*¾	⅞	¾	⅞		¾	⅞	1,800	Phila & Read C & I...No par	⅛ July 29	1⅞ Sept 11	¼ Mar	1 Mar
*83	84	83¼	83½	84	84¼	83½	83½		83½	83½	900	Philip Morris & Co Ltd...10	74 Sept 2	103½ Mar 3	75¼ Mar	143¾ Oct
*121	130	*120	130	*127	130	*125	130		*125	130	------	5% conv pref series A...100	124 Sept 21	154 Mar 1	114 June	144¼ Oct
4½	4½	*4½	5⅛	*4½	5⅛	*4½	5⅛		*4½	5⅛	100	Phillips Jones Corp...No par	2¾ July 6	7 Jan 4	4⅛ Mar	8¼ July
*26	30	*25	30	*25	30	*25	30		25	25	10	7% preferred...100	25 Apr 20	35 July 27	32 Sept	50½ Mar
45	45¼	45	45⅝	45	45⅞	45⅜	45⅞		44⅜	45½	7,500	Phillips Petroleum...No par	31¼ Apr 10	46½ Sept 22	27¼ Mar	44⅜ July
*3¼	4	*3¼	3¾	*3¼	3½	*3¼	3½		*3¼	3½	------	Phoenix Hosiery...5	2 Aug 11	3⅞ Sept 27	2 Mar	4 Nov
*38	43	*38	43	*40	43	*40	43		*40	43	------	Preferred...100	36 Jan 3	45½ Mar 15	30¼ Jan	43 July
8¼	8¼	*8¼	8½	*8¼	8½	8¼	8¼		*8⅜	8½	200	Pierce Oil 8% conv pref...100	6 Aug 22	9 Sept 6	4 Mar	9 July
29¼	29¼	29	29	29¼	29¼	*27⅞	29		29	29	600	Pillsbury Flour Mills...25	23 Apr 18	31½ Sept 11	20½ Jan	26¼ Nov
*44	50	*44	50	50	50	50	50		*41	50	60	Pirelli Co of Italy "Am shares"	35¼ Mar 27	51 Sept 23	39 Oct	52 May
7½	8	*7¼	7½	7½	7¾	*7½	8		7½	7⅝	1,600	Pittsburgh Coal of Pa...100	2½ Apr 8	12 Sept 12	3¼ Mar	7½ Jan
*23¼	30	*26	27¾	27¾	27¾	25	25		25	27⅞	400	6% preferred...100	12 Apr 6	32½ Sept 27	18½ Dec	35 Jan
9¾	10¼	*9⅜	10	10⅛	10⅜	*10¼	10½		10½	10½	1,600	Pitts Coke & Iron Corp No par	4 Mar 31	14¼ Sept 11	3⅞ Mar	9¼ Nov
*70	78	*73	80	*76	81	*79	83		79	79	10	$5 conv preferred...No par	50 Apr 27	95 Sept 11	41 Mar	75 Nov
*160	165	*160	165	159	159	*159½	165		*159½	165	10	Pitts Ft W & Ch 7% gtd pf 100	158 Sept 20	175 Aug 5	145 June	174 Mar
9⅜	9⅝	9	9¼	9¼	9¾	9⅜	9⅜		9¼	9⅝	8,600	Pitts Screw & Bolt...No par	4⅞ Aug 23	11⅜ Sept 12	4⅞ May	9¼ July
15⅝	16	15¼	15⅜	15½	15½	*15	16		15¾	15¾	600	Pittsburgh Steel Co...No par	7⅛ Apr 10	16½ Sept 12	7½ Mar	16¾ Jan
45	45	*40	46	46	46	*44	48	Stock	46½	47½	90	7% pref class B...100	22 Apr 4	48½ Oct 6	20½ Apr	52 Aug
*22	23¾	23	23	23	24	*22½	24		22½	22½	140	5% pref class A...100	12½ Aug 24	25½ Oct 6	11½ Apr	30 July
*37¾	39	*37¾	39	39	39	40	40	Exchange	37¾	38	240	5½ 1st ser conv prior pref 100	18 June 28	40½ Sept 15	23 May	45 Jan
17⅜	17¾	17	17⅜	17¼	18¼	18	18⅜		17½	18½	1,200	Pittsburgh & West Va...100	6 Sept 1	20⅜ Sept 27	6 Mar	17½ Nov
*142	----	*142	----	*142	----	*142	----	Closed	*142	----	------	Pitts Yngst & Ash Ry Co 7% pf 100	142 Aug 25	142 Aug 25	----	----
*1⅝	1¾	*1½	1¾	1½	1½	1½	1½		1⅜	1⅝	2,700	Pittston Co (The)...No par	⅛ Apr 28	2¼ Sept 11	⅛ Dec	¾ Jan
22¾	22¾	22¼	22½	22⅞	23	22½	22⅞	Columbus	22¼	22⅜	2,000	Plymouth Oil Co...5	17⅛ Sept 1	24 Sept 11	15 Mar	23⅜ July
14	14½	*13⅞	14¾	*14	14⅜	*14	14⅜		14⅜	14⅜	400	Pond Creek Pocahontas No par	6½ Apr 14	17 Sept 22	8 Mar	11 Jan
14⅝	15⅛	14¾	15	15½	16	*15¼	15¾	Day	15¼	15⅞	1,600	Poor & Co class B...No par	7½ Aug 24	16⅞ Sept 22	5⅛ Mar	16¼ Dec
*1	1⅛	*1	1⅛	*1	1⅛	*1	1⅛		1	1⅛	200	‡Porto Ric-Am Tob cl A No par	½ Aug 5	2¼ Jan 6	1½ Mar	3⅜ Jan
*⅜	½	*⅜	½	*⅜	½	*⅜	½		*⅜	½	------	Class B...No par	¼ May 1	¾ Jan 17	½ Oct	1⅛ Jan
14¼	15	14½	14¾	14⅝	15½	14⅞	15¼		14⅝	15⅝	16,500	Pressed Steel Car Co Inc...1	6 Aug 24	16½ Sept 27	4¾ Mar	14½ Dec
*14½	15¼	14½	14¾	15½	15½	*15	15½		*14⅝	15½	1,900	5% conv 1st pref...5	6¼ Sept 1	16¾ Sept 22	4½ Mar	14½ Dec
43½	44	43⅞	43⅞	46	46	*44¾	46		46	46	700	5% conv 2d pref...50	18 Apr 10	49 Sept 27	13¾ Mar	42½ Dec
63⅜	63½	63½	63½	63⅜	63½	63½	63½		63	63½	2,100	Procter & Gamble...No par	50⅝ Apr 14	64 Aug 15	39½ Mar	59 Oct
116½	116½	116	116½	116½	116½	116⅛	116½		*116⅛	116½	90	5% pf (ser of Feb 1 '29) 100	112 Mar 15	119¾ Feb 27	114 Nov	122¼ May
38¼	38¾	38¼	38⅜	38⅝	38⅞	38¾	38⅞		38½	38⅞	4,000	Pub Serv Corp of N J...No par	31⅛ Apr 8	41¾ Aug 3	25 Mar	35½ Jan
*105½	106¾	106¼	106¼	*106⅛	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛		*106¾	109	200	$5 preferred...No par	101½ Sept 28	114⅜ Aug 7	86¼ Mar	105½ Oct
118½	118½	*116½	119¾	*116	119¾	*117⅞	119¾		x119¼	119¼	300	6% preferred...100	112 Sept 7	128½ Aug 2	101⅞ Apr	118¾ Nov
133	133	*132	133	*131½	133	133	133		133	133	600	7% preferred...100	129 Apr 25	143 Aug 1	112 Apr	134 Nov
155	155	*153	155	153	153	153	153		154	154	110	8% preferred...100	147 Sept 21	166 June 29	132 Mar	152⅛ Dec
*113	115	*114	115	*114	115	*114⅜	115		*114⅜	115	------	Pub Ser El & Gas pf $5...No par	111 Sept 2	117¼ Jan 19	112 Jan	117 Sept
38	39	37⅝	38⅛	37¾	39	37⅞	38⅜		37⅞	38⅜	13,900	Pullman Inc...No par	x22½ Aug 24	41⅞ Sept 27	21⅝ May	39½ Nov
9⅝	9¾	9⅝	9⅞	9¾	10⅛	9¾	10		9½	10	11,700	Pure Oil (The)...No par	6⅛ Aug 12	11¾ Sept 5	8¼ May	13½ July
*80	82½	*81	82½	*81	82½	82⅜	82⅜		*80	82½	100	6% preferred...100	70 Sept 5	90⅛ Mar 29	81 Apr	98¼ Jan
*76	77¼	*77	77½	77½	77½	77½	77¾		77	77½	1,000	5% conv preferred...100	63¾ Aug 18	81½ Jan 3	74½ June	88½ July
13⅞	13⅞	13¾	13¾	13¾	14½	14⅜	14⅞		14⅞	15	5,700	Purity Bakeries...No par	10¾ Jan 26	18½ July 17	7 Mar	15⅛ Nov
*13½	14⅛	13½	14⅛	*13½	14¼	*13½	14½		*13½	14½	200	Quaker State Oil Ref Corp...10	11 Aug 16	14⅛ Oct 9	9 June	16¼ Jan
5¾	5⅞	5¾	6	5¾	6	5¾	5⅞		5¾	5⅞	16,300	Radio Corp of Amer...No par	5 Aug 24	8½ Jan 4	4¾ Mar	9⅛ Oct
*75	100	*75	100	*75	100	*70	100		*70	100	------	$5 preferred B...No par	85¼ June 1	85¼ June 1	60¼ Jan	80 Oct
56½	56½	56¾	56¾	56¾	57	57¼	57¼		57	57	1,100	$3.50 conv 1st pref...No par	53¼ Apr 10	67⅞ Jan 5	37¼ Mar	66⅞ Dec
1½	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝		1⅝	1⅝	3,300	‡Radio-Keith-Orpheum No par	1½ Apr 8	2⅞ Jan 5	1¾ Sept	5⅜ Jan
22½	22½	*22½	23	*22½	23	22½	22½		*21⅞	22⅝	200	Raybestos Manhattan...No par	16¼ Apr 4	23½ Sept 22	14¾ June	24 July
15½	16	15¾	15¾	16	16	16¼	16½		15⅞	16½	1,600	Rayonier Inc...1	6⅝ June 29	17¾ Sept 27	8⅛ May	24½ Jan
*23½	24¼	23½	23½	*23½	24½	24	24		*23⅞	24	200	$2 preferred...25	12¼ June 28	25¼ Sept 27	18 Mar	29⅛ Jan
19¾	20⅜	19⅞	20	x20¾	20¾	20	20		20	20⅞	1,700	Reading...50	10¼ Apr 8	22¾ Sept 27	10⅜ June	22 Jan
27¾	28	*27¾	29½	28½	28½	*28½	29½		*28½	29½	600	4% 1st preferred...50	20⅞ Sept 5	28½ Sept 27	18 Mar	30⅛ Jan
24	24	*24¼	26½	*24½	26¼	*25	26¼		*25	26	200	4% 2d preferred...50	16 July 6	27 Sept 27	13¼ June	27½ Jan
*4¼	5	*4¼	5	*4¼	4⅞	*4¼	4⅞		*4¼	4⅞	------	Real Silk Hosiery...5	3 Apr 11	5¼ Sept 27	2¾ Mar	6⅛ July
*45⅛	49⅞	*45	50	*45	50	*45	50		*45	50	------	Preferred...100	43 July 18	54 Mar 20	34¼ Mar	58 July
13½	13½	*13½	15	*13¼	15	*13¼	19⅞		*13¼	16	10	Reis (Robt) & Co 1st pref...100	7 Apr 1	15¼ Sept 16	5 Apr	11 Jan
*7¾	8⅛	*7¾	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	*7⅝	8¼		*7⅝	8¼	100	Reliable Stores Corp...No par	6½ Apr 8	9¾ Jan 5	5½ Mar	11⅜ July
13½	13½	13½	13½	*13½	14	*13½	14		*13½	14	200	Reliance Mfg Co...10	9 Apr 4	14½ Sept 27	9 June	13½ July
11½	11⅝	11½	11¾	11¼	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝		11¼	11½	4,000	Remington-Rand...1	9¾ Sept 1	17⅛ Jan 5	9⅝ Mar	17⅝ July
*55	58	57	57	55	55	*54¼	55½		56	56	300	Preferred with warrants...25	55 Sept 12	75½ Mar 15	49½ May	78 Dec
*73	78	*73½	78	*73	75	*73	78		73	73	20	Rensselaer & Sara RR Co...100	60 Apr 11	74 Oct 3	40 Apr	69 Nov
1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅞	1¾	1⅞		1¾	1⅞	4,500	‡Reo Motor Car...5	⅞ July 8	2¼ Sept 13	1 Dec	3⅝ Oct
25¼	25⅞	25⅛	25⅞	26⅛	26⅞	26⅛	26⅜		26¼	27⅜	64,300	Republic Steel Corp...No par	12⅞ Apr 10	28½ Sept 12	11¼ May	25⅝ Nov
*82	85	82	82	84½	84½	*83	85		*84	86	300	6% conv preferred...100	43 Apr 8	92 Sept 23	39½ Mar	78¼ Nov
78	78	76	77	78	78	*77½	80		*78	79½	500	6% conv prior pref ser A.100	42 Apr 11	85⅞ Sept 23	38 May	77½ Nov
15¾	16½	15¼	15¼	15½	16¾	16	16		16¼	16½	1,900	Revere Copper & Brass...5	9⅝ Apr 11	20¼ Jan 5	7⅞ Mar	19⅝ Oct
*30	33	*30	33⅞	*31	34	*31	33		*31	33	------	Class A...10	21½ July 11	40⅛ Jan 5	17¼ Mar	38½ Dec
*79¼	81	81	81	*79⅛	81	78⅛	79⅛		*78⅛	79	100	7% preferred...100	63 Aug 21	84 Sept 16	65 Apr	85 Jan
*47⅝	60	*49	60	*50	60	*48	60		*48	60	------	5½% preferred...100	37⅝ July 11	56 Sept 6	45 Dec	64½ Jan
10⅜	10⅜	*9⅞	10⅛	*10	10⅛	10⅛	10¼		10⅛	10⅛	700	Reynolds Metals Co...No par	7⅛ June 30	14¾ Jan 4	10 Sept	17¾ Jan
*70	83⅝	*70	83⅝	*70	82⅛	*70	82⅛		*70	82⅛	------	5½% conv preferred...100	78¾ Jan 4	86 Aug 19	77½ Dec	94 Sept
8¼	8¼	7⅞	8	8	8⅛	*8	8⅜		7¾	8	1,500	Reynolds Spring...1	5⅛ Apr 10	11⅜ Jan 5	4⅝ Mar	12¼ July
36¼	36½	36⅜	36½	36¼	36½	36¼	36⅝		36¼	36¾	7,000	Reynolds (R J) Tob class B.10	35 Sept 21	45 Jan 4	33¾ Mar	46½ Jan
*52	55¾	*52	55¾	*52	55¾	*53	55¾		*53	55¾	------	Common...10	52 July 25	58 Jan 31	51¼ Jan	58½ Jan
8	8⅛	8	8	8	8⅛	8	8⅛		8⅛	8¼	2,400	Richfield Oil Corp...No par	6⅜ Apr 11	10¼ Jan 7	5 Mar	9⅞ Nov
*6¾	7¼	7	7⅜	*6¾	7½	*6¾	7½		*6¾	7½	1,300	Ritter Dental Mfg...No par	6⅛ May 2	9½ Jan 7	7½ Apr	13½ July
*11½	12	*11½	12	*11½	12	*11½	12		*11½	12	------	Roan Antelope Copper Mines.	10 Sept 16	17½ Sept 6	14⅛ Mar	20¾ Jan
*18⅜	19¼	*18⅜	19	18⅜	18⅜	18	18¼		17¼	17¾	900	Ruberoid Co (The)...No par	15⅝ Sept 1	34 Jan 4	13 Mar	33½ Dec
*1¼	1½	*1¼	1¾	*1¼	1⅝	*1¼	1¾		*1¼	1¾	------	‡Rutland RR 7% pref...100	¾ Apr 8	2 Sept 27	¾ Dec	2½ Jan
42½	42½	42½	43	43	43	*42	42⅞		41⅜	41⅝	1,500	St Joseph Lead...10	27¼ Apr 11	49½ Sept 5	25½ May	49¼ Oct
*¾	⅞	¾	¾	⅝	⅝	¾	¾		⅝	⅝	500	‡St Louis-San Francisco...100	¼ June 27	⅞ Sept 13	⅜ Dec	1⅜ July
1½	1½	1⅜	1½	1½	1½	1⅜	1½		1¼	1¼	800	6% preferred...100	⅜ Aug 12	2 Jan 4	1⅛ Mar	3⅜ July
*3¾	5	*3¼	5	*3¼	5	*3¼	5		*3¼	5	------	‡St Louis Southwestern...100	1¾ May 3	6 Sept 14	1¾ Dec	5⅛ Jan
*4	10	*4	10	*4	10	*4	10		*4	10	------	5% preferred...100	3⅜ May 6	6½ Sept 11	3⅞ Dec	7¼ July
42	42⅜	42⅛	42½	42¾	43⅜	43¼	43⅜		42¾	43½	6,100	Safeway Stores...No par	27¾ Apr 11	48⅜ Aug 3	12 Mar	29¾ Nov
*103½	104	104	104	103½	104	104	104		104	104	140	5% preferred...100	82½ Jan 4	109 Aug 3	58 Mar	83½ Dec
110	110	110	110	110	110	*110¼	112		*110¼	112	50	6% preferred...100	96 Jan 3	112¼ July 17	68 Mar	99 Nov
*112	112½	112½	112½	112	112½	112½	112½		113	113	140	7% preferred...100	104½ Jan 11	116¼ June 7	79 Mar	108 Nov
17¾	19¼	17¾	18½	19	20	19	19		20	20	2,000	Savage Arms Corp...No par	10¾ Apr 11	23 Sept 22	8¾ Mar	19 Jan

* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. ‡ In receivership. *a* Def. delivery. *n* New stock. *r* Cash sale. *x* Ex-div. *y* Ex-rights. ¶ Called for redemption.

LOW AND HIGH SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT: Saturday Oct. 7	Monday Oct. 9	Tuesday Oct. 10	Wednesday Oct. 11	Thursday Oct. 12	Friday Oct. 13	Sales for the Week	STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE	Par	Range Since Jan. 1 On Basis of 100-Share Lots: Lowest	Highest	Range for Previous Year 1938: Lowest	Highest
$ per share	$ per share	$ per share	$ per share	$ per share	$ per share	Shares		Par	$ per share	$ per share	$ per share	$ per share
*12½ 12⅝	12½ 12½	12½ 12¾	*12¼ 12½		12⅛ 12⅜	1,500	Schenley Distillers Corp	5	10 Aug 24	17⅞ Mar 9	13¾ Sept	27½ Jan
*65½ 67	*65 67	*65¾ 67	*66 67		*66 67	------	5½% preferred	100	61 Sept 9	76½ Aug 3	62 June	85 Feb
½ ⅝	½ ⅝	½ ⅝	½ ⅝		½ ⅝	24,300	‡Schulte Retail Stores	1	⅜ Apr 10	1 Jan 20	¼ Sept	1¾ Nov
*6¾ 7	7⅜ 7⅜	7½ 7⅞	7¾ 7¾		7 7	1,500	8% preferred	100	3¾ Apr 10	10½ Jan 25	3 Mar	10⅛ Nov
46 46¾	*45⅝ 48¼	*46¾ 48¼	48¼ 48⅜		47¼ 47¼	700	Scott Paper Co	No par	44½ Sept 15	52⅛ July 31	34¾ Mar	50⅞ Oct
*111⅞ 114½	*111⅞ 114½	*111¾ 112½	*111¾ 112½		112½ 113	80	$4.50 preferred	No par	105 Sept 8	117¼ May 29	112½ Dec	113¾ Dec
¾ ⅞	¾ ⅞	*¾ ⅞	¾ ⅞		¾ ¾	9,200	‡Seaboard Air Line	No par	¼ Aug 14	1 Sept 13	½ Jan	⅞ Jan
*2⅝ 2⅞	*2⅝ 2⅞	2¾ 2¾	2½ 2¾		*2⅜ 2¾	800	4-2% preferred	100	1 Apr 8	3⅛ Sept 27	1⅛ Mar	3 July
20½ 20⅝	*20¾ 21¾	20¾ 21⅛	21½ 21½		21¾ 22	2,200	Seaboard Oil Co of Del	No par	15½ Aug 24	24⅜ Sept 12	15½ Mar	27½ Feb
*1⅞ 2	*1⅞ 2	*1⅞ 2	1¾ 1⅞		*1¾ 2	600	Seagrave Corp	No par	1⅝ June 27	3½ Jan 6	2¾ Dec	5½ Jan
77⅞ 78¾	78 78¾	78 78¾	78 78⅝		78⅛ 78⅞	10,800	Sears Roebuck & Co	No par	60¼ Apr 10	80⅜ Aug 3	47 Mar	80⅛ Oct
14½ 14⅝	14¼ 14¾	14⅝ 15¼	14⅞ 15⅛		14⅞ 15	5,600	Servel Inc	1	11⅝ Apr 11	18⅜ Jan 10	9¼ Mar	18 July
18 18	18 18¼	18¼ 18¾	18 18¼		18⅜ 18½	1,200	Sharon Steel Corp	No par	10¼ Apr 11	21¾ Jan 5	10 Mar	23 Nov
*56 70½	*60 70½	*60 70½	*60 70½		*60 70½	------	$5 conv pref	No par	54½ May 22	72 Sept 14	45¼ Mar	70½ Nov
6⅜ 6⅝	6⅝ 7	7 7	6⅝ 6⅞		6⅝ 6⅞	4,800	Sharpe & Dohme	No par	3⅞ May 8	7⅞ Sept 11	3 Mar	9¼ Nov
50 50	50 50	51 51	*50⅛ 52		*50⅛ 52	300	$3.50 conv pref ser A	No par	43 June 6	51 Oct 10	36 Aug	49½ Nov
7¼ 7¼	7¼ 7⅜	*7¼ 7⅜	7¼ 7⅜		7¼ 7¼	1,300	Shattuck (Frank G)	No par	6¾ Sept 5	11¾ Feb 24	6¾ Mar	12½ Nov
*34¾ 35	35 35¼	35 35	35 35		34¾ 35	100	Sheaffer (W A) Pen Co	No par	28 Jan 5	38½ Aug 29	20⅝ Apr	28⅜ Oct
14½ 14½	14⅛ 14⅛	13⅞ 14¼	13⅞ 14⅜		14¼ 14½	3,300	Shell Union Oil	No par	9⅞ Aug 24	17¼ Sept 9	10 Mar	18⅜ July
98⅞ 98⅞	100 100	*99 102⅜	*99 102⅜		99¼ 99¼	600	5½% conv preferred	100	98½ Aug 24	107 Feb 3	93 Mar	106½ Oct
*7¼ 7⅝	*7½ 7⅝	7⅝ 7⅝	*7¼ 7⅞		7 7½	1,400	Silver King Coalition Mines	5	4¾ Apr 11	8⅞ Sept 11	4¾ Mar	9⅛ Jan
22⅜ 22¾	23 23½	23 23¼	23 23¾		22¾ 23⅝	3,400	Simmons Co	No par	17½ Apr 10	32¾ Jan 4	12⅝ Mar	35½ Nov
*2⅝ 3	*2⅝ 3	*2⅝ 3	*2⅝ 3		*2⅝ 3	------	Simms Petroleum	10	2½ Apr 10	3¼ June 24	2½ Apr	3¼ Jan
25½ 25½	24½ 24½	*24½ 28	*24½ 28½		*24½ 28	200	Simonds Saw & Steel	No par	16½ Apr 11	27 Oct 6	14⅞ Mar	24½ Nov
23½ 23½	*23¼ 24	24 24½	24⅛ 24¼		x23½ 24	800	Skelly Oil Co	25	15½ Aug 10	29½ Jan 5	18½ Mar	34¾ Jan
*94¾ 97	*94¾ 96	*94¾ 96	*94¾ 96		*94¾ 96	------	6% preferred	100	92 Apr 8	97 Sept 7	x84 Apr	98 Nov
108 108	*100 106	106½ 110	*106 111⅞		*106⅛ 110	300	Sloss Sheffield Steel & Iron	100	70 Apr 11	127 Sept 11	45 Mar	122 Oct
*105 110½	*105 110½	*106 110½	*106 110½		*106 110½	------	$6 preferred	No par	101 Jan 18	110½ July 29	91 May	105 Oct
18½ 18½	18 18	18 18¼	*18 18⅜		*17¾ 18⅜	600	Smith (A O) Corp	10	11⅜ Apr 11	21 Sept 12	13 Apr	24 Aug
*10 10¾	10½ 10⅞	10⅞ 10⅞	*10 11		11 11	600	Smith & Cor Typewr	No par	9¾ Sept 6	17¼ Mar 11	10 Mar	19¼ Aug
21 21	*20½ 21	20½ 20½	*20¾ 21½		*20⅝ 21½	600	Snider Packing Corp	No par	12⅛ Apr 8	24 Sept 9	8⅜ Mar	15 Nov
13⅝ 13⅞	13⅝ 13¾	13½ 13⅞	13⅝ 14		13¾ 14	18,100	Socony Vacuum Oil Co Inc	15	10¼ Aug 24	15⅛ Sept 13	10¾ Mar	16⅜ Jan
2⅛ 2⅜	2⅜ 2¾	2½ 2½	2½ 2⅝		2⅝ 2⅝	9,500	South Am Gold & Platinum	1	1½ Sept 1	3¼ Sept 11	1½ Mar	3⅛ Jan
*14 14½	14½ 14½	*14 14½	*14¼ 14½		14½ 14½	300	S'eastern Greyhound Lines	5	13 Sept 5	18⅝ July 18	----	----
28¼ 28¾	27½ 27⅝	28¼ 29	28¾ 28¾		28¾ 29⅛	2,200	So Porto Rico Sugar	No par	14 Apr 11	35⅜ Sept 8	15½ Dec	28 Jan
*132¾ 136¼	*132¾ 136¼	*133 136¼	*133 136¼		135 135	20	8% preferred	100	127 Apr 17	142 Sept 5	128 Jan	141 Nov
25⅛ 25⅛	25 25⅛	25 25¼	25⅛ 25¼		25⅜ 25⅜	5,700	Southern Calif Edison	25	23⅛ Jan 24	29⅛ Aug 3	19¼ Mar	25 July
16½ 17⅛	16⅝ 17	17 17¾	17 17¼		17 17½	19,200	Southern Pacific Co	100	10½ Apr 8	21⅝ Jan 4	9¼ Mar	22⅛ Jan
18⅞ 19¼	18¾ 19¼	19½ 20	19½ 19⅞		19¼ 20	10,900	Southern Ry	No par	11⅛ Apr 11	23¼ Jan 4	5½ Mar	23⅜ Dec
31 31⅝	30¾ 31⅝	31¼ 32⅞	31¾ 32¼		31⅜ 32¾	9,100	5% preferred	100	15½ Apr 11	34 Sept 26	8½ Mar	33¾ Dec
*35 45	*35 45	*35 44	*35 45		*35 45	------	Mobile & Ohio stk tr ctfs	100	34 Mar 22	43¾ Sept 26	17½ June	40⅛ Nov
2½ 2½	2½ 2⅝	2⅝ 2⅝	2½ 2⅝		2½ 2½	1,300	Sparks Withington	No par	1½ Aug 24	3⅜ Jan 5	2 Mar	4⅜ July
*8¼ 9	8¼ 8¼	*8¼ 9½	*8¼ 9		*8½ 9	100	Spear & Co	1	4¾ Apr 1	9 Sept 27	4 Mar	11 July
*65 70	*65 70	*65 70	*65 70		*65 70	------	$5.50 pref	No par	60 Sept 15	60 Sept 15	----	----
*19⅝ 21½	*20 21½	*20 21½	*20 21½		*20 21¼	------	Spencer Kellogg & Sons	No par	14½ Apr 8	22 Sept 7	19⅛ Dec	24 Mar
46½ 47⅛	46½ 47½	46⅞ 48¼	47⅛ 48		47½ 48⅞	12,200	Sperry Corp (The) v t c	1	36 Apr 4	51⅞ Sept 11	15⅝ Mar	49⅜ Dec
27¼ 28½	28 28½	28½ 28¾	*28½ 29¼		28½ 28½	1,900	Spicer Mfg Co	No par	11 Apr 11	31⅝ Oct 2	7¾ Mar	17½ Nov
*47½ 49	*47¼ 48¾	*47¼ 49	*47¼ 48½		*47¼ 48½	------	$3 conv preferred A	No par	42 Apr 17	50 June 22	29 Mar	45½ Dec
11¼ 11¾	11½ 11⅝	11⅜ 11⅝	11⅜ 11½		x11 11½	16,300	Spiegel Inc	2	8¼ Aug 24	16½ Mar 9	6¼ Mar	15⅞ Dec
*62½ 63	62¾ 63	62⅝ 63½	62½ 64		61½ 63½	500	Conv $4.50 pref	No par	60 Apr 4	75½ Mar 8	48½ May	70½ July
*28 28¾	*28¼ 29	28½ 28⅞	28 28¼		*27¼ 28	700	Square D Co class B	1	18½ Apr 11	30½ Mar 10	12½ Mar	31 July
6 6⅛	6 6¼	6 6⅛	6 6⅛		6 6⅛	18,300	Standard Brands	No par	5½ Sept 1	7¼ Jan 3	6⅛ Mar	9¼ Jan
*93 96	*93¼ 96	*93⅞ 96	*94 96		*94 96	------	$4.50 preferred	No par	94 Oct 4	108 June 17	94 Mar	107⅛ Feb
*3 3⅛	3 3⅛	3 3⅛	3 3		2⅞ 2⅞	1,000	‡Stand Gas & El Co	No par	2¼ Sept 1	5¼ Jan 20	2 Mar	5½ Jan
7⅞ 8	8 8	8 8⅛	8⅛ 8⅛		7⅝ 7⅝	1,300	$4 preferred	No par	4¾ Apr 11	10⅜ Jan 20	4½ Mar	11⅝ Jan
18⅝ 18⅝	*18 19½	*18¼ 19	*18½ 19		*18½ 19½	100	$6 cum prior pref	No par	10 Apr 11	20¾ Aug 3	10⅛ Sept	23 July
21¾ 22¼	*21¾ 22½	22½ 22¾	22½ 23¼		23 23	2,000	$7 cum prior pref	No par	13⅝ Apr 10	24½ Jan 19	13 Mar	28 July
29 29½	28¼ 28⅞	28½ 29	28½ 28¾	Stock	28¾ 29	6,300	Standard Oil of Calif	No par	24¼ Sept 1	33⅝ Sept 13	25⅛ Mar	34⅞ July
27⅛ 27⅜	27 27¼	27 27⅜	27⅜ 27⅝		27⅛ 27⅝	8,500	Standard Oil of Indiana	25	22¾ Aug 24	30 Sept 13	24¾ Mar	35½ Jan
47½ 48	47¼ 47¾	47¼ 48	47½ 48⅜	Exchange	47⅝ 48	20,400	Standard Oil of N J	25	38 Aug 25	53½ Sept 14	39¾ Mar	58⅜ July
*32 34	*32 33½	34 34	34 34		*32¾ 34	300	Starrett Co (The) L S	No par	20¼ Apr 8	36 Sept 14	17½ Mar	34¼ Nov
73 73	73¼ 74	*73¼ 74⅞	74¼ 74⅞	Closed	74 75	1,400	Sterling Products Inc	10	65 Apr 11	79¾ July 13	49 Mar	71½ Nov
9⅝ 10	9¾ 9⅞	9⅞ 10	9⅝ 9¾		9⅜ 9⅞	5,100	Stewart-Warner	5	6½ Aug 24	12⅜ Jan 5	6 May	12⅜ Dec
6⅜ 6¾	6¼ 6¼	6¼ 6⅜	*6¼ 6⅜	Columbus	6¼ 6½	1,800	Stokely Bros & Co Inc	1	3⅝ Apr 8	7¾ Sept 5	5 June	11 Jan
12⅜ 12¾	12⅜ 12¾	12½ 13	12½ 12⅞		12½ 13⅛	10,200	Stone & Webster	No par	8⅝ Apr 8	17⅜ Jan 5	5½ Mar	17⅜ Nov
8¼ 8½	8½ 8⅝	8½ 8¾	8½ 8¾	Day	8⅝ 8⅞	12,200	Studebaker Corp (The)	1	5⅛ Apr 10	9⅛ July 28	3½ Mar	9⅛ Oct
57 58	57 58	60 60¾	60½ 60¾		60¾ 61	2,800	Sun Oil	No par	45¾ Sept 1	66 Jan 4	45 Mar	65⅛ Dec
*122½ 125	*122½ 124½	124½ 125	*124 124⅞		*124 124⅞	30	6% preferred	100	118½ Sept 27	128½ June 17	119½ Feb	128 Oct
*9⅛ 9½	9¼ 9¼	9⅜ 9⅜	9⅜ 9½		9½ 9⅝	1,500	Sunshine Mining Co	10	7⅝ Apr 11	11¾ July 6	8½ Dec	14⅜ Mar
*31 32	*31 32	31½ 32½	*31 32¼		31⅞ 32	1,100	Superheater Co (The)	No par	19¼ Sept 1	38½ Jan 3	17⅛ Mar	43½ Oct
2¾ 2¾	2¾ 2⅞	2¾ 2⅞	2¾ 2¾		2⅞ 2⅞	1,100	Superior Oil	1	1¾ Aug 25	3⅝ Sept 5	1¾ Mar	4¼ Aug
18 18⅜	18½ 18½	18¾ 18¾	*18½ 18¾		18½ 18¾	700	Superior Steel	100	10 Apr 10	22½ Jan 4	8¾ Mar	23½ Nov
24½ 24½	*24½ 25	25 25	25 25		25 25	600	Sutherland Paper Co	10	22¾ Sept 1	30½ Mar 14	17⅞ Mar	32 July
*6¼ 7	*6¼ 7	*6⅝ 7	*6¾ 7		*6¾ 7	------	Sweets Co of Amer (The)	50	5⅞ Sept 12	10⅝ Jan 13	6⅝ June	15½ Aug
21½ 21⅝	21 21⅜	21⅛ 21⅞	21⅜ 21⅞		21¾ 22¼	5,100	Swift & Co	25	17 Apr 10	25¼ Sept 5	15 Mar	21 Nov
31¼ 31½	30¾ 30⅞	31¼ 31½	31 31¼		31 31½	2,600	Swift International Ltd		24¾ June 30	37½ Sept 5	22⅛ Mar	29¾ Oct
10¼ 10¾	10¼ 10¾	10¾ 11⅛	10½ 10¾		10⅞ 11¼	4,900	Symington-Gould Corp w w	1	4⅛ Aug 24	12⅜ Sept 27	4¾ Mar	10½ Nov
8 8½	8 8⅛	8½ 8⅞	8⅜ 8½		8⅝ 8¾	2,300	Without warrants	1	3⅜ Aug 24	9½ Sept 27	3⅞ May	8⅛ Jan
*5½ 6	5½ 5½	5¼ 5¼	*5⅜ 6		*5⅜ 6	200	Talcott Inc (James)	9	4⅞ Aug 23	7½ Mar 11	5 Mar	9½ Oct
*35¼ 39	*35¼ 39	*36 39	*35¼ 39		35 35¼	50	5½% preferred	50	35 Apr 13	43½ July 21	34 Apr	49½ Nov
*3¾ 4	*3⅞ 4	*3⅞ 4	*3⅞ 4		4 4	100	Telautograph Corp	5	3⅜ Aug 24	6¼ Mar 11	4¼ Mar	5½ June
7⅛ 7½	7¼ 7¼	7¼ 7⅜	7½ 7½		7¼ 7⅜	2,300	Tennessee Corp	5	4 Apr 8	9⅛ Sept 12	3⅞ Mar	8 Jan
46½ 47	46 46½	46¼ 46⅞	46½ 47½		46 47¼	13,900	Texas Corp (The)	25	32½ Aug 11	50¾ Sept 12	32⅝ Mar	49⅝ Aug
*4½ 4⅝	4½ 4½	4⅝ 4⅝	4⅝ 4¾		4⅝ 4⅝	1,300	Texas Gulf Produc'g Co	No par	3¼ Aug 22	5¾ Jan 3	2⅝ Mar	5⅞ Dec
35⅞ 36	35⅛ 35¾	35⅝ 36	35¼ 35⅝		35¼ 35⅝	4,100	Texas Gulf Sulphur	No par	26 Sept 1	38½ Sept 13	26 Mar	38 Oct
9¾ 9⅞	9¾ 9¾	*9⅞ 10	10 10		*9¾ 10	900	Texas Pacific Coal & Oil	10	7 Aug 24	11⅜ Sept 11	7 Mar	12½ Aug
7¼ 7¼	7⅛ 7⅛	*7⅛ 7⅜	7⅛ 7⅛		*7 7¼	300	Texas Pacific Land Trust	1	6⅛ Sept 1	9 Jan 6	6¾ Mar	11⅜ Feb
*15⅛ 17½	*15 16½	*15¼ 16½	*15¼ 18½		15¼ 15¼	100	Texas & Pacific Ry Co	100	8½ Sept 1	22¼ Jan 4	13 Mar	26 July
*18½ 19	19 19	19 19½	19¾ 20¼		19⅞ 20¼	2,100	Thatcher Mfg	No par	16¾ Apr 3	21 Mar 16	15 Mar	25½ Oct
*58⅞ 60⅜	*59 60⅜	*60 60⅜	*60 60⅜		60⅜ 60⅜	200	$3.60 conv pref	No par	56 Jan 28	60½ July 27	53½ June	60¾ Oct
*4 4¼	*4 4¼	4 4	*4 4⅛		4⅛ 4⅛	200	The Fair	No par	3½ Apr 11	4¼ Feb 9	2⅞ Apr	5⅞ July
*35 37½	*35 37½	*35 37½	*35 38⅝		*35 38⅝	------	Preferred	100	30 Sept 2	40 Jan 7	35 Apr	56 Jan
4¼ 4¼	4⅛ 4⅛	*4 4¼	4 4		4⅛ 4⅜	1,600	Thermoid Co	1	2½ Apr 10	4¾ Jan 10	2⅜ Mar	5⅜ July
*24½ 25½	25 26	26 26	*25¼ 27		27½ 27⅞	150	$3 div conv preferred	10	14 Apr 8	27⅞ Oct 13	15 Mar	18¾ Nov
2⅞ 2⅞	*2¾ 3	2⅞ 2⅞	*2¾ 3		2⅞ 3⅜	1,000	Third Avenue Ry	100	1½ Jan 17	3⅜ Oct 3	1 Mar	2⅝ Jan
*3¼ 3½	3½ 3½	3¾ 3¾	4 4⅜		4⅛ 4⅛	1,600	Thompson (J R)	25	2¾ Sept 16	4⅜ Oct 11	3⅛ Mar	5½ July
*26¼ 27¼	*26¼ 27	*26 27½	26¼ 27		26½ 26½	900	Thompson Prods Inc	No par	17 Apr 10	29½ Sept 13	8⅛ Mar	28⅞ Nov
*2⅛ 2⅜	*2⅛ 2¼	*2⅛ 2¼	2 2⅛		*2 2¼	400	Thompson-Starrett Co	No par	1½ July 7	3¾ Jan 4	1½ Mar	4 July
10 10	11 11	11 11	11 11		*10¾ 11	500	$3.50 cum preferred	No par	7½ Apr 10	15½ Jan 3	5¾ Mar	19 July
12⅝ 12⅝	*12½ 12⅝	12½ 12¾	12⅝ 12¾		12⅝ 12¾	1,400	Tide Water Associated Oil	10	9½ Aug 21	14¼ Mar 10	10⅛ Mar	15¾ July
*91¼ 92	*91¼ 92	92 92	92½ 92½		92⅜ 92½	500	$4.50 conv pref	No par	83 Sept 1	96 Feb 9	77½ Apr	98 July
17¾ 17⅞	18⅛ 18½	18⅛ 18¾	18⅜ 18⅞		18¾ 19	11,600	Timken Detroit Axle	10	10¾ Apr 10	19 Oct 13	8 Mar	19⅜ Nov
48¾ 49¾	49¼ 49¼	49¼ 49⅞	50 50⅛		50 50¾	3,100	Timken Roller Bearing	No par	34¼ Apr 11	54¼ Jan 3	31¼ Mar	55½ Nov
6⅜ 6⅜	6¼ 6⅜	6⅛ 6⅜	*6¼ 6⅜		6¼ 6⅜	1,600	Transamerica Corp	2	5 Sept 1	8⅛ Sept 13	5½ Dec	12¾ Jan
9⅝ 9¾	9¾ 10¼	9¾ 10⅛	10 10⅛		10 10	6,800	Transcont'l & West Air Inc	5	6¼ Apr 10	12⅜ July 24	4 Mar	10⅝ Oct
9 9	9 9	9¼ 9¼	9¼ 9¼		*9¼ 9¾	700	Transue & Williams St'l	No par	5⅛ Apr 10	10⅞ Jan 4	4⅞ Apr	12⅜ Nov
3½ 3½	3¼ 3¼	3⅜ 3⅜	3¼ 3⅜		3⅛ 3½	2,700	Tri-Continental Corp	No par	2 Mar 31	4⅜ Sept 5	2⅝ Mar	4⅞ July
*71 79	*70 79	75 75	*71 77		*75 77	100	$6 preferred	No par	74 Apr 10	8[illegible] Jan 9	77 June	91 Nov
6 6¼	*5⅞ 6	5⅞ 6	5⅞ 5⅞		5⅞ 5⅞	1,300	Truax Traer Coal	No par	3 Apr 3	7¾ Sept 11	3⅝ Mar	6⅜ Jan
*10½ 12	*10½ 12	*11 12⅛	*11 12½		12⅛ 12⅛	100	Truscon Steel	10	6 Apr 10	14¼ Sept 8	5½ Mar	15½ Nov
14 14	14¼ 14½	14⅛ 14½	14 14¼		13¾ 14⅛	8,100	20th Cen Fox Film Corp	No par	12 Sept 11	26¼ Jan 4	16⅛ Mar	28⅜ Nov
*23½ 24	*23½ 24¾	24 24	24 24		24 24	300	$1.50 preferred	No par	19¾ Sept 9	34¼ Jan 5	25⅛ Mar	38 July
*2⅞ 3¼	*2⅞ 3⅛	3 3	2⅝ 2⅝		*2¾ 3	200	Twin City Rap Trans	No par	1⅝ Apr 8	3¾ Aug 1	2⅝ Mar	6 Jan
*28 28½	*27½ 30	*27½ 29¾	27½ 27½		*27½ 29½	10	Preferred	100	17½ Apr 11	35¼ Aug 3	16 Mar	41 Jan
9¾ 9⅞	9¾ 9¾	9⅞ 9⅞	10 10		9½ 10	1,300	Twin Coach Co	1	7⅛ Apr 11	12½ Jan 4	6 Mar	13⅜ Nov
*1¾ 2	1¾ 1⅞	1¾ 1¾	1¾ 1⅞		1¾ 1⅞	2,300	Ulen & Co	No par	1⅜ Aug 24	4¾ Jan 4	1¼ Mar	6 Oct
41¾ 41⅞	42⅛ 43	42 42½	42½ 42½		41 41⅝	3,200	Under Elliott Fisher Co	No par	34½ Sept 12	66 Jan 3	41 Mar	70½ Nov
11¼ 11⅞	11¼ 11½	11½ 12⅛	11½ 11¾		11¾ 12¼	6,000	Union Bag & Paper	No par	6 Aug 24	12¾ Sept 25	7⅝ Mar	15¼ Aug
89½ 90¼	88¾ 90	89 90	89¼ 90		88¾ 90⅞	12,400	Union Carbide & Carb	No par	65½ Apr 8	94¼ Sept 14	57 Mar	90⅞ Nov
111 111	*111 112	*111⅛ 112	*111¼ 112		*111¼ 112	40	Union El Co of Mo $5 pf	No par	108¾ Sept 15	118 July 14	----	----
*17⅞ 18	x17⅝ 17⅝	*17¾ 17⅞	17¾ 17¾		17⅝ 17⅞	1,100	Union Oil of California	25	15⅛ Aug 24	19¾ Jan 5	17⅛ Mar	22½ July
100½ 100½	100½ 100½	100 100¼	101½ 102		101¾ 101¾	1,800	Union Pacific	100	81½ Apr 11	105 Sept 27	55⅜ Mar	99½ Nov
82¼ 82¼	83 83	83 83	82¾ 83		82¾ 83	800	4% preferred	100	78 Apr 13	90 July 27	59¾ Apr	83½ Nov
23¼ 23½	23 23	23 23¼	23⅜ 23⅜		23 23⅜	2,400	Union Tank Car	No par	20⅛ Mar 28	24¼ Sept 21	20 Mar	23½ Jan
42¾ 43¼	43 43½	42¾ 44	43¼ 44¼		43½ 44¾	19,000	United Aircraft Corp	5	31 Aug 24	46 Sept 11	19½ Mar	43¼ Dec
10¼ 10⅝	10¾ 11¼	11 11¼	10⅞ 11¼		10¾ 11⅛	10,300	Un Air Lines Transport	5	7⅞ Apr 11	13½ Mar 4	5 Mar	13¾ Nov
15¼ 15½	15½ 15½	15⅜ 15½	15½ 15½		15⅜ 15⅝	1,400	United Biscuit	No par	14⅝ Sept 13	18¾ July 18	14 Sept	20 Nov
*113⅛ 118	*114 118	*114 118	*114 115		115 115	10	Preferred	100	112½ Mar 13	119½ June 16	110⅜ Jan	118½ Aug
62 62¼	62¼ 62¼	64 64	64 64½		64⅝ 65	1,800	United Carbon	No par	52 Apr 8	65½ Mar 10	39 Jan	73½ Nov
*16¾ 17¾	*16¾ 17½	*16¾ 17½	*16¾ 17½		*16¾ 17½	------	United Carr Fast Corp	No par	13⅜ Apr 11	20 Mar 13	12¾ Apr	20¾ Nov
2¾ 2⅞	2¾ 2⅞	2¾ 2⅞	2¾ 2⅞		2¾ 2⅞	11,900	United Corp	No par	2 Apr 10	3¾ Feb 6	2 Mar	4⅝ Oct
36⅛ 36⅜	36⅛ 36⅝	36¾ 36⅞	x36 36¼		35½ 36¼	5,800	$3 preferred	No par	30⅛ Apr 10	39⅞ Aug 3	22 Mar	38 Oct

* Bid and asked prices no sales on this day. ‡ In receivership. a Def. delivery. n New stock. r Cash sale. x Ex-div y Ex-rights. ¶ Called for redemption.

LOW AND HIGH SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT											Sales for the Week	STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE	Range Since Jan. 1 On Basis of 100-Share Lots		Range for Previous Year 1938	
Saturday Oct. 7		Monday Oct. 9		Tuesday Oct. 10		Wednesday Oct. 11		Thursday Oct. 12	Friday Oct. 13				Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest
$ per share		$ per share		$ per share		$ per share		$ per share	$ per share		Shares	Par	$ per share	$ per share	$ per share	$ per share
5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5½	5¾	5½	5½		5½	5⅝	1,900	United Drug Inc..........5	4½ Aug 24	7⅛ Mar 10	4⅝ June	7⅜ Jan
*6⅛	6⅜	*6⅛	6½	*5⅞	7	*5¾	6½		6⅛	6⅛	100	United Dyewood Corp.....10	4¼ Mar 31	8¾ Jan 5	4½ Mar	10⅞ July
*57½	59½	60	60	*57⅝	60	*57⅝	59¾		*57⅝	59¾	100	Preferred..........100	56 July 11	74 Feb 11	60 Apr	80½ Jan
6⅜	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	6⅜	6¾	6⅜	6⅝		*6⅜	6½	1,700	United Electric Coal Cos....5	3¼ Apr 11	8⅛ Sept 11	3 Mar	8⅞ July
33¼	33¼	*32¼	33	33	33	*32¼	33		33	33¼	400	United Eng & Fdy..........5	25¾ Apr 11	35½ Sept 27	21⅞ Mar	39¼ Oct
84¾	85¾	84½	85¼	84½	85½	83½	85		83½	84¾	4,200	United Fruit..........No par	62½ Apr 8	95 Sept 11	50 Mar	67½ Aug
13⅞	14	13⅞	14	13⅞	14	13⅞	14		13⅞	14	9,400	United Gas Improv't..No par	11 Apr 8	14¾ Aug 15	8¾ Mar	12⅞ Nov
*113	114	*113	115	114½	114½	*114	115		*114	115	200	$5 preferred........No par	110 Sept 6	117¼ June 23	100 Mar	114 Nov
12⅜	12½	12¾	13¼	12¾	13¼	12⅝	12¾		12¾	13⅜	7,700	United Mer & Manu Inc vtc.1	6⅝ Apr 8	14 Sept 12	6 Sept	10¼ Aug
6	6	6	6	6¼	6¼	6	6		6⅜	6⅜	1,800	United Paperboard........10	3¾ Aug 31	7⅝ Sept 25	3 Mar	8⅝ Oct
8¾	8¾	*8¼	8¾	8½	8½	8½	8½		8¾	8¾	700	U S & Foreign Secur...No par	5¾ Mar 31	11 Jan 4	4½ Apr	13 Nov
*83½	85	*83½	85	*83½	85	*83½	85		*83½	85	------	$6 first preferred.......100	75 June 29	87½ Mar 8	62 May	87¾ Dec
*1¼	1⅜	*1¼	1⅜	*1¼	1⅜	*1¼	1⅜		1¼	1¼	200	U S Distrib Corp.......No par	¼ May 15	2⅞ Sept 11	⅜ Dec	1¼ Jan
10½	10½	10¼	10½	10¼	10¾	*10¼	10¾		11	11	120	Conv preferred..........100	5 Mar 31	17¼ Sept 11	3½ Mar	9¼ July
*11	11½	11	11	11⅜	11⅜	*11⅜	12		11¾	11¾	600	U S Freight............No par	5¼ Aug 24	14 Sept 27	5¾ Mar	12⅝ Nov
74	74½	73½	74	73	74	73⅞	75		73½	75	2,100	U S Gypsum...............20	65¼ Sept 11	113 Jan 4	55 Mar	115 Nov
155	155	*153	155	155	155	158	158		158	158	140	7% preferred...........100	149¾ Sept 28	180 Mar 9	162¼ Mar	173 Nov
6	6	*5¾	6⅛	*5¾	6	6	6		*5⅞	6⅛	200	U S Hoffman Mach Corp....5	4 Apr 8	7⅞ July 24	4⅛ Mar	10¼ July
*29¾	32¾	*29¾	32¾	*29¾	32¾	*29¾	31		*29¾	31	------	5½% conv pref..........50	23 Apr 10	35½ July 24	24 June	35¼ Jan
23	24	*23⅛	23⅞	23½	24	24	24½		24⅞	25¼	1,700	U S Industrial Alcohol..No par	13½ Apr 11	29⅜ Sept 12	13½ Mar	30¼ Nov
8	8⅛	*8	8½	8¾	8¾	8⅛	8½		8¼	8¾	1,500	U S Leather...........No par	3½ July 6	10½ Sept 13	3¼ Mar	7⅛ Oct
12	12	12	12	12¼	13¼	12⅞	13		13	13¼	2,800	Partic & conv cl A...No par	5¾ Aug 24	15¼ Sept 13	5⅜ Mar	13½ Nov
*60	66	*60	65	*60	64	64½	65		*60	70	200	Prior preferred..........100	46 Apr 25	67 Oct 4	50 Mar	71 Nov
35	35½	34½	35	35¾	36⅜	34½	35½		35	35¼	2,500	U S Pipe & Foundry........20	32¾ Sept 12	49 Mar 13	21½ Mar	49⅝ Oct
*32	33½	*32	33½	*32	33½	*32	33½		*32	33½	------	U S Playing Card Co........10	31⅛ Oct 3	37½ July 7	------	------
*1¾	2	1¾	1¾	1⅝	1¾	1⅝	1¾		1⅝	1¾	4,900	‡U S Realty & Imp....No par	1¼ Aug 24	6⅛ Mar 10	2⅞ Mar	7 July
41	42⅛	40¾	41⅞	41¼	42⅜	41⅝	42⅛		41¼	42½	15,100	U S Rubber..............10	31¼ Apr 11	52¾ Jan 3	21 Mar	56½ Nov
*105½	105⅞	105½	106	106	106¼	*106¾	107½		107½	108½	1,500	8% 1st preferred.......100	86¾ Apr 11	112¼ July 18	45½ Jan	109⅛ Nov
65	65	*64½	65½	65	65½	64¾	64¾		65	65	600	U S Smelting Ref & Min....50	48 July 6	68½ Sept 27	z44¾ Mar	72¾ Oct
64½	64½	63½	63½	64	64	*63½	64½		a64	64	800	Preferred...............50	60 Jan 23	z70 June 27	z55 Mar	70⅛ Mar
73⅜	74⅝	73¼	75	74½	76⅞	74½	75½		75	76¾	107,200	U S Steel Corp........No par	41⅝ Aug 24	82¾ Sept 12	38 Mar	71¼ Nov
117½	117½	117¾	117¾	118	118	116¾	118		116¾	117¾	1,600	Preferred..............100	98½ May 19	120⅞ Sept 22	91¾ May	121 Oct
32½	32½	32½	32¾	*32¼	32¾	32½	32½		32	32⅛	1,400	U S Tobacco..........No par	30 Sept 22	37½ June 13	29½ Mar	36 June
*39¾	40	40	40	*40	41	*40¼	44¾		*40⅛	44⅜	160	7% preferred............25	39 Oct 3	46¾ July 14	40 Apr	47½ Sept
*2¾	2⅞	*2¾	2⅞	*2¾	2⅞	*2¾	2⅞		2¾	2¾	100	United Stockyards Corp....1	1⅞ July 1	4 Sept 6	3 Dec	5¾ July
7½	7½	*7⅜	7½	7⅜	7⅜	7¼	7¼		*7⅛	7⅝	400	Conv pref (70c).....No par	6⅜ May 2	8⅝ Mar 3	7⅝ Nov	10¼ July
2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2	2	2	2		2	2	1,000	United Stores class A........5	1⅜ Apr 10	2½ Mar 8	1¼ Mar	3⅛ July
*51½	53½	*51½	53½	*51½	53½	51½	51½		*51¼	54⅞	100	$6 conv pref.........No par	46 Apr 6	57⅞ June 10	37 Feb	52 Dec
*15½	16¼	*15½	16⅛	15¾	16⅛	*15¾	16¼		*15¾	16¼	300	Universal-Cyclops Steel Corp 1	9 May 11	17 Sept 14	7½ June	15 Nov
*65	66	66	66	*65	69	*65⅞	69		*66⅞	69	100	Universal Leaf Tob....No par	60½ Sept 12	85 July 31	48 Mar	86 Dec
*150	----	*150	----	150	150	150	150		*150	----	110	8% preferred...........100	146 Sept 28	163 June 19	134 May	159½ Dec
62	62	*63	70	65	65	*63	66		67	67	30	Universal Pictures 1st pref.100	45¼ Apr 10	78 Feb 25	27½ Mar	83 Dec
¾	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾	⅞		*¾	⅞	700	Vadsco Sales..........No par	½ Jan 16	1 Sept 9	½ June	1⅛ Jan
19⅞	19⅞	18	18	*17	19	*17	19		*17	19	30	Preferred..............100	16 Aug 21	21 Sept 11	16 Mar	28¾ Oct
35	36⅜	34⅝	35¼	35	37	35¼	36		35½	36⅞	14,700	Vandium Corp of Am..No par	16 Apr 10	40 Sept 12	11½ Mar	28⅞ Nov
34	34¼	*34	34¾	*34	34¾	*34	34⅜		*34	34½	300	Van Raalte Co Inc...........5	25 Apr 10	37 Aug 15	14¼ Mar	36⅝ Nov
*109	110	*109	110	110	110	*109	110		*109	110	10	7% 1st preferred.......100	109 Sept 22	116½ July 26	97 June	113 Nov
41⅝	41⅝	*41	41½	41	41	*41	41½		41	41	800	Vick Chemical Co............5	34⅞ Apr 11	43 June 5	30½ Mar	42 Jan
*62	64¾	*----	64½	*----	65	*----	65		*----	65	------	Vicksburg Shrevport PacRy100	54¼ Aug 30	56½ Aug 23	40 June	57 Oct
*65	70	*65	70	*65	70	*65	75		*65	80	------	5% pref.................100	65 Sept 30	65 Sept 30	------	------
*25	25½	26	26	*26¼	27¼	27	27½		26	26½	300	Victor Chem Works..........5	18¼ Apr 10	28½ Sept 14	13½ Sept	25¼ Dec
4⅜	4½	*4⅜	4¾	4⅝	4¾	4⅝	4⅞		5	5	1,900	Va-Carolina Chem.....No par	2½ Apr 8	5¾ Sept 12	2¾ Mar	5⅝ Jan
28½	29	28½	29	29	30¼	29¼	30		29	30½	2,800	6% preferred...........100	17 Apr 10	33¾ Sept 27	15¾ Mar	32⅛ Jan
*114½	115	*114½	115	*114¾	115	115	115		115¼	115¼	90	Va El & Pow $6 pref...No par	112½ Sept 14	118 July 31	105 Mar	116½ Nov
4	4	*3¾	4⅜	*3¾	4½	3¾	3¾		*3¾	4¼	70	Virginia Iron Coal & Coke.100	⅝ Aug 7	5¾ Sept 12	1⅝ Apr	4½ Jan
*10½	11½	*10½	12	12	12	10½	11		*10½	12	30	5% preferred...........100	4½ July 27	15 Sept 12	5¼ Mar	15¾ Jan
*121	----	*121	----	*121	----	*122½	----		*122½	132½	------	Virginia Ry Co 6% pref...100	116 May 2	125½ Aug 5	100 Mar	120⅞ Feb
*80	90	*75	90	*82	89	*80	89⅞	Stock	*87	89⅞	------	Vulcan Detinning...........100	64½ Apr 12	95 Sept 11	37 Mar	77½ Dec
*129	----	*127¼	----	*127¼	----	*127¼	----		*127¼	----	------	Preferred...............100	125 Mar 7	131 Mar 15	116¼ July	119½ Oct
*1⅝	2	*1½	1¾	*1½	1¾	1⅞	2	Exchange	1¾	1¾	500	‡Wabash Railway..........100	¾ July 22	3 Sept 13	1 Mar	2⅝ Jan
*2¾	3⅜	*2¾	3	2¾	2¾	*2⅞	3		3	3	200	5% preferred A.........100	1½ July 8	3⅞ Sept 13	1⅝ Mar	4⅜ July
*2	3¼	*1½	3¼	*1¾	3¼	*2	3¼	Closed	*1¼	3¼	------	5% preferred B.........100	1 June 29	3 Sept 20	1¼ Dec	3⅜ Feb
*7	7¼	7	7	7	7⅜	7⅝	7¾		7⅛	7⅛	1,700	Waldorf System.......No par	5½ Apr 11	7¾ Feb 16	5¾ Mar	8½ July
20⅝	20⅝	20½	20½	20½	20½	20½	20½	Columbus	20⅜	20⅜	800	Walgreen Co...........No par	15½ Apr 10	23⅜ July 6	13¾ June	20¼ Jan
*87	94	*87	94	*87	94	*87	94		*87	94	------	4½% pref with warrants 100	85 Jan 3	98½ July 22	74 Mar	87½ Dec
6¼	6⅝	6¼	6⅜	6¼	6½	6⅜	6½	Day	6⅜	6¾	4,300	Walworth Co..........No par	4 Apr 10	9¼ Jan 5	4½ Mar	10¼ July
*33½	33¾	*34	34½	34	34½	34	34		33⅝	33⅞	700	Walk(H)Good & W Ltd No par	30¾ Sept 20	50¾ Jan 3	30 Mar	54 Nov
*15	15¾	*15⅜	15¾	*15½	15¾	15¾	15¾		*15½	15⅞	100	Preferred............No par	14½ Oct 2	20⅝ July 18	17¾ May	20⅜ Dec
*9¾	10½	*9½	10	9¾	10	*9½	10		10	10	400	Ward Baking Co cl A..No par	7½ Aug 25	14⅞ Mar 1	8 Mar	19¼ July
*1⅞	2⅛	*1⅞	2⅛	2	2	1⅞	2⅛		*1⅞	2⅛	800	Class B..............No par	1½ June 30	2⅞ Jan 4	2 Mar	4 July
*29	31	*29¼	31	*29	30	*29⅛	30		30	30	100	7% preferred...........100	26½ Sept 5	44 Mar 8	23 Mar	51 July
4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4⅛	4¼		4⅛	4¼	12,300	Warner Bros Pictures........5	3⅝ Sept 5	6⅞ Jan 4	3¾ Mar	8 July
*39	45	45	45	*43	45	*40	44		43	43	80	$3.85 conv pref.......No par	36 Feb 3	58 July 24	20 Mar	45 Aug
2⅜	2½	2¼	2¼	2⅜	2⅜	*2¼	2½		2⅜	2⅜	800	‡Warren Bros..........No par	1⅝ Sept 1	3⅞ Jan 3	1¾ Mar	4⅞ July
*9¼	10½	*9½	10½	*9½	10½	10⅛	10⅛		*9¼	10½	100	$3 convertible pref..No par	6½ Apr 11	13¾ May 24	5 Mar	16¾ July
*5¼	6½	*5⅜	6¼	*5⅜	6	6	6		*5⅜	6	20	$1 1st preferred.....No par	5 Mar 13	7⅜ Sept 20	6¼ Dec	8 Dec
28½	29	29½	29½	29½	29½	28	28¾		28¼	28¼	900	Warren Fdy & Pipe....No par	19¼ Apr 8	32½ Sept 11	16¼ Mar	31 Nov
21½	21½	*20⅞	21½	21⅝	21¾	21	21⅛		21⅜	21⅝	900	Waukesha Motor Co..........5	14¾ Apr 11	24⅜ Jan 5	11 Mar	25 Oct
24¼	24¼	24	24	24⅜	24⅜	24	24⅜		24	24	600	Wayne Pump Co..............1	20 Sept 5	32¾ Jan 4	17 Mar	34⅜ Nov
2½	2½	*2½	2⅞	2½	2½	2½	2½		2¾	2¾	800	Webster Eisenlohr.....No par	1⅞ Apr 10	3⅜ July 17	1¼ Mar	4¼ Oct
*24½	25	*23⅝	24¾	25	25⅛	24¾	24¾		24¾	25¼	1,000	Wesson Oil & Snowdrift No par	16 July 20	28½ Jan 3	25¼ Mar	39 July
*60⅛	65	*60⅛	65	*60⅛	66	*60⅛	66		*60⅛	64	------	$4 conv preferred....No par	55¼ Aug 25	79 Jan 4	71 Apr	82¼ July
100	100	100	100	100	100	101	101		100	100	170	West Penn El class A...No par	85 Apr 11	104 Aug 22	70 Apr	102½ Jan
a106	106	106⅛	106¼	*106⅛	107½	*106⅛	107½		106¼	106⅝	50	7% preferred...........100	95 Apr 8	112 July 19	82⅜ May	103½ Dec
97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97		97	97	160	6% preferred...........100	88 Apr 10	105 June 15	74 Mar	97¾ Jan
107	107	107⅜	107½	107⅞	108	108⅛	108⅛		108	108	1,200	WestPennPowerCo4½%pf.100	105½ Sept 5	112⅛ Aug 30	------	------
30½	30¾	30¾	30¾	31	31	*30⅞	31		31⅛	31⅜	1,400	Western Auto Supply Co...10	20½ Apr 11	34 Aug 15	12¾ May	26⅞ Dec
5¾	6	5¾	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞		5¾	6	3,200	Western Maryland..........100	2⅜ Apr 10	6¾ Sept 27	2⅝ Mar	4⅛ Jan
8⅞	9⅛	*8⅝	9¼	*8¾	9⅜	8¾	8¾		9⅜	9⅜	400	4% 2d preferred........100	3½ Apr 10	11⅛ Sept 27	3 Mar	9 Jan
1½	1½	1⅜	1⅜	*1⅜	1½	*1⅜	1½		*1⅜	1½	300	Western Pacific 6% pref..100	¾ Apr 8	2 Sept 27	¾ Dec	3⅜ July
30⅞	32	31⅛	32⅜	32	33½	32⅝	33⅝		32¾	33⅞	20,300	Western Union Telegraph.100	16⅞ Apr 8	37 Sept 20	16½ Mar	34¼ July
32½	34	31⅛	32⅞	32½	33½	32½	33¼		32½	33¾	11,000	Westingh'se Air Brake.No par	18⅛ Apr 8	37¼ Sept 22	15¾ Mar	33¼ Nov
115⅜	117⅛	115	115⅜	115½	117	116½	118		116¾	117¾	5,000	Westinghouse El & Mfg....50	82½ Apr 11	121 Sept 12	61¾ Mar	124⅞ Nov
*141	143½	*141	143	*141	143½	*142	143½		*142	143½	------	1st preferred.............50	126 May 20	145 Mar 8	103 Mar	144 Oct
24	24	24	24	24	24	24¼	24½		24¾	25¼	1,500	Weston Elec Instrum't.No par	10½ Apr 8	26 Sept 21	9½ Mar	21 Oct
*38½	39	*38½	39	*38½	39	*38½	39		*38½	39	------	Class A..............No par	37 Mar 3	40 July 31	31⅛ Mar	39 Dec
*27½	28½	27⅝	27⅝	*27½	28	27½	27½		27½	27¾	500	Westvaco Chlor Prod..No par	15¼ Apr 8	30 Sept 11	10 Mar	20⅛ July
35	35	*33¾	35¼	*34⅛	35½	*34	35½		34¾	34¾	400	5% conv preferred.......30	z29 Apr 6	36 Sept 27	20 Mar	31½ Dec
*61	73	*61	73	*61	73	*61	73		*61	73	------	Wheel & L E Ry Co.......100	42 July 28	70 Sept 27	60 Mar	60 Mar
*94	100	*94	100	*94	100	*94½	100		*94½	100	------	5½% conv preferred....100	74 Apr 6	97 Oct 3	65 Apr	90 Jan
31½	31⅞	32	32¼	32½	33⅛	32½	33		32¼	33¾	6,500	Wheeling Steel Corp...No par	15⅝ Apr 10	34¼ Oct 2	14½ Mar	32¾ Nov
*85	110	*80	110	*80	110	*80	110		*80	110	------	Preferred..............100	80 Jan 27	80 Jan 27	75 Mar	95 Jan
*68½	71	*69	71	71	71	*70⅞	73		*69	72	100	$5 conv prior pref...No par	45 July 10	75 Sept 27	42 May	61 Nov
*9¾	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	*9¾	9⅞	*9¾	9⅞		*9¾	9⅞	100	White Dent'l Mfg (The S S)20	9¼ Sept 15	12¼ Mar 10	10¾ Dec	15½ July
11¼	12	11¾	11¾	11¾	12¼	12	12¼		12	12¼	4,500	White Motor Co..............1	7 Apr 10	13¾ Jan 4	6⅛ Mar	15¼ July
4⅛	4⅛	*4	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4¼	4¼		4¼	4¼	1,000	White Rock Min Spr CoNo par	3⅛ Sept 2	7 Jan 4	5 Sept	11 Jan
3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅜	3	3¼	3	3⅛		3⅛	3⅛	2,600	White Sewing Mach Corp...1	1¾ Aug 21	4⅛ Sept 16	1¼ Mar	3 Jan
*25¼	27⅛	26⅝	27	26⅛	26⅛	*25	26½		*25	27	400	$4 conv preferred....No par	14 Apr 10	28 Sept 20	8¾ Mar	24¾ Oct
*15⅞	16⅜	16	16	16¼	16¼	*16	16⅜		16½	16¾	600	Prior pref................20	14 Sept 5	17¾ Aug 15	------	------
3⅜	3⅜	*3⅛	3½	*3⅛	3½	*3⅛	3½		3¼	3¼	200	Wilcox Oil & Gas............5	2⅜ Aug 11	3⅞ Sept 20	1⅝ Mar	3½ Aug
2	2	2	2⅛	2	2⅛	2	2⅛		2	2⅛	5,600	Willys-Overland Motors....1	1 June 24	3⅛ Feb 8	1¼ June	3⅛ Oct
3¾	4	3¾	4	4	4	3¾	4		4	4⅛	1,500	6% conv preferred.......10	2⅜ June 24	6¼ Feb 8	3⅜ June	6⅞ Jan
5⅝	5⅞	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅞	5¾	5⅞		5¾	5⅞	5,400	Wilson & Co Inc.......No par	2⅞ Aug 28	7⅞ Sept 6	3 Mar	5⅞ July
50¼	50½	50¼	50¼	*49⅝	51	*49½	51		50½	50½	400	$6 preferred.............100	32 Aug 26	54 Sept 27	32 Mar	60¼ Jan
*108	----	*103	----	*103	----	*108	----		*108	----	------	Wisconsin Elec Pr 6% pref.100	105½ Apr 20	115 Sept 19	103 Oct	106¾ Dec
28¾	29¼	28½	28⅝	29	29½	29	29¾		28¾	30	1,800	Woodward Iron Co..........10	15 Apr 10	31¾ Sept 22	10⅛ Mar	27⅝ Nov
38¾	39⅛	39	39⅜	39¼	40	39⅞	40⅛		39⅞	40⅛	19,700	Woolworth (F W) Co.......10	36 Sept 13	50⅜ Jan 5	36 Jan	53¾ Nov
19½	20	19¼	19¼	19¾	19¾	19¼	20		19¾	20½	2,000	Worthington P&M(Del)No par	10½ Apr 11	23⅛ Jan 4	11¼ Mar	27¼ Nov
*66¼	80	*66¼	80	*65	80	*66	75		*66	75	------	Preferred A 7%..........100	47½ July 15	70 Sept 20	42 Mar	72½ July
*55	66	*55	66	*60	66	*60	65		*60	65	------	6% preferred B.........100	43 May 25	65 Jan 18	70¾ Oct	75¼ Nov
*35	38	*33½	37½	*34	37	36	36		*33	37	100	Prior pref 4½% series... 10	23½ July 5	38½ Sept 22	27 Mar	48¼ Nov
*47	49	*45	49	47½	47½	*45½	50		*45	49	100	Prior pf 4½% conv series 10	31½ Apr 19	53½ Sept 20	28¼ Mar	65⅜ Nov
*103	109¾	*103	106	107	111	110	110		*105	113½	130	Wright Aeronautical...No par	85 Apr 10	120 Jan 3	55½ Mar	121¼ Dec
79¾	80	80	80	*80¼	83	*80¼	83		*80½	83	400	Wrigley (Wm) Jr (Del).No par	75 Mar 31	85¼ July 18	61¼ Mar	78 Dec
*23½	25½	23⅝	23⅝	*24	24½	23¼	23½		*23⅛	24½	1,100	Yale & Towne Mfg Co......25	18¾ Sept 1	33¼ Mar 13	20¾ Jan	39 July
18⅜	18¾	18½	18⅞	18⅝	19¼	18¾	19⅜		18⅝	19¼	16,200	Yellow Truck & Coach cl B..1	11⅝ Apr 11	21¾ Jan 5	8⅜ Jan	21¾ Oct
113	113	113	113¼	*113	116	*113½	116		*113	116	90	Preferred..............100	98 Apr 11	116 Aug 16	71 Mar	109 Oct
14	14¼	13½	13⅝	14	14	13½	13½		13⅜	13½	1,200	Young Spring & Wire..No par	9½ Aug 24	21¼ Jan 5	9⅜ Mar	25⅞ Aug
50⅝	51⅜	50½	52	51⅛	53½	51½	52½		52	53½	20,700	Youngstown S & T.....No par	30 Apr 11	56⅜ Sept 12	24 Mar	57¼ Nov
*88	90	*88	89	88	88	a87	87		*85½	90	200	5½% preferred..........100	74 May 5	92 Sept 30	62¼ Mar	86½ Nov
31	32	31¼	31¾	32	32¼	32	32		30¾	32¼	3,600	Youngst'wn Steel Door.No par	17 Apr 8	34 Sept 27	11½ Mar	31⅛ Dec
*16¾	17	16¾	16¾	16⅞	17	16¾	17		17	17	800	Zenith Radio Corp.....No par	12 Apr 11	22⅛ Jan 4	9 Mar	25¾ July
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3⅛		*3	3⅛	1,100	Zonite Products Corp.........1	2 Aug 24	3⅞ Sept 6	2¾ Jan	5¾ Mar

* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. ‡ In receivership. *a* Def. delivery. *n* New stock. *r* Cash sale. *z* Ex-div. *y* Ex-rights. ¶Called for redemption.

Bond Record—New York Stock Exchange

FRIDAY, WEEKLY AND YEARLY

NOTICE—Prices are "and interest"—except for income and defaulted bonds. Cash and deferred delivery sales are disregarded in the week's range, unless they are the only transactions of the week, and when selling outside of the regular weekly range are shown in a footnote in the week in which they occur. No account is taken of such sales in computing the range for the year.

The italic letters in the column headed "*Interest Period*" indicate in each case the month when the bonds mature.

BONDS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE Week Ended Oct. 13	Interest Period	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range or Friday's Bid & Asked Low	High	Bonds Sold No.	Range Since Jan. 1 Low	High
U. S. Government							
Treasury 4¼s 1947-1952	A O	------	115	115.3	2	113.18	122.13
Treasury 4s 1944-1954	J D	------	111.4	111.23	9	110.2	116.19
Treasury 3¾s 1946-1956	M S	------	110.5	110.5	3	108.18	116.5
Treasury 3⅜s 1940-1943	J D	102.23	102.23	102.24	9	101.24	105.8
Treasury 3⅜s 1941-1943	M S	------	104.16	104.16	5	103.15	106.27
Treasury 3⅜s 1943-1947	J D	------	*107.12	107.24	----	106.16	111.10
Treasury 3¼s 1941	F A	105.13	105.13	105.13	3	103.28	107.12
Treasury 3¼s 1943-1945	A O	107.31	107.23	107.31	24	106.16	111.9
Treasury 3¼s 1944-1946	A O	108	107.27	108	19	106.12	111.27
Treasury 3⅛s 1946-1949	J D	107.2	106.14	107.6	74	104.22	112.21
Treasury 3⅛s 1949-1952	J D	------	107.3	107.8	75	105.12	114.5
Treasury 3s 1946-1948	J D	106.5	105.26	106.6	64	104.4	111.31
Treasury 3s 1951-1955	M S	105	104.2	105	143	102.16	112.26
Treasury 2⅞s 1955-1960	M S	102.22	101.21	102.22	235	100.1	110.9
Treasury 2¾s 1945-1947	M S	105.12	105.3	105.20	5	103	110.6
Treasury 2¾s 1948-1951	M S	103.22	103.12	104.1	45	101.10	109.31
Treasury 2¾s 1951-1954	J D	102.16	101.27	102.16	141	100.2	109.21
Treasury 2¾s 1956-1959	M S	101.20	101	101.20	19	99.2	109
Treasury 2¾s 1958-1963	J D	101.12	100.14	101.14	80	99	108.23
Treasury 2¾s 1960-1965	J D	101.9	100.25	101.18	195	99.9	108.16
Treasury 2½s 1945	J D	------	105.10	105.11	16	103.4	109.10
Treasury 2½s 1948	M S	102.31	102.15	103.6	170	101.10	109.8
Treasury 2½s 1949-1953	J D	101.10	100.18	101.12	324	99.4	107.21
Treasury 2½s 1950-1952	M S	101.8	100.20	101.11	195	99.6	107.22
Treasury 2s 1947	J D	101.4	100.18	101.21	62	99.5	106.3
Federal Farm Mortgage Corp—							
3¼s Mar 15 1944-1964	M S	------	104.14	104.14	2	103.8	110.6
3s May 15 1944-1949	M N	104.19	104.10	104.20	112	103	109.21
3s Jan 15 1942-1947	J J	104	104	104	5	102.12	106.27
2¾s Mar 1 1942-1947	M S	103.18	103.18	103.18	25	101.28	106.15
Home Owners' Loan Corp—							
3s series A May 1 1944-1952	M N	104.20	104	104.20	32	102.5	109.17
2¼s series G 1942-1944	J J	103.20	103.14	103.20	15	101.10	105.18
1½s series M 1945-1947	J D	------	*97.16	98.5	----	96.8	102.12
Foreign Govt & Municipal—							
Agricultural Mtge Bank (Colombia)							
•Gtd sink fund 6s 1947	F A	------	24	24	5	22¼	27
•Gtd sink fund 6s 1948	A O	------	24	24	1	24	27
Akershus (King of Norway) 4s 1968	M S	------	*-----	75	----	70	94¾
•Antioquia (Dept) coll 7s A 1945	J J	------	11	11	1	10⅛	15⅝
•External s f 7s series B 1945	J J	------	11	11⅛	4	9⅜	15⅝
•External s f 7s series C 1945	J J	------	*10½	20	----	10⅜	15⅝
•External s f 7s series D 1945	J J	------	*10½	12⅛	----	10⅛	15⅝
•External s f 7s 1st series 1957	A O	------	11	11	2	9¼	14¼
•External sec s f 7s 2d series 1957	A O	9⅜	9⅜	11	2	9⅜	14½
•External sec s f 7s 3d series 1957	A O	------	11	11¼	15	9¼	14½
Antwerp (City) external 5s 1958	J D	------	*66¼	74	----	60⅛	96½
Argentine (National Government)—							
S f external 4½s 1948	M N	88¾	88⅝	89¾	188	88	95
S f external 4½s 1971	M N	82½	82½	84	25	82½	88⅝
S f extl conv loan 4s Feb 1972	F A	72⅜	72⅜	74⅜	93	72⅜	80½
S f extl conv loan 4s Apr 1972	A O	72⅜	72⅜	74¼	62	72⅜	79⅞
Australia 30-year 5s 1955	J J	68¼	67¼	68¼	175	53	103¾
External 5s of 1927 1957	M S	68⅛	67	68¼	33	53	103½
External g 4½s of 1928 1956	M N	63¼	62¾	65½	47	52½	99
•Austrian (Govt's) s f 7s 1957	J J	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	7	6	17½
•Bavaria (Free State) 6½s 1945	F A	------	*5	20	----	6½	20¼
Belgium 25-yr extl 6½s 1949	M S	85	85	88½	71	65½	108
External s f 6s 1955	J J	87½	87	88½	100	67	108
External 30-year s f 7s 1955	J D	90	89⅝	92	34	71½	116½
•Berlin (Germany) s f 6½s 1950	A O	7	7	7	2	6⅝	21½
•External sinking fund 6s 1958	J D	------	7¾	7¾	1	7¾	19½
•Brazil (U S of) external 8s 1941	J D	14¾	14	14¾	17	11¼	28⅝
•External s f 6½s of 1926 1957	A O	12⅛	10⅞	12⅛	35	9½	23
•External s f 6½s of 1927 1957	A O	11⅞	10⅞	12⅛	44	9½	22⅜
•7s (Central Ry) 1952	J D	11¼	10½	11¼	20	9	21¼
Brisbane (City) s f 5s 1957	M S	64	64	64	1	60⅛	98½
Sinking fund gold 5s 1958	F A	------	a60	a60	1	58	98½
20-year s f 6s 1950	J D	70	69	70	11	65	102
•Budapest (City of) 6s 1962	J D	a6⅜	a6⅜	a6⅜	10	6	11½
Buenos Aires (Prov of)							
•6s stamped 1961	M S	------	*63	-----	----	64	70
External s f 4½-4¾s 1977	M S	54	53⅛	54⅜	69	44½	58
Refunding s f 4½s-4½s 1976	F A	------	53	53½	24	44½	58
External re-adj 4½s-4⅞s 1976	A O	------	55	57	4	44½	58½
External s f 4½s-4¾s 1975	M N	------	55⅛	55⅛	3	47	60
3% external s f $ bonds 1984	J J	------	40	40	11	32½	47¾
Bulgaria (Kingdom of)—							
•Secured s f 7s 1967	J J	------	*12	13½	----	12¼	29
•Stabilization loan 7½s 1968	M N	12	12	12	6	12	32½
Canada (Dom of) 30-yr 4s 1960	A O	93	89½	93¾	177	82¼	111⅛
5s 1952	M N	102¼	100⅝	107⅞	147	95½	111¼
10-year 2½s Aug 15 1945	F A	93¾	90½	93¾	92	87	104⅞
25-year 3¼s 1961	J J	85	82¼	85½	87	73¼	106½
7-year 2¼s 1944	J J	93¾	91	94	37	87¼	104
30-year 3s 1967	J J	84⅝	82¼	84⅝	77	68½	102⅞
•Carlsbad (City) 8s 1954	J J	------	*2	18	----	10	19⅝
•Cent Agric Bank (Ger) 7s 1950	M S	------	*9	15	----	7	32
•Farm Loan s f 6s July 15 1960	J J	------	*5⅛	9	----	6¾	27
•6s July coupon on 1960	----	------	-----	-----	----	18	24¾
•Farm Loan s f 6s Oct 15 1960	A O	------	9⅛	9⅛	3	6	27½
•6s Oct coupon on 1960	----	------	-----	-----	----	18	23½
•Chile (Rep)—Extl s f 7s 1942	M N	15¼	15¼	15¼	2	12	18⅝
•7s assented 1942	M N	------	*11¼	-----	----	8¾	16
•External sinking fund 6s 1960	A O	15½	15¼	15½	9	12	18⅝
•6s assented 1960	A O	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	5	8½	16¼
•Extl sinking fund 6s Feb 1961	F A	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	2	12	18½
•6s assented Feb 1961	F A	------	11¼	11⅜	8	8½	16⅝
•Ry ref extl s f 6s Jan 1961	J J	15¼	15¼	15⅜	6	12	18⅝
•6s assented Jan 1961	J J	------	*11¼	12	----	8½	16¼
•Extl sinking fund 6s Sept 1961	M S	15¼	15¼	15⅜	5	12¼	18½
•6s Assented Sept 1961	M S	------	*11¼	12	----	8⅝	16¼
•External sinking fund 6s 1962	A O	15¼	15¼	15¼	5	12¼	18¼
•6s assented 1962	A O	------	11¼	11¼	1	8½	16½
•External sinking fund 6s 1963	M N	------	15¼	15¼	6	11½	18½
•6s assented 1963	M N	------	11⅜	11⅜	1	8½	16½
•Chile Mtge Bank 6½s 1957	J D	------	*13⅞	21	----	11¼	16
•6½s assented 1957	J D	------	9⅞	9⅞	3	8	14¼
•Sink fund 6¾s of 1926 1961	J D	------	13⅞	13⅞	1	11¼	16¼
•6¾s assented 1961	J D	------	*10	11¼	----	7¼	14¼

BONDS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE Week Ended Oct. 13	Interest Period	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range or Friday's Bid & Asked Low	High	Bonds Sold No.	Range Since Jan. 1 Low	High
Foreign Govt. & Mun. (Con.)							
Chile Mtge Bank (*Concluded*)							
•Guar sink fund 6s 1961	A O	------	13⅞	13⅞	2	11	16¼
•6s assented 1961	A O	------	10⅛	10⅛	1	7⅝	14¾
•Guar sink fund 6s 1962	M N	------	13⅞	13⅞	2	11	16¼
•6s assented 1962	M N	------	*10⅛	10¾	----	7	14¼
•Chilean Cons Munic 7s 1960	M S	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	3	8½	14⅞
•7s assented 1960	M S	------	*9⅜	-----	----	-----	-----
•Chinese (Hukuang Ry) 5s 1951	J D	------	8¼	8¼	1	8¼	20
•Cologne (City) Germany 6½s 1950	M S	------	8½	8½	2	8½	20¼
Colombia (Republic of)—							
•6s of 1928 Oct 1961	A O	------	23¾	24	7	19¾	28
•6s extl sf gold of 1927 Jan 1961	J J	23⅜	23⅜	23½	9	19¾	28
•Colombia Mtge Bank 6½s 1947	A O	------	23½	24	6	22¼	26¾
•Sinking fund 7s of 1926 1946	M N	------	23½	24	2	22	27½
•Sinking fund 7s of 1927 1947	F A	------	*22	27	----	22	27
Copenhagen (City) 5s 1952	J D	51¾	51¾	54⅞	44	47⅝	96½
25 year gold 4½s 1953	M N	49	49	51	14	46½	94¾
§•Cordoba (City) 7s unstamped 1957	F A	------	*-----	70	----	47⅝	65
§•7s stamped 1957	F A	------	*-----	60½	----	40	61
Cordoba (Prov) Argentina 7s 1942	J J	------	70	72	15	65½	80¾
•Costa Rica (Rep of) 7s 1951	M N	------	19	19	2	18½	30¾
Cuba (Republic) 5s of 1904 1944	M S	------	*102⅝	-----	----	100	108
External 5s of 1914 ser A 1949	F A	------	103	103	4	102⅝	106
External loan 4½s ser C 1949	F A	------	102	102	2	99	102½
4½s external debt 1977	J D	57	57	57¾	115	49½	60
Sinking fund 5½s Jan 15 1953	J J	------	101	101	5	100	104
•Public wks 5½s June 30 1945	J D	72⅜	72⅜	73½	10	63	74¾
Czechoslovak (Rep of) 8s 1951	A O	------	10	10	1	6	75
Sinking fund 8s ser B 1952	A O	------	*11	-----	----	24	76
Denmark 20-year extl 6s 1942	J J	69¼	69¼	74⅞	43	69	105
External gold 5½s 1955	F A	61	61	65½	18	60	101
External g 4½s Apr 15 1962	A O	54¾	54¾	57½	28	53½	97½
Dominican Rep Cust Ad 5½s 1942	M S	68⅛	68⅛	70	3	65	74
1st ser 5½s of 1926 1940	A O	------	*65	-----	----	65	73½
2d series sink fund 5½s 1940	A O	------	*65	-----	----	65	73
Customs Admins 5½s 2d ser 1961	M S	------	*-----	70	----	66	73
5½s 1st series 1969	A O	------	*-----	75	----	66½	75
5½s 2d series 1969	A O	70	70	70	1	65	72½
•Dresden (City) external 7s 1945	M N	------	*-----	10	----	16	20½
•El Salvador 8s ctfs of dep 1948	J J	------	*15¼	18	----	14½	21½
Estonia (Republic of) 7s 1967	J J	------	*40	90	----	35	100
Finland (Republic) ext 6s 1945	M S	72½	72⅜	75	34	71½	107
•Frankfort (City of) s f 6½s 1953	M N	------	*2	19½	----	7½	19¼
French Republic 7½s stamped 1941	J D	------	93⅝	93⅝	7	78½	110¼
7½s unstamped 1941	----	------	*94	98	----	98	106
External 7s stamped 1949	J D	------	*99½	-----	----	98	125
7s unstamped 1949	----	------	*100	-----	----	103¾	105
German Govt International—							
•5½s of 1930 stamped 1965	J D	9⅛	9⅛	10⅞	108	5	21½
•5½s unstamped 1965	----	------	*7½	9	----	5	18
•5½s stamp (Canad'n Holder) '65	----	------	-----	-----	----	17½	17½
•German Rep extl 7s stamped 1949	A O	12½	12	13	35	7	27
•7s unstamped 1949	----	------	*6	19¾	----	6	22
German Prov & Communal Bks							
•(Cons Agric Loan) 6½s 1958	J D	------	8¼	8½	5	8½	24⅞
•Greek Government s f ser 7s 1964	M N	------	*23⅛	-----	----	25½	37½
•7s part paid 1964	----	------	*13¼	19⅞	----	20	30
•Sink fund secured 6s 1968	F A	------	*15⅞	-----	----	15	27⅝
•6s part paid 1968	----	------	*14⅛	19¾	----	13½	25⅝
Haiti (Republic) s f 6s ser A 1952	A O	79	79	80	6	71	83
•Hamburg (State) 6s 1946	A O	------	*6	19	----	5½	19
•Heidelberg (German) extl 7½s '50	J J	------	*-----	15	----	10½	18
Helsingfors (City) ext 6½s 1960	A O	72⅞	72½	80	35	72½	105
Hungarian Cons Municipal Loan—							
•7½s secured s f g 1945	J J	------	6	6	2	6	11
•7s secured s f g 1946	J J	------	*6½	7¼	----	6	11
•Hungarian Land M Inst 7½s 1961	M N	------	*6⅛	16	----	6⅛	10
•Sinking fund 7½s ser B 1961	M N	------	*6⅛	-----	----	8	10
Hungary 7½s ext at 4½s to 1979	F A	------	*14	30	----	18½	30
Irish Free State extl s f 5s 1960	M N	------	*77	97½	----	86	113
Italy (Kingdom of) extl 7s 1951	J D	55⅝	55⅛	56⅞	73	45¾	76½
Italian Cred Consortium 7s ser B '47	M S	59½	59	59⅝	7	39¾	75
Italian Public Utility extl 7s 1952	J J	41	40½	42¾	34	30	55
Japanese Govt 30-yr s f 6½s 1954	F A	------	77½	78¾	90	64¾	85½
Extl sinking fund 5½s 1965	M N	59	58¼	59	19	50	65½
•Jugoslavia (State Mtge Bk) 7s 1957	A O	------	*15	18½	----	16	38½
•Leipzig (Germany) s f 7s 1947	F A	------	*7⅛	10	----	7	23
•Lower Austria (Province) 7½s 1950	J D	------	-----	-----	----	21¼	25
•Medellin (Colombia) 6½s 1954	J D	------	*9½	12⅞	----	10⅝	15½
Mendoza (Prov) 4s readj 1954	J D	------	68	68	2	64	72½
•Mexican Irrigat'on gtd 4½s 1943	M N	------	*⅝	-----	----	½	½
•4½s stmp assented 1943	M N	------	*¾	-----	----	⅝	1⅝
•Mexico (US) extl 5s of 1899 £ 1945	Q J	------	*⅝	-----	----	½	1¾
•Assenting 5s of 1899 1945	Q J	------	*¾	1⅜	----	¾	1⅜
•Assenting 5s large	----	------	*⅞	1⅛	----	¾	1⅝
•Assenting 5s small	----	------	-----	-----	----	½	1¼
•4s of 1904 1954	J D	------	*¾	-----	----	⅝	1
•Assenting 4s of 1904 1954	J D	¾	¾	¾	15	⅝	1½
•Assenting 4s of 1910 large	----	¾	¾	¾	17	⅝	1½
•Assenting 4s of 1910 small	----	------	-----	-----	----	½	1⅝
§•Treas 6s of '13 assent (large) '33	J J	------	*⅞	-----	----	⅞	1½
§•Small	J J	------	-----	-----	----	¾	1½
Milan (City, Italy) extl 6½s 1952	A O	41	40	42¾	53	31½	56½
Minas Geraes (State)—							
•Sec extl s f 6½s 1958	M S	------	8¼	9	17	6⅝	16
•Sec extl s f 6½s 1959	M S	------	8	9	10	6⅝	15½
•Montevideo (City) 7s 1952	J D	------	*30	41	----	31½	55
•6s series A 1959	M N	------	31½	31½	5	31½	54
New So Wales (State) extl 5s 1957	F A	72	70	72	20	55	101¾
External s f 5s Apr 1958	A O	73	69⅛	75	65	56	101¾
Norway 20-year extl 6s 1943	F A	94¾	94⅝	98⅛	67	90	105½
20-year external 6s 1944	F A	95	95	98	82	90	106½
External sink fund 4½s 1956	M S	81	80⅞	85	28	72¼	105
External s f 4¼s 1965	A O	77⅛	77	82	83	71⅝	103½
4s s f ext loan 1963	F A	75¼	75	79½	76	70	101¾
Municipal Bank extl s f 5s 1970	J D	------	88	90	4	88	104

For footnotes see page 2343.

BONDS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE Week Ended Oct. 13	Interest Period	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range or Friday's Bid & Asked Low	High	Bonds Sold No.	Range Since Jan. 1 Low	High
•Nuremburg (City) extl 6s.....1952	F A	----	*7¾	18	----	7½	19⅛
Oriental Devel guar 6s.....1953	M S	55	54¾	55½	13	48	59
Extl deb 5½s.....1958	M N	----	*49	50½	----	43⅜	52⅜
Oslo (City) s f 4½s.....1955	A O	77½	77½	80	8	75	103
•Panama (Rep) extl 5½s.....1953	J D	----	105½	106¼	11	99⅞	106⅞
•Extl s f 5s ser A.....1963	M N	----	72	72	1	50	88⅛
•Stamped assented.....1963	M N	63¾	62⅛	63¾	20	43⅛	83¼
•Pernambuco (State of) 7s.....1947	M S	a5¾	a5¾	a5¾	5	5⅝	13½
•Peru (Rep of) external 7s.....1959	M S	----	8⅜	8⅜	2	7½	13½
•Nat Loan extl s f 6s 1st ser.....1960	J D	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	13	6⅛	12½
•Nat Loan extl s f 6s 2d ser.....1961	A O	----	7⅝	7⅝	2	6¼	12½
•Poland (Rep of) gold 6s.....1940	A O	----	*8⅜	----	----	6½	42
4½s assented.....1958	A O	----	*6½	7	----	4½	36⅛
•Stabilization loans f 7s.....1947	A O	----	*7⅛	----	----	7	50
4½s assented.....1968	A O	----	*5	7	----	4⅛	42
•External sink fund g 8s.....1950	J J	----	*8¾	13½	----	6¾	54
4½s assented.....1963	J J	----	6⅛	6⅛	2	4¼	44
•Porto Alegre (City of) 8s.....1961	J D	8	8	8	1	6¼	15
•Extl loan 7½s.....1966	J J	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	1	6½	17⅛
•Prague (Greater City) 7½s.....1952	M N	----	*7¾	12½	----	4¼	70
•Prussia (Free State) extl 6½s.....1951	M S	----	8¼	8¼	4	5⅛	19½
•External s f 6s.....1952	A O	----	*----	10	----	7	19⅜
Queensland (State) extl s f 7s.....1941	A O	88	86½	91	39	75	106⅛
25-year external 6s.....1947	F A	76	76	76	1	55¼	107
•Rhine-Main-Danube 7s A.....1950	M S	----	*9	----	----	8	31⅜
•Rio de Janeiro (City of) 8s.....1946	A O	----	7	7⅛	2	6⅛	14⅛
•Extl sec 6½s.....1953	F A	----	6¾	7	7	5⅞	13⅛
Rio Grande do Sul (State of)—							
•8s extl loan of 1921.....1946	A O	----	*7½	10¾	----	7	15⅝
•6s extl s f g.....1968	J D	7¼	7	7¼	16	6	15¼
•7s extl loan of 1926.....1966	M N	7¼	7¼	7¼	7	6⅜	14⅜
•7s municipal loan.....1967	J D	----	7⅛	7¼	2	6¼	14½
Rome (City) extl 6½s.....1952	A O	47½	46¾	49	11	37⅞	69⅛
•Roumania (Kingdom of) 7s.....1959	F A	----	*8	----	----	12	22½
•February 1937 coupon paid.....		----	*5	8	----	15	20⅝
•Saarbruecken (City) 6s.....1953	J J	----	*----	22	----	19	19⅝
Sao Paulo (City of, Brazil)—							
•8s extl secured s f.....1952	M N	----	12¾	12¾	1	6½	14⅛
•6½s extl secured s f.....1957	M N	6⅝	6⅝	7	5	5¾	14⅝
San Paulo (State of)—							
§•8s extl loan of 1921.....1936	J J	----	*8½	12	----	8½	18
•8s external.....1950	J J	7¾	7¼	7¾	14	6⅝	15⅝
•7s extl water loan.....1956	M S	----	*6¾	7¼	----	6⅝	15
•6s extl dollar loan.....1968	J J	7	6¾	7	10	6¼	14¼
•Secured s f 7s.....1940	A O	19	17¼	19	26	14¾	32
•Saxon State Mtge Inst 7s.....1945	J D	----	----	----	----	6⅝	25⅛
•Sinking fund g 6½s.....1946	J D	----	----	----	----	22⅜	25
Serbs Croats & Slovenes (Kingdom)							
•8s secured extl.....1962	M N	----	12½	13	10	10¼	28
•7s series B sec extl.....1962	M N	----	12	13½	27	10	25⅛
•Silesia (Prov of) extl 7s.....1958	J D	----	*4	----	----	25½	33
4½s assented.....1958	J D	----	*4⅝	----	----	4½	28
•Silesian Landowners Assn 6s.....1947	F A	----	*5⅜	----	----	5¼	29
Sydney (City) s f 5½s.....1955	F A	----	64½	64½	1	50	103
Taiwan Elec Pow s f 5½s.....1971	J J	54¾	54¾	59½	35	47	56
Tokyo City 5s loan of 1912.....1952	M S	37	37	37	1	33¾	49
External s f 5½s guar.....1961	A O	----	57	57½	28	47⅛	60
•Uruguay (Republic) extl 8s.....1946	F A	----	----	----	----	43	51
•External s f 6s.....1960	M N	----	*----	44	----	40⅛	49
•External s f 6s.....1964	M N	----	----	----	----	40	46¼
3¾-4-4⅛s ($ bonds of '37) external readjustment.....1979	M N	41⅝	40¼	43¼	95	37	47
3¾-4-4⅛% ($ bonds of '37) external conversion.....1979	M N	----	*38¼	41	----	36	43
3⅞-4⅛-4$^{5}_{16}$s extl conv.....1978	J D	41½	40½	41½	5	35	42⅛
4-4¼-4½% extl readj.....1978	F A	----	44	44	1	37⅜	48¼
3½s extl readjustment.....1984	J J	----	*35	39½	----	35	38⅜
Venetian Prov Mtge Bank 7s.....1952	A O	----	a40	a40	3	37⅛	51
•Vienna (City of) 6s.....1952	M N	----	----	----	----	14⅛	18⅛
•Warsaw (City) external 7s.....1958	F A	----	*4¾	----	----	22	34
4½s assented.....1958	F A	----	*3½	8½	----	3⅛	31
Yokohama (City) extl 6s.....1961	J D	57	55½	57	4	49⅝	60
RAILROAD AND INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES							
‡§•Abitibi Pow & Paper 1st 5s.....1953	J D	50½	50½	51¼	4	34¾	67
Adams Express coll tr g 4s.....1948	M S	----	103½	103½	1	100	105
Coll trust 4s of 1907.....1947	J D	101	101	101	2	99½	104⅛
10-year deb 4¼s stamped.....1946	F A	----	*106	108⅛	----	100⅛	108¼
Adriatic Elec Co extl 7s.....1952	A O	60	60	60	8	35½	66⅛
Ala Gt Sou 1st cons A 5s.....1943	J D	107½	107½	107¾	2	107	109½
1st cons 4s series B.....1943	J D	----	*103½	104	----	102⅛	107¼
Albany Perfor Wrap Pap 6s.....1948	A O	49	49	49	4	32⅛	49
6s with warr assented.....1948	A O	----	47	49	5	32	49
Alb & Susq 1st guar 3½s.....1946	A O	81	81	81	2	72	83⅛
Alleghany Corp coll trust 5s.....1944	F A	78	77½	79	25	66½	87
Coll & conv 5s.....1949	J D	73¾	73	73¾	11	57	79
•Coll & conv 5s.....1950	A O	----	----	----	----	28	60¼
•5s stamped.....1950	A O	45½	43	46¼	142	22¼	50⅛
Allegh & West 1st gu 4s.....1998	A O	----	*57	88	----	49⅞	60
Allegh Val gen guar g 4s.....1942	M S	----	106	106½	24	102⅛	108
Allied Stores Corp deb 4½s.....1950	A O	101	100	101	25	93	101
4½s debentures.....1951	F A	----	92	93	10	88½	96¼
Allis-Chalmers Mfg conv 4s.....1952	M S	109¾	109½	110	33	106¼	112
•Alpine-Montan Steel 7s.....1955	M S	----	*----	15	----	30	40
Am & Foreign Pow deb 5s.....2030	M S	59¾	59¼	60	79	48⅜	65⅜
Amer I G Chem conv 5½s.....1949	M N	100½	100	100¾	106	98	103⅛
Am Internat Corp conv 5½s.....1949	J J	102⅝	102⅝	102¾	66	94⅝	104⅛
Amer Telep & Teleg—							
20-year sinking fund 5½s.....1943	M N	109½	109¼	109⅝	124	105	112⅜
3¼s debentures.....1961	A O	103	101	103	155	99½	110⅝
3¼s debentures.....1966	J D	102¼	101⅜	102¼	163	99	110⅝
Am Type Founders conv deb.....1950	J J	----	107	107	4	102⅛	111⅛
Amer Wat Wks & Elec 6s ser A.....1975	M N	105⅛	105⅛	107	24	99½	108⅝
Anaconda Cop Min s f deb 4½s 1950	A O	107	106	107	30	104½	107½
•Anglo-Chilean Nitrate—							
S f income deb.....1967	Jan	34	34	34¼	11	19	36
‡Ann Arbor 1st g 4s.....1995	Q J	----	45	46	3	30⅝	46½
Ark & Mem Bridge & Term 5s.....1964	M S	----	*93	98½	----	91	98
Armour & Co (Del) 4s series B.....1955	F A	96½	94½	96½	33	91½	101
1st m s f 4s ser C (Del).....1957	J J	96	94⅝	96	30	91¼	101
Atchison Top & Santa Fe—							
General 4s.....1995	A O	103¼	102⅛	103½	85	99⅛	111⅞
Adjustment gold 4s.....1995	Nov	----	90½	90½	1	86⅝	95⅛
Stamped 4s.....1995	M N	89	89	91	13	83	96
Conv gold 4s of 1909.....1955	J D	----	93	94	5	91	99⅜
Conv 4s of 1905.....1955	J D	----	94	95	7	91⅝	100¼
Conv gold 4s of 1910.....1960	J D	91½	91½	93	15	89	96
Conv deb 4½s.....1948	J D	102¼	101⅞	102½	27	99	103⅜
Rocky Mtn Div 1st 4s.....1965	J J	----	*----	100	----	98⅛	103
Trans-Con Short L 1st 4s.....1958	J J	----	106	106¼	20	102¼	111⅜
Cal-Ariz 1st & ref 4½s A.....1962	M S	----	*103¾	109¼	----	100½	112½
Atl Knox & Nor 1st g 5s.....1946	J D	----	*106	----	----	110	114½
Atl & Charl A L 1st 4½s A.....1944	J J	----	*92½	95½	----	85	94⅝
1st 30-year 5s series B.....1944	J J	----	*----	97½	----	89⅛	97¾
Atl Coast Line 1st cons 4s July 1952	M S	----	82½	83½	10	76½	89⅛
General unified 4½s A.....1964	J D	66	65⅛	66½	32	54	71⅜
10-year coll tr 5s.....May 1 1945	M N	79	78	79¼	11	64¼	81½
L & N coll gold 4s.....Oct 1952	M N	68½	68	68¾	38	55	72

BONDS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE Week Ended Oct. 13	Interest Period	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range or Friday's Bid & Asked Low	High	Bonds Sold No.	Range Since Jan. 1 Low	High
Atl & Dan 1st g 4s.....1948	J J	41½	41½	42¾	11	33¼	46
Second mortgage 4s.....1948	J J	35	35	35½	5	26⅞	37½
Atl Gulf & W I SS coll tr 5s.....1959	J J	69½	67½	69½	6	52	75⅝
Atlant'c Refin'ng deb 3s.....1953	M S	103¼	102⅞	103¼	24	98	106¼
‡§•Auburn Auto conv deb 4¾s 1939	J J	25¾	24⅝	25¾	15	19¾	25¾
Austin & N W 1st gu g 5s.....1941	J J	80⅝	77½	80⅝	9	59⅝	80⅝
Baldwin Loco Works 5s stmpd.....1940	M N	----	*100⅝	102½	----	99	102
‡Balt & Ohio 1st mtge g 4s July 1948	A O	69¼	68½	69⅞	92	48⅜	73
•1st mtge g 5s.....July 1948	A O	69¾	69¼	69¾	12	49	72⅝
•Certificates of deposit.....	----	----	67	69	41	47½	71
•Ref & gen 5s series A.....1995	J D	----	29	30	40	16⅛	34¼
•Certificates of deposit.....	----	28¾	28	29½	34	16⅛	33¼
•Ref & gen 6s series C.....1995	J D	31½	31	33	53	18	37
•Certificates of deposit.....	----	32½	30	32½	49	17⅛	36
•Ref & gen 5s series D.....2000	M S	28½	28½	30	6	16	33½
•Certificates of deposit.....	----	----	28	29¼	34	16⅛	32
•Ref & gen 5s series F.....1996	M S	29¼	29	29¾	55	16⅛	33½
•Certificates of deposit.....	----	28⅜	28	29¼	27	16	33
•Convertible 4½s.....1960	F A	21	20	21½	255	10	26
•Certificates of deposit.....	----	19⅜	18⅝	20¼	173	9⅛	24¾
P L E & W Va Sys ref 4s.....1941	M N	61	60¼	61¼	17	44⅝	62¼
Certificates of deposit.....	----	61	60¼	62	11	43	62
•S'western Div 1st mtge 5s.....1950	J J	50½	50	50½	24	33	53½
•Certificates of deposit.....	----	48¼	48¼	49½	6	34⅛	51
Toledo Cin Div ref 4s A.....1959	J J	----	56	57½	14	38	57½
Bangor & Aroostook 1st 5s.....1943	J J	----	103	103¼	3	102	108⅛
Con ref 4s.....1951	J J	----	89	89	1	78	98⅛
4s stamped.....1951	J J	----	88	90	19	80	101⅛
Battle Creek & Stur 1st gu 3s.....1989	J D	----	*35	50	----	39⅞	39⅞
Beech Creek ext 1st g 3½s.....1951	A O	----	*----	86	----	----	----
Bell Telep of Pa 5s series B.....1948	J J	115⅝	115	116	11	110	119
1st & ref 5s series C.....1960	A O	126½	126	127	29	122½	136½
Belvidere Delaware cons 3½s.....1943	J J	----	----	----	----	----	----
•Berlin City Elec Co deb 6½s.....1951	J D	----	9⅞	9⅞	1	6	30
•Deb sinking fund 6½s.....1959	F A	----	10	10	2	7⅛	28
•Debenture 6s.....1955	A O	----	*2½	----	----	7½	26⅛
•Berlin Elec El & Undergr 6½s 1956	A O	----	----	22	----	21	28
Beth Steel cons M 4½s ser D.....1960	J J	105⅛	105	106	100	102½	108⅜
Cons mtge 3¾s series E.....1966	A O	99¾	99	99¾	132	96½	105⅞
3½s conv debs.....1952	A O	110¼	108	110¾	264	96¼	114½
Cons mtge 3¼s ser F.....1959	J J	97⅛	96	97¼	49	95	97¾
Big Sandy 1st 4s.....1944	J D	----	*105	108½	----	106⅝	108⅝
Boston & Maine 1st 5s A C.....1967	M S	41	40	41½	67	24	43
1st M 5s series II.....1955	M N	42	41	42⅛	23	25	43½
1st g 4¾s series JJ.....1961	A O	37⅝	36¼	37⅝	58	23	39
‡•Boston & N Y Air Line 1st 4s 1955	F A	----	8⅝	8⅝	5	5⅛	11½
Brooklyn City RR 1st 5s.....1941	J J	57½	57	57½	3	47	65½
Bklyn Edison cons mtge 3¼s.....1966	M N	103¾	102¾	104¼	49	100⅝	111
Bklyn Manhat Transit 4½s.....1966	M N	72	71⅞	73	56	68	82½
Bklyn Qu Co & Sub con gtd 5s.....1941	M N	----	38	38	2	34	45
1st 5s stamped.....1941	J J	----	*43⅜	48	----	40	50
Bklyn Union El 1st g 5s.....1950	F A	80¼	80¼	82	15	75½	92
Bklyn Un Gas 1st cons g 5s.....1945	M N	109	108¼	109	35	106	113¾
1st lien & ref 6s series A.....1947	M N	----	109	110	12	103¼	115⅝
Debenture gold 5s.....1950	J D	91¾	91	92	25	72⅛	99½
1st lien & ref 5s series B.....1957	M N	101¾	100	101¾	19	93	105¾
Buffalo Gen Elec 4½s series B.....1981	F A	----	*111⅛	113	----	107¼	113⅛
Buff Niag Elec 3½s series C.....1967	J D	----	*----	106	----	109	110⅛
‡•Buff Roch & Pitts consol 4½s 1957	M N	44½	41¾	44½	36	26⅛	46
•Certificates of deposit.....	----	----	40½	42	14	25⅛	45½
‡§•Burl C R & Nor 1st & coll 5s 1934	A O	----	6½	9	10	5¼	10
•Certificates of deposit.....	----	----	7½	7⅛	1	4¼	9¼
Bush Terminal 1st 4s.....1952	A O	----	*67	79½	----	64⅛	75
Consol 5s.....1955	J J	47⅞	46⅞	47⅞	10	35	49½
Bush Term Bldgs 5s gu.....1960	A O	55½	55¼	34	5	47	60
Calif-Oregon Power 4s.....1966	A O	98⅛	97	98⅛	16	92	103
Canada Sou cons gu 5s A.....1962	A O	86	83½	86	6	80	96⅛
Canadian Nat gold 4½s.....1957	J J	96⅜	92¾	97	67	84	117
Guaranteed gold 5s.....July 1969	J J	100¼	96¼	100½	77	91	117
Guaranteed gold 5s.....Oct 1969	A O	101⅜	96⅞	101⅜	51	92¾	121
Guaranteed gold 5s.....1970	F A	100¼	97⅞	100¾	44	91¼	120⅞
Guar gold 4¾s.....June 15 1955	J D	99⅞	95¾	99⅞	46	88⅞	119¼
Guaranteed gold 4½s.....1956	F A	97	94	97	62	86	117
Guaranteed gold 4½s.....Sept 1951	M S	96¾	93	97½	97	87	116¼
Canadian Northern deb 6½s.....1946	J J	108	108	108⅝	26	103	124¾
Canadian Pac Ry 4% deb stk perpet	J J	58½	58	59½	65	50½	82½
Coll trust 4½s.....1946	M S	----	82	84	8	66	100¼
5s equip trust ctfs.....1944	J J	101¾	100	101¾	58	95	114½
Coll trust gold 5s.....Dec 1 1954	J D	78¼	76⅝	79	74	67	100½
Collateral trust 4½s.....1960	J J	66½	66½	69¾	22	60½	94½
‡•Car Cent 1st guar 4s.....1949	J J	----	*40	50	----	40	45
Caro Clinch & Ohio 1st 6s ser A 1952	J D	107½	106¾	107⅝	16	105	109
Carriers & Gen Corp deb 5s w w 1950	M N	95	94¼	95	11	85	95½
Cart & Adir 1st gu gold 4s.....1981	F A	----	*48	60	----	43	52
Celotex Corp deb 4½s w w.....1947	J D	----	*80¼	82½	----	76	97
•Cent Branch U P 1st g 4s.....1948	J D	----	11	11	8	9⅞	19⅛
‡•Central of Ga 1st g 5s.....Nov 1945	F A	----	*31½	----	----	30	32
•Consol gold 5s.....1945	M N	8½	8½	9⅞	26	5	12⅛
•Ref & gen 5½s series B.....1959	A O	4⅞	4¾	5	13	3	6⅝
•Ref & gen 5s series C.....1959	A O	----	4⅝	4⅞	3	2⅝	6¼
•Chatt Div pur money g 4s.....1951	J D	----	*10	10¾	----	5	10
•Mac & Nor Div 1st g 5s.....1946	J J	----	*7	16	----	2½	6⅝
•Mid Ga & At Div pur m 5s.....1947	J J	----	*4⅛	8¾	----	3⅛	8
•Mobile Div 1st g 5s.....1946	J J	----	*5	----	----	7	8
Central Foundry mtge 6s.....1941	M S	----	*----	98	----	91	107
Gen mortgage 5s.....1941	M S	----	*----	79¾	----	42	80
Cent Hud G & E 1st & ref 3½s.....1965	M S	----	*104½	107½	----	104¼	111⅛
Cent Illinois Light 3½s.....1966	A O	----	*102¼	----	----	109	112⅛
‡•Cent New Eng 1st gu 4s.....1961	J J	----	37	37	2	24	40
•Central of N J gen g 5s.....1987	J J	20	20	21½	25	12	28
•General 4s.....1987	J J	----	19½	19½	2	12⅜	24
Central N Y Power 3¾s.....1962	A O	105⅝	104¼	105⅝	22	100	110
Cent Pacific 1st ref gu gold 4s.....1949	F A	73¼	73	73½	64	64	77⅜
Through Short L 1st gu 4s.....1954	A O	----	*----	75	----	64	72¾
Guaranteed g 5s.....1960	F A	56½	55	56⅞	25	40⅝	63¾
Central RR & Bkg of Ga 5s.....1942	M N	----	55	55	5	48	55
Central Steel 1st g s f 8s.....1941	M N	----	*107	110	----	115	115⅛
Certain-teed Prod 5½s A.....1948	M S	73⅞	73½	74¾	21	68¼	86
Champion Paper & Fibre—							
S f deb 4½s (1935 issue).....1950	M S	----	102½	102½	1	100⅝	104⅛
S f deb 4½s (1938 issue).....1950	M S	102¼	102	102½	7	100	104½
Ches & Ohio gen g 4½s.....1992	M S	119½	119¼	120	8	115	125⅞
Ref & imp mtge 3½s ser D.....1996	M N	95	94⅛	95	25	92	100¼
Ref & impt M 3½s ser E.....1996	F A	95	94	95	22	91⅛	100⅝
Ref & impt M 3½s ser F.....1963	J D	----	102	102	6	100	105⅝
Craig Valley 1st 5s.....May 1940	J J	----	*101	----	----	100¼	105
Potts Creek Branch 1st 4s.....1946	J J	----	*----	109	----	----	----
R & A Div 1st con g 4s.....1989	J J	----	109⅝	109⅝	2	108	118
2d consol gold 4s.....1989	J J	----	103	103	1	103	111
Warm Spring V 1st g 5s.....1941	M S	----	*----	109½	----	----	----
•Chic & Alton RR ref g 3s.....1949	A O	12⅝	12½	13¾	35	7	15
Chic Burl & Q—Ill Div 3½s.....1949	J J	----	96½	97½	24	94	101⅛
Illinois Division 4s.....1949	J J	102¼	101	102¾	15	98	104⅝
General 4s.....1958	M S	93½	92¼	93⅝	50	91¾	100
1st & ref 4½s series B.....1977	F A	86¼	86	86½	11	80	94⅝
1st & ref 5s series A.....1971	F A	92¼	91½	92¼	8	88	99¼

* For footnotes see pages 2343.

BONDS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE Week Ended Oct. 13	Interest Period	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range or Friday's Bid & Asked Low	High	Bonds Sold No.	Range Since Jan. 1 Low	High
‡§•Chicago & East Ill 1st 6s....1934	A O		*112			97	112½
‡•C & E Ill Ry gen 5s....1951	M N	18⅞	18⅛	19¾	30	12½	22¾
•Certificates of deposit			18	19	10	12¾	21⅜
Chicago & Erie 1st gold 5s....1982	M N		a85½	a85½	1	80	86¾
‡•Chicago Great West 1st 4s....1959	M S	21½	21⅛	22½	43	15¾	24½
‡•Chic Ind & Louisv ref 6s....1947	J J		*13½	15		9⅝	13¾
•Refunding g 5s series B....1947	J J		*12	13		9½	15
•Refunding 4s series C....1947	J J		*8¾	13		10	13
•1st & gen 5s series A....1966	M N		*5½	6¾		2½	7½
•1st & gen 6s series B....May 1966	J J		*5½	6¾		3	7½
Chic Ind & Sou 50-year 4s....1956	J J	65	64½	65	9	63¾	75
Chic L S & East 1st 4½s....1969	J D		*			111	112¼
‡Chic Milwaukee & St Paul—							
•Gen 4s series A....May 1 1989	J J		27½	28	7	18	30½
•Gen g 3½s series B....May 1 1989	J J		26½	26½	1	18	28½
•Gen 4½s series C....May 1 1989	J J	28	28	28½	19	18¾	31½
•Gen 4½s series E....May 1 1989	J J	28¼	28¼	28½	4	19¼	31½
•Gen 4¾s series F....May 1 1989	J J		*28	34		19½	30
‡•Chic Milw St P & Pac 5s A....1975	F A	8¾	8¾	9	81	5¼	12
•Conv adj 5s....Jan 1 2000	A O	2⅞	2⅞	3	100	1⅞	3¾
‡•Chic & No West gen g 3½s....1987	M N		14½	15	40	9¾	16½
•General 4s....1987	M N	15	15	16	12	10¾	18¾
•Stpd 4s non-p Fed inc tax 1987	M N		*14¾	17⅞		10	18
•Gen 4¾s stpd Fed inc tax....1987	M N		15½	15½	5	9½	18¼
•Gen 5s stpd Fed inc tax....1987	M N	16	16	16	2	10½	19
•4½s stamped....1987	M N		*8½	18¾		11	17
§•Secured 6½s....1936	M N	16¾	16⅜	17	32	11¾	20
•1st ref g 5s....May 1 2037	J D		10¼	10½	35	5¾	12¼
•1st & ref 4½s stpd..May 1 2037	J D		10	10½	10	5¾	12¼
•1st & ref 4½s ser C..May 1 2037	J D		10	10⅞	48	5¾	12½
•Conv 4¾s series A....1949	M N	4½	4½	5	48	2¾	6¼
‡§•Chicago Railways 1st 5s stpd Aug 1938 25% part paid	F A		*50	52		44½	57
‡•Chic R I & Pac Ry gen 4s....1988	J J	15	14½	15½	24	10	18¾
•Certificates of deposit			*	17¼		10¼	16¾
§•Refunding gold 4s....1934	A O	7⅛	7⅛	8	17	5	9½
•Certificates of deposit			6⅞	7⅛	42	4¼	8¾
§•Secured 4½s series A....1952	M S	7	7	8⅜	75	5	10¼
•Certificates of deposit		7	7	7⅛	10	4	9
•Conv g 4½s....1960	M N	2⅞	2⅞	3¼	53	2½	4⅜
Ch St L & New Orleans 5s....1951	J D		*	84		70	83½
Gold 3½s....June 15 1951	J D		*	69¾		67	69½
Memphis Div 1st g 4s....1951	J D		55	55	5	54½	63½
Chic T H & So'eastern 1st 5s....1960	J D	66½	66½	67¼	5	49	70
Inc gu 5s....Dec 1 1960	M S		*54½	59½		43	58
Chicago Union Station—							
Guaranteed 4s....1944	A O		*	107		104	107
1st mtge 4s series D....1963	J J	104⅝	104	104⅝	24	101¼	109¾
1st mtge 3¾s series E....1963	J J	103⅜	102⅛	104½	9	99½	110
3⅛s guaranteed....1951	M S	102	101	102	17	100	106½
Chic & West Indiana con 4s....1952	J J	91	91	91	18	86¾	97
1st & ref M 4½s series D....1962	M S	93¾	93¾	94	13	88	96½
Childs Co deb 5s....1943	A O	59	59	59½	11	58	79
‡•Choc Okla & Gulf cons 5s....1952	M N		*12	17		11¼	15
Cincinnati Gas & Elec 3¼s....1966	F A	103	102⅝	103¼	8	100	111¼
1st mtge 3½s....1967	J D		*104	109		110¼	111¾
Cin Leb & Nor 1st con gu 4s....1942	M N		*100¾	103½		100¼	103½
Cin Un Term 1st gu 3¾s ser D....1971	M N		*104½	106		102½	110¾
1st mtge gu 3⅜s ser E....1969	F A		105⅞	106¼	2	103	111¼
Clearfield & Mah 1st gu 5s....1943	J J		*60	75		63	63
Cleve Cin Chic & St L gen 4s....1993	J D		67	67	12	63¾	77
General 5s series B....1993	J D		*	85		77	85
Ref & impt 4½s series E....1977	J J	59¼	58⅜	60	107	42	63¼
Cin Wabash & M Div 1st 4s....1991	J J		*50	55⅜		56¾	58
St L Div 1st coll tr g 4s....1990	M N		*63¼	69		59	70
Spr & Col Div 1st g 4s....1940	M S					96	100¼
W W Val Div 1st g 4s....1940	J J	97¼	96⅛	97¼	3	90	97½
Cleve Elec Illum 1st M 3⅜s....1965	J J		107⅛	107⅜	3	105½	111½
Cleve & Pgh gen gu 4½s ser B....1942	A O					106¼	106¾
Series B 3¾s guar....1942	A O						
Series A 4½s guar....1942	J J		*98½	107¼		108	108¼
Series C 3¾s guar....1948	M N					105	107½
Series D 3¾s guar....1950	F A						
Gen 4½s series A....1977	F A		*100				
Gen & ref mtge 4½s series B....1981	J J		*101½	105		101½	106
Cleve Short Line 1st gu 4½s....1961	A O		*75	79⅞		79¼	89¼
Cleve Union Term gu 5½s....1972	A O	91¾	90½	91¾	21	85	91¾
1st s f series B guar....1973	A O	83¼	82½	83½	27	75	85
1st s f 4½s series C....1977	A O	75½	75½	76	17	68	79½
Coal River Ry 1st gu 4s....1945	J D		*103	110		106¾	106¾
Colo Fuel & Iron Co gen s f 5s....1943	F A	102½	101¼	102½	15	100½	104
•5s income mtge....1970	A O		72½	73	8	45	76¼
Colo & South 4½s series A....1980	M N	40½	39¾	41½	41	26	47
Columbia G & E deb 5s....May 1952	M N	104	102¼	104	91	92½	104
Debenture 5s....Apr 15 1952	A O	103½	102½	103½	18	94	104¼
Debenture 5s....Jan 15 1961	J J	101½	100⅜	102	111	92¾	103¼
Columbus & H V 1st ext g 4s....1948	A O					109½	114¼
Columbus & Tol 1st ext 4s....1955	F A		*105			109	114
Columbus Ry Pow & Lt 4s....1965	M N		107	107⅝	12	106	110¾
Commonwealth Edison Co—							
1st mtge 3½s series I....1968	J D	104⅝	103½	104⅝	43	100	111¾
Conv debs 3½s....1958	J J	120	117½	120	426	104¾	124½
Conn & Passump River 1st 4s....1943	A O		*87	98		89½	89½
Conn Ry & L 1st & ref 4½s....1951	J J		*107			110¾	113¾
Stamped guar 4½s....1951	J J		*107			105½	109½
Conn Riv Pow s f 3¾s A....1961	F A		105⅛	106	4	103½	110½
Consol Edison (N Y) deb 3½s....1946	A O	105¾	105	105¾	67	99½	107
3½s debentures....1948	A O	106⅛	105⅜	106⅞	130	99	108
3½s debentures....1956	A O	103⅛	102⅜	103⅛	7	98¾	108
3½s debentures....1958	J J	104	102	104	57	98½	109¾
•Consolidated Hydro-Elec Works of Upper Wuertemberg 7s....1956	J J		*	25		18	22¾
Consol Oil conv deb 3½s....1951	J D	102¼	102	102⅝	65	99½	106¼
‡•Consol Ry non-conv deb 4s....1954	J J		13⅜	13⅛	15	8	14¼
•Debenture 4s....1955	J J		13⅜	13⅜	6	9	14
•Debenture 4s....1955	A O		13⅜	13⅜	2	10¾	13⅜
•Debenture 4s....1956	J J		13⅜	18⅞		9¼	14
Consolidation Coal s f 5s....1960	J J	63	63	64	27	44½	67
Consumers Power 3¼s....May 1 1965	M N	105½	105	105½	12	103¼	111
1st mtge 3½s....May 1 1965	M N		102¼	102¼	11	100¼	109¼
1st mtge 3½s....1967	M N	103¼	102½	103¼	37	100	110¼
1st mtge 3½s....1970	M N	103¼	102⅛	103⅝	17	100	111¾
1st mtge 3½s....1966	M N	101⅛	99⅞	101⅛	43	97½	109½
Container Corp 1st 6s....1946	J D		*103			100	105¾
15-year deb 5s....1943	J D	99	99	100	3	96	100¾
Continental Oil conv 2¾s....1948	J D	112¼	110½	112½	45	103¾	114¾
Crane Co s f deb 3½s....1951	F A	102½	102	102½	12	100	106½
Crown Cork & Seal s f 4s....1950	M N		103¼	103½	6	101¾	106¼
Crucible Steel 4½s debs....1948	F A	100¼	100	101	23	97¼	102¼
Cuba Nor Ry 1st 5½s....1942	J D	34⅛	34⅛	35⅜	56	25½	37¾
Cuba RR 1st 5s g....1952	J J	38½	38⅛	39	27	31½	42½
7½s series A extended to 1946	J D		46	48	8	38	49
6s series B extended to 1946	J D		38	38	2	26½	41
Dayton Pow & Lt 1st & ref 3½s 1960	A O		105¼	105¼	4	103	110¾
Del & Hudson 1st & ref 4s....1943	M N	63⅜	63	64⅝	83	50	70¼

BONDS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE Week Ended Oct. 13	Interest Period	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range or Friday's Bid & Asked Low	High	Bonds Sold No.	Range Since Jan. 1 Low	High
Del Power & Light 1st 4½s....1971	J J		*108			107	109½
1st & ref 4½s....1969	J J		*105⅞			104¼	108¾
1st mortgage 4½s....1969	J J		*107⅛			106⅝	108⅜
Den Gas & El 1st & ref s f 5s....1951	M N		*107 9/32			104¾	107⅜
Stamped as to Penna tax....1951	M N		107⅛	107½	1	104¾	107¾
‡§•Den & R G 1st cons g 4s....1936	J J	10⅛	10⅛	11	23	7	15⅛
§•Consol gold 4½s....1936	J J		*10⅛	12⅝		7¼	14⅜
‡•Den & R G West gen 5s..Aug 1955	F A		3⅛	3⅜	2	2	6⅜
•Assented (subj to plan)	F A	3⅜	3⅜	4	50	2	5¾
•Ref & impt 5s ser B...Apr 1978	A O	7⅜	7⅛	8	19	5	10¾
‡•Des M & Ft Dodge 4s ctfs....1935	J J		4	4	2	3⅛	5½
‡•Des Plains Val 1st gu 4½s....1947	M S		*41			32	40
Detroit Edison Co 4½s ser D....1961	F A	112⅜	112	113	38	108½	113
Gen & ref M 4s ser F....1965	A O		109	109⅛	9	105⅝	112¾
Gen & ref mtge 3½s ser G....1966	M S	105⅝	105⅜	106¼	14	105	113
•Detroit & Mac 1st lien g 4s....1995	J D		43⅛	43⅛		40	48
•Second gold 4s....1995	J D		*20	35		20	25
Detroit Term & Tunnel 4½s....1961	M N	97	96⅛	97	11	96	103¾
Dow Chemical deb 3s....1951	J D		*104⅛	105⅛		101¾	108⅝
Dul Missabe & Ir Range Ry 3½s 1962	A O	104⅛	104	104⅛	12	101¼	108⅛
‡§•Dul Sou Shore & Atl g 5s....1937	J J		*14⅛	17⅛		11	19
Duquesne Light 1st M 3½s....1965	J J	107⅝	107	107⅝	39	103	112¼
East Ry Minn Nor Div 1st 4s....1948	A O		*105¼			103	106½
East T Va & Ga Div 1st 5s....1956	M N		*90	94		85	92¾
Ed El Ill (N Y) 1st cons g 5s....1995	J J		140	140	1	139	151
Electric Auto Lite conv 4s....1952	F A	108	107½	108	21	105¼	109¾
Elgin Joliet & East 1st g 5s....1941	M N		*104⅜	107		106	107½
El Paso & S W 1st 5s....1965	A O		*50	65		50¼	65
5s stamped....1965	A O		*61	95½			
Erie & Pitts g gu 3½s ser B....1940	J J		*100			102	103¼
Series C 3½s....1940	J J		*100			102	102½
‡•Erie RR 1st cons g 4s prior....1996	J J		50	51	32	39	52¾
•1st consol gen lien g 4s....1996	J J	25½	24½	25⅝	22	15	29½
•Conv 4s series A....1953	A O		22	22	6	11¼	28½
•Series B....1953	A O		22⅝	22⅝	1	11¾	26
•Gen conv 4s series D....1953	A O		*	25		13	19
•Ref & impt 5s of 1927....1967	M N	16	16	17¼	197	7⅛	20½
•Ref & impt 5s of 1930....1975	A O	16⅛	16⅛	17⅛	184	7¼	20⅜
•Erie & Jersey 1st s f 6s....1955	J J		49	50½	2	37	50¼
•Genessee River 1st s f 6s....1957	J J		50	52	4	37	52
•N Y & Erie RR ext 1st 4s....1947	M N		*91⅛			87	94
§•3d mtge 4½s....1938	M S		*75				
Ernesto Breda 7s....1954	F A		*71	78⅜		67	86
Fairbanks Morse deb 4s....1956	J D		104⅝	104⅝	3	102½	107
Federal Light & Traction 1st 5s 1942	M S		103	103	2	100¾	103⅝
5s International series....1942	M S		*100⅝	103		98	101
1st lien s f 5s stamped....1942	M S		*103¼	103⅜		100¾	103½
1st lien 6s stamped....1942	M S	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	1	101	104½
30-year deb 6s series B....1954	J D		*99⅞	101		87¾	101½
Firestone Tire & Rubber 3½s....1948	A O	104⅛	103½	104⅜	197	97	105⅛
‡•Fla Cent & Pennin 5s....1943	J J		40½	40½	1	35	44
‡Florida East Coast 1st 4½s....1959	J D		61	62	20	54	65¾
•1st & ref 5s series A....1974	M S	9	9	9¼	28	5⅜	10
•Certificates of deposit			*8⅜	9¼		5⅜	9⅜
Fonda Johns & Glov 4½s....1952							
‡•Proof of claim filed by owner	M N		*	8		5	5
(Amended) 1st cons 2-4s....1982							
‡•Proof of claim filed by owner	M N		2¼	2⅛	5	2	3½
•Certificates of deposit			*2¼	3⅛		1⅝	3⅜
Fort St U D Co 1st g 4½s....1941	J J		*99	103⅛		100	102½
Francisco Sugar coll trust 6s....1956	M N	51⅞	51⅞	52⅛	11	33	59
Gas & El of Berg Co cons g 5s....1949	J D		*112			119	125¾
Gen Amer Investors deb 5s A....1952	F A		103⅛	103⅛	2	100	105
Gen Cable 1st s f 5½s A....1947	J J	102	101	102	56	95	104¼
•Gen Elec (Germany) 7s....1945	J J		*	50		49¼	59
•Sinking fund deb 6½s....1940	J D		*7	30		48	62½
•20-year s f deb 6s....1948	M N		*	25		45	59½
Gen Motors Accept deb 3½s....1951	F A	106⅛	105½	106⅛	32	101¼	107⅜
Gen Steel Cast 5½s with warr....1949	J J	74⅛	74	75⅛	59	45¾	80⅜
‡•Ga & Ala Ry 1st cons 5s Oct 1 '45	J J	20¼	20¼	20¼	1	12¾	20¼
‡§•Ga Caro & Nor 1st ext 6s....1934	J J	22	22	22	1	13	23
•Good Hope Steel & Ir sec 7s....1945	A O		*7⅛	35		12	45
Goodrich (B F) 1st mtge 4½s....1956	J D	102⅛	101⅜	102⅜	40	98	105
Gotham Silk Hosiery deb 5s w w '46	M S		83	84	3	83	90¾
Gouv & Oswegatchie 1st 5s....1942	J D		*25				
Grand R & I ext 1st gu g 4½s....1941	J J		*100⅜			103⅛	106⅛
Grays Point Term 1st gu 5s....1947	J D		*70			80	80
Gt Cons El Pow (Japan) 7s....1944	F A	75	74	75	2	73¾	80¼
1st & gen s f 6½s....1950	J J		71½	72½	8	58	78
Great Northern 4½s series A....1961	J J	101½	101⅛	101⅝	9	99¾	107¼
General 5½s series B....1952	J J	97⅞	96⅛	98	41	88	101¼
General 5s series C....1973	J J	89	89	90⅛	17	81	94
General 4½s series D....1976	J J	83⅛	82⅜	83⅛	31	74⅛	89⅛
General 4½s series E....1977	J J	84	82⅛	84	44	74	89⅛
General mtge 4s series G....1946	J J	104⅛	104⅜	107	180	88	110
Gen mtge 4s series H....1946	J J	92	92	94½	174	78¾	94¼
Gen mtge 3¾s series I....1967	J J	74¼	74	76⅜	8	66	81⅛
Green Bay & West deb ctfs A	Feb		*55	60		53	55
•Debentures ctfs B	Feb		*7⅜	9⅜		5⅛	8½
Greenbrier Ry 1st gu 4s....1940	M N					103	103⅛
Gulf Mob & Nor 1st 5½s B....1950	A O		*77⅛	84⅞		73	90
1st mtge 5s series C....1950	A O	79	79	79	1	69	85
Gulf & Ship Island RR—							
1st ref & Term M 5s stamped 1952	J J		*85¼			85	91
Gulf States Steel s f 4½s....1961	A O		92	93⅛	7	92	96½
Gulf States Util 3½s ser D....1969	M N	102⅜	101	102⅜	13	98	107
•Harpen Mining 6s....1949	J J		*7			38	40
Hocking Val 1st cons g 4½s....1999	J J			118		116	122⅜
Hoe (R) & Co 1st mtge....1944	A O		*70⅛	74		67	77⅛
‡§•Housatonic Ry cons g 5s....1937	M N		40½	41	5	25½	45
Houston Oil 4½s debs....1954	M N	96	95⅛	96	2	93⅛	96
Hudson Coal 1st s f 5s ser A....1962	J D	40⅛	39	41⅜	125	28⅛	45⅛
Hudson Co Gas 1st g 5s....1949	M N		*116⅛	127⅛		116⅛	128⅛
Hudson & Manhat 1st 5s ser A....1957	F A	48	47⅜	49	43	43	51⅛
•Adjustment income 5s..Feb 1957	A O	15	15	15⅜	36	11⅛	17⅛
Illinois Bell Telp 3¾s ser B....1970	A O	107⅛	106⅛	107⅜	6	102	112¾
Illinois Central 1st gold 4s....1951	J J		*81			87	92½
1st gold 3½s....1951	J J		*83	88		83¾	88
Extended 1st gold 3½s....1951	A O		*83				
1st gold 3s sterling....1951	M S		*	70			
Collateral trust gold 4s....1952	A O	56	56	56	2	46⅞	63
Refunding 4s....1955	M N		54	56	13	47	62
Purchased lines 3½s....1952	J J		*46	50		42¼	52
Collateral trust gold 4s....1953	M N	50¼	50¼	50¼	1	42	60¼
Refunding 5s....1955	M N	58	62	64	12	52	71
40-year 4¾s....Aug 1 1966	F A	52	52	52⅞	47	39	56⅛
Cairo Bridge gold 4s....1950	J D		*70	79		75	83¾
Litchfield Div 1st gold 3s....1951	J J		*63	68		63	66
Louisv Div & Term g 3½s....1953	J J	65	65	65	1	63	65
Omaha Div 1st gold 3s....1951	F A		*45	57		46⅛	46⅛
St Louis Div & Term g 3s....1951	J J		*57	60			
Gold 3½s....1951	J J		63	63	1	60	63
Springfield Div 1st g 3½s....1951	J J						
Western Lines 1st g 4s....1951	F A		*	70		60	61

For footnotes see page 2343.

BONDS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE Week Ended Oct. 13	Interest Period	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range or Friday's Bid & Asked Low	High	Bonds Sold No.	Range Since Jan. 1 Low	High
Ill Cent and Chic St L & N O—							
Joint 1st ref 5s series A……1963	J D	55¼	54¾	56¾	115	43	60¼
1st & ref 4½s series C……1963	J D	51½	51⅛	52½	50	40⅜	56¼
Illinois Steel deb 4½s……1940	A O		101 21/32	101 21/32	1	101⅝	105
•Ilseder Steel Corp 6s……1948	F A		*9	15		32	41½
Ind Bloom & West 1st ext 4s……1940	A O		*	98		95	99
Ind Ill & Iowa 1st g 4s……1950	J J		*65	86		61¼	70¼
‡•Ind & Louisville 1st gu 4s……1956	J J		*8¼	11½		7⅞	13
Ind Union Ry 3½s series B……1986	M S		*104			104	104½
Industr'al Rayon 4½s……1948	J J	96	96	96½	5	90	98
Inland Steel 3⅜s series D……1961	F A	107	106¼	107	86	103	109⅝
‡Interboro Rap Tran 1st 5s……1966	J J	63¾	63⅝	64½	204	50⅝	70
Certificates of deposit……		63⅛	62⅞	64	35	50½	68
§•10-year 6s……1932	A O		28¾	29	25	27	43
§•10-year conv 7% notes……1932	M S	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	13	50	68
•Certificates of deposit……		61⅝	61⅝	63¼	23	51	66
Interlake Iron conv deb 4s……1947	A O	93¼	92¾	94⅝	49	79	97
Int Agric Corp 5s stamped……1942	M N		*101			99⅜	103½
‡•Int-Grt Nor 1st 6s ser A……1952	J J	18½	18	19¾	78	9	21⅜
•Adjustment 6s ser A…July 1952	A O	3	3	3¼	11	1⅝	4
•1st 5s series B……1956	J J		*7⅞	17		8½	20
•1st g 5s series C……1956	J J		15	15	3	8⅜	20
Internat Hydro El deb 6s……1944	A O	70	69	70	22	67¼	87½
Int Merc Marine s f 6s……1941	A O		64	66	12	48¼	79½
Internat Paper 5s ser A & B……1947	J J	97	96½	97	9	93	100
Ref s f 6s series A……1955	M S	92¼	92	92⅝	19	82⅞	94⅜
Int Rys Cent Amer 1st 5s B……1972	M N		*73½	80		73	83⅝
1st lien & ref 6½s……1947	F A		*89	93⅞		87¾	100
Int Telep & Teleg deb g 4½s……1952	J J	47¾	47¾	49⅛	67	43	71⅜
Debenture 5s……1955	F A	52¼	52¼	54	108	45¼	75¼
‡•Iowa Central Ry 1st & ref 4s……1951	M S	2¼	2¼	2¼	14	1⅝	5
James Frankl & Clear 1st 4s……1959	J D	56½	56½	58	5	40	58⅜
Jones & Laughlin Steel 4½s A……1961	M S	94¾	93¾	94¾	19	90	96½
Kanawha & Mich 1st gu g 4s……1990	A O		*83	89		79	85⅞
‡§•K C Ft S & M Ry ref g 4s……1936	A O	34	33¼	34	16	24	37
•Certificates of deposit……			34	34	3	23	36½
Kan City Sou 1st gold 3s……1950	A O	63¾	62½	64	13	62	72½
Ref & impt 5s……Apr 1950	J J	68¼	67½	68⅞	14	56	71½
Kansas City Term 1st 4s……1960	J J	106⅞	106	106⅞	20	99⅞	109⅛
Kansas Gas & Electric 4½s……1980	J D		104⅜	104⅝	2	102⅛	107
•Karstadt (Rudolph) 1st 6s……1943	M N		*	31½		27½	36
•Ctfs w w stmp (par $645)……1943			*	25		16½	17⅜
•Ctfs w w stmp (par $925)……1943	M N		*	37		17	20
•Ctfs with warr (par $925)……1943						27	27
Keith (B F) Corp 1st 6s……1946	M S		100	100¼	2	93½	101
Kentucky Central gold 4s……1987	J J					106	108½
Kentucky & Ind Term 4½s……1961	J J		*	92½			
Stamped……1961	J J	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	4	72	83½
Plain……1961	J J		*50	89⅞			
4½s unguaranteed……1961	J J		*50	90			
Kings County El L & P 6s……1997	A O		*105⅛	160		150	170
Kings County Elev 1st g 4s……1949	F A		79	80	9	77½	88½
Kings Co Lighting 1st 5s……1954	J J		*104½	105¾		98	106¼
1st & ref 6½s……1954	J J		*105	105½		103	108½
Kinney (G R) 5½s ext to……1941	J D	101 27/32	101 27/32	101 27/32	1	95	101 27/32
Koppers Co 4s series A……1951	M N	100	98¾	100	19	95	104¼
Kresge Foundation coll tr 4s……1945	J J	104⅛	102⅞	104¼	16	100½	105⅜
3½s collateral trust notes……1947	F A	102	102	102	1	99¾	105¾
‡•Kreuger & Toll secured 5s							
Uniform ctfs of deposit……1959	M S		2¾	2¾	3	2¼	13¼
§•Laclede Gas Light ref & ext 5s……1939	A O		*78	83		78	91½
Ref & ext mtge 5s……1942	A O		*79	81¾		77⅞	90
Coll & ref 5½s series C……1953	F A	51	50½	51¾	17	45	58⅜
Coll & ref 5½s series D……1960	F A	51	50	51	9	45⅜	58½
Coll tr 6s series A……1942	F A	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	2	42	51
Coll tr 6s series B……1942	F A		*45⅛	47		41	50¼
Lake Erie & Western RR—							
5s 1937 extended at 3% to……1947	J J		*74	82		67	75
2d gold 5s……1941	J J		*68	75		63	70
Lake Sh & Mich So g 3½s……1997	J D	93½	82⅞	83⅝	6	80	90
Lautaro Nitrate Co Ltd—							
•1st mtge income reg……1975	Dec	31½	31½	32½	17	21½	35
Lehigh C & Nav s f 4½s A……1954	J J	58¾	58¾	59½	3	47	64
Cons sink fund 4½s ser C……1954	J J		58	59	19	47	64⅜
Lehigh & New Eng RR 4s A……1965	A O		88	88	4	84½	91
Lehigh & N Y 1st gu g 4s……1945	M S		*35⅛	45		30	39
Lehigh Val Coal Co—							
•5s stamped……1944			40	40	1	36	40
•1st & ref s f 5s……1954	F A		*28⅜			20	28½
•5s stamped……1954			35	35	2	23	35
•1st & ref s f 5s……1964	F A		32¼	32¼	5	16⅛	32¼
•5s stamped……1964			30	30	1	23¼	31
•1st & ref s f 5s……1974	F A		*30	33		16½	31½
•5s stamped……1974			30	30	4	22	31½
•Sec 6% notes extend to……1943	J J		*40½	70		30	49½
•6s stamped……1943			41	41	1	37½	41
Leh Val Harbor Term gu 5s……1954	F A		52	52½	4	40	56
‡Leh Val N Y 1st gu 4½s……1940	J J		*52	55		44½	55
4½s assented……1940	J J		*52			45	55
‡•Lehigh Val (Pa) cons g 4s……2003	M N	20	19½	21	18	12¼	23½
•4s assented……2003	M N	20	19	20	56	11½	23
•General cons 4½s……2003	M N	21½	20¾	22⅛	16	13¼	24
•4½s assented……2003	M N	19½	19½	20¾	46	12	23½
•General cons 5s……2003	M N		21½	21½	2	15	27
•5s assented……2000	M N		21½	21½	5	14	25⅛
‡Leh Val Term Ry 1st gu g 5s……1941	A O		*60			44	60
5s assented……1941	A O		*60	68		54½	62
Lex & East 1st 50-yr 5s gu……1965	A O		*110⅛	117		111¼	118⅜
Liggett & Myers Tobacco 7s……1944	A O	125	124¾	125½	28	118½	129⅛
5s……1951	F A	121¼	120	121¼	7	119	131
Lion Oil Ref conv deb 4½s……1952	A O		100	100	2	94	106
Liquid Carbonic 4s conv debs……1947	J D		*107½	109¾		104¼	110½
Little Miami gen 4s series A……1962	M N					107	107
Loews Inc s f deb 3½s……1946	F A	98	97	98	42	92	103¾
Lombard Elec 7s series A……1952	J D		49¼	50	3	48	58
Lone Star Gas 3½s debs……1953	F A		106½	106½	6	102½	111⅛
•Long Dock Co 3¾s ext to……1950	A O		*70	75		62	70
Long Island unified 4s……1949	M S		*85½	87½		81⅝	88
Guar ref gold 4s……1949	M S		85⅝	86	19	80½	88
4s stamped……1949	M S	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	10	80	88½
Lorillard (P) Co deb 7s……1944	A O		123	123	2	117⅞	129⅜
5s……1951	F A	118⅝	117¾	118⅝	2	116	128¾
Louisiana & Ark 1st 5s ser A……1969	J J	82½	82	83	19	75	90⅜
Louisiana Gas & Elec 3½s……1966	M S	105½	103¾	105½	31	100	110½
Louis & Jeff Bridge Co gu 4s……1945	M S		*102	106		105⅛	109¼
Louisville & Nashville RR—							
Unified gold 4s……1940	J J	104⅛	100 7/32	100½	26	97½	101
1st & ref 5s series B……2003	A O	97¾	96¼	97¾	11	91	99½
1st & ref 4½s series C……2003	A O	89½	89½	89¾	26	84½	93⅜
1st & ref 4s series D……2003	A O		84	84	5	80	89½
1st & ref 3¾s series E……2003	A O	79	78⅝	79	4	73	85⅜
Paducah & Mem Div 4s……1946	F A		99¾	99⅞	10	97½	101
St Louis Div 2d gold 3s……1980	M S		*	54		82½	88
Mob & Montg 1st g 4½s……1945	M S		*	113		110	111½
South Ry joint Monon 4s……1952	J J		*72⅛	79		65	77
Atl Knox & Cin Div 4s……1955	M N		*	103⅞		102	107¼
• Lower Austria Hydro El 6½s……1944	F A					22	24½
McCrory Stores Corp s f deb 5s……1951	M N	106	105¾	106	11	105½	107⅛
Maine Central RR 4s ser A……1945	J D		76	77	10	67	77
Gen mtge 4½s series A……1960	J D		52	52	1	39½	55
Manati Sugar 4s s f……Feb 1 1957	M N	39¼	38	39½	15	23	45
‡•Manhat Ry (N Y) cons 4s……1990	A O	65	65	66¾	142	26¾	67½
•Certificates of deposit……			65	65½	22	24⅞	67
•Second 4s……2013	J D	35½	34¾	35½	27	17⅛	37
Manila Elec RR & Lt s f 5s……1953	M S		*85½			81	82⅛
Manila RR (South Lines) 4s……1959	M N		*50	80		72	83⅛
‡•Man G B & N W 1st 3½s……1941	J J		*10⅝			14	15
Marion Steam Shovel s f 6s……1947	A O		*65	80		54	87
Market St Ry 7s ser A……April 1940	Q J		52¼	52½	2	39	55
Mead Corp 1st 6s with warr……1945	M N	103	103	104½	18	101½	104⅜
Metrop Ed 1st 4½s series D……1968	M S		109¾	110½	3	108¼	111⅝
Metrop Wat Sew & D 5½s……1950	A O	61½	61½	70	14	50⅛	102
‡§•Met West Side El (Chic) 4s……1938	F A		7¼	7¼	3	7	8½
•Mex Internat 1st 4s asstd……1977	M S		*⅝	¾		⅝	⅝
•4s (Sept 1914 coupon)……1977	M S						
•Miag Mill Mach 1st s f 7s……1956	J D		*	30		30	30
Michigan Central Detroit & Bay							
City Air Line 4s……1940	J J		*99 29/32	100¼		89¾	100
Jack Lans & Sag 3½s……1951	M S		*	88			
1st gold 3½s……1952	M N		*	91½		90⅝	97
Ref & impt 4½s series C……1979	J J		*70½	72½		65	76⅛
Michigan Consol Gas 4s……1963	M S	97	94¾	97¼	62	92⅞	102¾
‡•Mid of N J 1st ext 5s……1940	A O		*11½	13		9⅝	14⅞
‡§•Mil & No 1st ext 4½s……1939	J D	50	50	50	3	40	50
•§Con ext 4½s……1939	J D		31½	32¼	14	20	33
‡•Mil Spar & N W 1st gu 4s……1947	M S		14	14¾	9	8⅛	17⅝
‡•Milw & State Line 1st 3½s……1941	J J		*	73		28⅜	31⅛
‡•Minn & St Louis 5s ctfs……1934	M N		*6	7½		4½	9
•1st & ref gold 4s……1949	M S		2⅜	2½	7	1½	3⅛
•Ref & ext 50-yr 5s ser A……1962	Q F		*1⅝	4		⅝	3
‡§•M St P & SS M con g4s int gu '38	J J	8	8	8¼	12	5½	10⅛
§•1st cons 5s……1938	J J		6¼	6¾	20	3¾	7½
§•1st cons 5s gu as to int……1938	J J		8½	8½	5	5¾	10
•1st & ref 6s series A……1946	J J		*3⅝	4⅝		1¾	5
•25-year 5½s……1949	M S		2⅜	2½	6	1¼	3⅝
1st & ref 5½s series B……1978	J J		*40	61½		64	69
‡• Mo-Ill RR 1st 5s series A……1959	J J	60	60	60	2	45	75
Mo Kan & Tex 1st gold 4s……1990	J D	37½	37	40	59	25¾	51⅛
Missouri Kansas-Texas RR—							
prior lien 5s ser A……1962	J J	26¼	25	27	129	14	37½
40-year 4s series B……1962	J J		21⅝	22½	29	11½	32½
Prior lien 4½s series D……1978	J J	24½	23½	24½	4	12½	34
•Cum adjust 5s ser A……Jan 1967	A O	11½	11	12	40	6	17½
‡•Mo Pac 1st & ref 5s ser A……1965	F A		16¾	16⅞	9	12½	21½
•Certificates of deposit……			*15¼			15	20¼
•General 4s……1975	M S	5¼	5	5⅝	55	3	6¾
•1st & ref 5s series F……1977	M S	16⅛	16⅛	17	102	12½	21⅜
•Certificates of deposit……			16	16	1	12¼	20½
•1st & ref 5s series G……1978	M N	16½	16½	16⅞	13	12½	21⅜
•Certificates of deposit……			*15¼			12½	19½
•Conv gold 5½s……1949	M N	3¾	3¼	3¾	20	2	4⅜
•1st & ref g 5s series H……1980	A O	16¾	16½	16¾	25	12¼	21⅜
•Certificates of deposit……			*15¼			12½	20⅜
•1st & ref 5s series I……1981	F A	17	16½	17	87	12⅛	21⅜
•Certificates of deposit……			*15¼	18		12⅝	20¼
§•Mo Pac 3d 7s ext at 4%…July 1938	M N		*65⅛	70		65	69
‡Mobile & Ohio RR—							
•Montgomery Div 1st g 5s……1947	F A		20⅛	20⅛	5	15	23
•Ref & impt 4½s……1977	M S	27¾	26⅝	27¾	50	17½	29⅜
§•Secured 5% notes……1938	M S	31	29¾	31¼	50	19⅜	34
Mohawk & Malone 1st gu g 4s……1991	M S	57	55½	59	6	42¼	59
Monongahela Ry 1st M 4s ser A '60	M N		*	102⅞		101½	106¾
Monongahela West Penn Pub Serv							
1st mtge 4½s……1960	A O	108½	107¾	109	43	103	110½
6s debentures……1965	A O	106½	106	106⅞	15	98	110¼
Montana Power 1st & ref 3¾s……1966	J D	96⅝	94¾	96¾	51	91¾	101¼
Montreal Tram 1st & ref 5s……1941	J J		*	80		84	99½
Gen & ref s f 5s series A……1955	A O		*	74		70	72½
Gen & ref s f 5s series B……1955	A O		*	72¾		67⅛	67⅛
Gen & ref s f 4½s series C……1955	A O						
Gen & ref s f 5s series D……1955	A O		*	68			
Morris & Essex 1st gu 3½……2000	J D		50	51	14	36	56½
Constr M 5s series A……1955	M N	50½	50	52	12	30½	54
Constr M 4½s series B……1955	M N	45¼	44	46	50	29	49
Mountain States T & T 3¾s……1968	J D	102	101	102¼	68	99½	110¼
Mutual Fuel Gas 1st gu g 5s……1947	M N		111	111	2	111	117¼
Mut Un Tel gtd 6s ext at 5%……1941	M N		*100			97	100⅜
Nash Chatt & St L 4s ser A……1978	F A	70	69¼	70	7	64½	72½
Nassau Elec gu g 4s stpd……1951	J J	41¾	41¾	42	16	29½	46
Nat Acme 4½s extended to……1946	J D		*99¾			102	102
Nat Dairy Prod deb 3¾ w w……1951	M N	105	104⅜	105	106	99	108
Nat Distillers Prod 3½s……1949	M S	100	99	100	125	95¼	105
Nat Gypsum 4½s s f debs……1950	M N		102½	102½	2	100	106
National Rys of Mexico—							
•4½s Jan 1914 coupon on……1957	J J		*¼				
•4½s July 1914 coupon on……1957	J J		*⅛			⅛	⅛
•4½s July 1914 coupon off……1957	J J		*⅛				
•Assent warr & rcts No 4 on '57	J J		⅝	¾	8	¼	1
•4s April 1914 coupon on……1977	A O		*¾				
•4s April 1914 coupon off……1977	A O					⅛	⅛
•Assent warr & rcts No 5 on '77	A O		*½	¾		½	1⅛
Nat RR of Mex prior lien 4½s—							
§•Assent warr & rcts No 4 on '26	J J		*½	1		⅝	1½
•4s April 1914 coupon on……1951	A O		*¼				
•4s April 1914 coupon off……1951	A O		*	4¼			
•Assent warr & rcts No 4 on '51	A O		⅝	⅝	1	¼	⅛
National Steel 1st mtge 3s……1965	A O	99	98½	99¼	122	92½	103⅞
‡•Naugatuck RR 1st g 4s……1954	M N		*40	60		60	65
Newark Consol Gas cons 5s……1948	J D		*112	118		122⅜	125⅝
‡•New England RR guar 5s……1945	J J		28	28	2	20	28
•Consol guar 4s……1945	J J		26½	27	5	20	27½
New England Tel & Tel 5s A……1952	J D	122	121¾	122¾	6	118⅞	129
1st g 4½s series B……1961	M N	120	120	120	1	113	129¾
N J Junction RR guar 1st 4s……1986	F A		*	74		73	73
N J Pow & Light 1st 4½s……1960	A O		107⅝	108	2	10[illegible]¾	109⅜
New Orl Great Nor 5s A……1983	J J		73½	75	20	65	75½
N O & N E 1st ref & imp 4½s A……1952	J J	57	57	57	1	46⅜	59⅜
New Orl Pub Serv 1st 5s ser A……1952	A O	105	105	105¼	10	102	106½
1st & ref 5s series B……1955	J D		105	105½	3	102	106¼
New Orleans Term 1st gu 4s……1953	J J	69¾	69¾	71	7	58	74½
‡§•N O Tex & Mex n-c inc 5s……1935	A O		*25⅛	32½		23	38
•Certificates of deposit……							
•1st 5s series B……1954	A O		35	35½	4	24½	40
•Certificates of deposit……			*	35		30	35
•1st 5s series C……1956	F A		*33½	37½		24½	38
•Certificates of deposit……							
•1st 4½s series D……1956	A F		31¼	31¼	4	24	36
•Certificates of deposit……							
•1st 5½s series A……1954	O A	36⅞	36½	37	18	24½	43
•Certificates of deposit……			*	35		23	36

For footnotes see page 2343.

BONDS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE Week Ended Oct. 13	Interest Period	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range or Friday's Bid & Asked Low	High	Bonds Sold No.	Range Since Jan. 1 Low	High
Newport & C Bdge gen gu 4½s..1945	J J		105	105	1	100½	110
N Y Cent RR 4s series A......1998	F A	65½	65½	66¾	68	50	73½
10-year 3¾s sec s f..........1946	A O	80½	79½	80½	79	67	82½
Ref & impt 4½s series A....2013	A O	61½	61	63	294	42	67
Ref & impt 5s series C......2013	A O	68½	67	69	141	47½	72¾
Conv secured 3½s..........1952	M N	70¼	70¼	71⅞	151	50	77½
N Y Cent & Hud River 3½s ..1997	J J	79	79	80½	147	75	84¾
Debenture 4s...............1942	J J	85	85	85	8	72	85⅞
Lake Shore coll gold 3½s.. 1998	F A	64⅛	64⅛	65	4	56½	70
Mich Cent coll gold 3½s....1998	F A		62⅝	63¼	6	58	68¾
N Y Chic & St Louis—							
Ref 5½s series A...........1974	A O	68½	68	69½	97	47½	72⅜
Ref 4½s series C...........1978	M S	60	59½	61	312	39	65
4s collateral trust........1946	F A		80¼	81	4	65	83½
1st mtge 3½s extended to...1947	A O	83⅛	83⅛	83¾	7	77½	86⅝
3-year 6% notes............1941	A O		75	75	1	50	79
N Y Connect 1st gu 4½s A....1953	F A	102⅛	101⅜	102⅛	19	100	107
1st guar 5s series B.........1953	F A		104	104	1	104	107½
N Y Dock 1st gold 4s..........1951	F A		55	55	5	47⅞	59½
Conv 5% notes................1947	A O	56¼	56¼	57½	4	48½	63
N Y Edison 3¼s ser D.........1965	A O	104	102	104	46	100	110¾
1st lien & ref 3¼s ser E.....1966	A O		102½	103	11	100	112½
N Y & Erie—See Erie RR							
N Y Gas El Lt H & Pow g 5s..1948	J D		120	120	1	116⅛	126¾
Purchase money gold 4s....1949	F A		111¾	111¾	1	108½	119½
•N Y & Greenwood Lake 5s.. 1946	M N		16½	16½	3	12	17¾
N Y & Harlem gold 3½s.......2000	M N		*94	98		99½	102¾
N Y Lack & West 4s ser A....1973	M N		*55	61		48¾	63
4½s series B................1973	M N		*61	70		54	68
•N Y L E & W Coal & RR 5½s '42	M N		*61½			33	58½
•N Y L E & W Dock & Imp 5s 1943	J J		*55¼	65		50	51
N Y & Long Branch gen 4s....1941	M S		*75	90		70	75½
‡§•N Y & N E (Bost Term) 4s.1939	A O		*50	94			
‡•N Y N H & H n-c deb 4s....1947	M S		14¾	15	6	11	15
•Non-conv debenture 3½s..1947	M S		*14	17		10	15½
•Non-conv debenture 3½s..1954	A O		14	14	4	9¾	16¼
•Non-conv debenture 4s....1955	J J		14¼	14¼	1	10	16½
•Non-conv debenture 4s....1956	M N		*13½	15⅞		10½	16½
•Conv debenture 3½s.......1956	J J	14¼	14	14½	17	10	15¾
•Conv debenture 6s..........1948	J J	17¼	17	17¾	69	10¼	20½
•Collateral trust 6s 1940	A O		25	25½	14	16	28
•Debenture 4s................1957	M N	8	8	8¼	3	3⅝	9½
•1st & ref 4½s ser of 1927 ..1967	J D	17¾	17½	18¼	28	10½	20¼
‡•Harlem R & Pt Ches 1st 4s 1954	M N	56	53⅞	56	9	42	57½
‡•N Y Ont & West ref g 4s....1992	M S	8¼	8¼	9	39	5½	10½
•General 4s..................1955	J D	4½	4½	5	10	2¾	7¼
‡•N Y Providence & Boston 4s 1942	A O		*65½			62	77
N Y & Putnam 1st con gu 4s..1993	A O		53	53	2	44⅛	54
N Y Queens El Lt & Pow 3½s 1965	M N		104⅜	104⅝	1	102½	110½
N Y Rys prior lien 6s stamp...1958	J J	105	105	105⅛	10	104	108¾
N Y & Richm Gas 1st 6s A....1951	M N	104½	104¼	104½	6	93	105
N Y Steam Corp 3½s..........1963	J J	99¼	97½	99¾	58	94½	107¼
‡§•N Y Susq & West 1st ref 5s 1937	J J		9	10	3	5¾	12½
§•2d gold 4½s...... 1937	F A		*4⅛	8		6½	9
•General gold 5s...............1940	F A		*7	9		4½	11
•Terminal 1st gold 5s 1943	M N		*39	42		30	45
N Y Telep 1st & gen s f 4½s...1939	M N		100⅛	100⁵⁄₃₂	5	100¹⁄₃₂	103¼
Ref mtge 3¼s ser B..........1967	J J	105½	103⅝	105½	5	100	111½
N Y Trap Rock 1st 6s..........1946	J D		*74½	86		62	86
6s stamped.....................1946			87½	87½	1	70¼	90
‡§•N Y Westch & Bost 1st 4½s '46	J J	3⅜	3⅜	3½	9	2	5½
Niagara Falls Power 3½s......1966	M S	106½	104¾	106½	15	102½	111⅝
Niag Lock & O Pow 1st 5s A..1955	A O	108¼	108¼	108¼	1	107½	109⅝
Niagara Share (Mo) deb 5½s.1950	M N	100⅝	100⅝	102	13	94	102¼
‡§•Norfolk South 1st & ref 5s.1961	F A	13	13	13	10	7½	17¼
•Certificates of deposit..........		11	11	11	14	7	15¼
‡§•Norfolk & South 1st g 5s...1941	M N	51	51	51	2	41	60
Norf & W Ry 1st cons g 4s....1996	O A	117	117	117	6	114¾	124
North Amer Co deb 3½s.......1949	F A	103¼	103	103⅞	31	98	107⅛
debenture 3¾s...............1954	F A	104	101⅝	104	80	97½	106⅜
debenture 4s..................1959	F A	105⅛	104⅜	105½	35	99	108¼
North Cent gen & ref 5s.......1974	M S		*105½			112¼	114¼
Gen & ref 4½s series A......1974	M S					106	107
‡•Northern Ohio Ry 1st guar 5s—							
•Apr 1 1935 & sub coupons..1945	A O					38⅜	50
•Oct 1938 & sub coupons....1945	A O					50	55⅛
Ctfs of deposit stamped							
•Apr '33 to Oct '34 coups.1945			*36⅞	44½			
•Apr '33 to Apr'38 coups..1945			*35⅞	42			
North Pacific prior lien 4s.....1997	Q J	70½	70½	71	23	64½	85
Gen lien ry & ld g 3s Jan....2047	Q F	45½	45½	46¼	19	39¼	53⅝
Ref & impt 4½s series A....2047	J J		53	55	21	39	60¾
Ref & impt 6s series B......2047	J J	64⅜	63	65¼	237	50¼	74½
Ref & impt 5s series C......2047	J J	57	56¾	57⅛	19	42½	65
Ref & impt 5s series D......2047	J J	57½	56⅛	58½	17	42½	64
Northern States Power 3½s...1957	F A	102½	100¾	102½	21	98¾	110¼
Northwestern Teleg 4½s ext..1944	J J						
‡•Og & L Cham 1st gu g 4s...1948	J J		8	8⅝	16	6	10
Ohio Connecting Ry 1st 4s....1943	M S					105	108¾
Ohio Edison 1st mtge 4s........1965	M N	106¼	106	106½	26	97¾	108⅞
1st mtge 4s....................1967	M S		105½	105½	15	98½	109¼
1st mtge 3¾s.................1972	J J	101½	100¾	101½	32	96¾	109½
Oklahoma Gas & Elec 3¾s....1966	J D		103⅛	103⅝	4	102	110
4s debentures..................1946	J D	105	104¾	105	8	101½	105⅞
Ontario Power N F 1st g 5s....1943	F A	102½	101	105	20	95½	113½
Ontario Transmission 1st 5s...1945	M N		r109	r109	1	107	116½
Oregon RR & Nav con g 4s...1946	J D	107⅝	107½	108	9	104½	111½
Ore Short Line 1st cons g 5s...1946	J J		113	113½	8	112¼	117¾
Guar stpd cons 5s.............1946	J J		114½	114½	3	114	118¾
Ore-Wash RR & Nav 4s.........1961	J J	103	102	103¼	54	98	107⅝
Otis Steel 1st mtge A 4½s....1962	J J	78	77	78½	16	64¾	81¼
Pacific Coast Co 1st g 5s.......1946	J D		60	60	2	53	65
Pacific Gas & El 4s series G...1964	J D	108	107⅞	108¾	44	101	113¾
1st & ref mtge 3¾s ser H...1961	J D	105½	104⅞	106	32	101¼	112¾
1st & ref mtge 3½s ser I.....1966	J D	103	101⅞	103	53	100	110
§•Pac RR of Mo 1st ext g 4s..1938	F A		80	80	5	67	83
§•2d ext gold 5s...............1938	J J		70	72	3	65½	72
Pacific Tel & Tel 3¼s ser B..1966	A O		101½	103½	37	100	112
Ref mtge 3¼s series C 1966	J D		101⅛	103	19	100	112½
Paducah & Ill 1st s f g 4½s....1955	J J		*101¼			101¼	104½
Panhandle Eastern Pipe L 4s..1952	M S		104¼	104⅜	9	99	105½
Paramount Broadway Corp—							
1st M s f g 3s loan ctfs.......1955	F A		46½	47	5	45⅝	57½
Paramount Pictures 3s deb...1947	M S		80	80½	11	77	91½
Parmelee Trans deb 6s..........1944	A O	48	48	50	3	42½	58
Pat & Passaic G & E cons 5s...1949	M S		47	48	3	123⅝	127
•Paulista Ry 1st s f 7s..........1942	M S	51	51	51	1	45	61
Penn Co gu 3½s coll tr ser B..1941	F A		*101⅞	102⅞		101⅝	103½
Guar 3½s trust ctfs C.........1942	J D		*102½			101½	104
Guar 3½s trust ctfs D.........1944	J D		*100	103⅛		99½	104¾
Guar 4s ser E trust ctfs......1952	M N	101	100	101	18	98¾	105
28 year 4s.......................1963	F A	100½	100	100½	17	96½	105

BONDS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE Week Ended Oct. 13	Interest Period	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range or Friday's Bid & Asked Low	High	Bonds Sold No.	Range Since Jan. 1 Low	High
Penn-Dixie Cement 1st 6s A...1941	M S	93¾	93¾	94¾	3	93	100½
Penn Glass Sand 1st M 4½s..1960	J D	105⅛	104¼	105⅛	3	102	107⅝
Pa Ohio & Det 1st & ref 4½s A.1977	A O		*95⅛	97⅝		93¼	99¾
4½s series B.................1981	J J					93	95½
Pennsylvania Pow & Lt 3½s..1969	F A	104¼	103	104⅜	124	100¾	104⅜
4½s debentures...............1974	F A	104¼	103	104½	113	101¼	104½
Pennsylvania RR cons g 4s....1943	M N		*	109⅜		106	109⅝
Consol gold 4s................1948	M N	109½	109½	109⅝	10	107½	114
4s sterl stpd dollar.May 1 1948	M N	109⅛	109	109½	10	108½	113¾
Gen mtge 3¾s series C......1970	A O	85¾	85⅜	86⅛	28	81	90¼
Consol sinking fund 4½s....1960	F A		112¾	113¼	16	110	120
General 4½s series A........1965	J D	99½	98⅝	99⅝	120	92⅞	101¾
General 5s series B..........1968	J D	104½	104½	105½	21	100	108
Debenture g 4½s..............1970	A O	84½	84	85	62	79	90⅝
General 4¼s series D.........1981	A O	93½	93	93⅝	12	90	97
Gen mtge 4¼s series E......1984	J J	93¼	93¼	94	13	89	97
Conv deb 3¼s..................1952	A O	89¾	89½	90	135	74½	90⅝
Peop Gas L & C 1st cons 6s....1943	A O	112½	112½	112½	1	110	117⅝
Refunding gold 5s...........1947	M S		110	111	6	108	117½
Peoria & Eastern 1st cons 4s...1940	A O	61	60	61⅝	38	43	64
•Income 4s..........April 1990	Apr	7¼	7	7½	15	3	9⅛
Peoria & Pekin Un 1st 5½s...1974	F A		106	106	1	103½	106¾
Pere Marquette 1st ser A 5s...1956	J J		75½	75⅞	22	57¾	76½
1st 4s series B................1956	J J	68	67⅝	68	17	52	68
1st g 4½s series C...........1980	M S	69¾	69¾	70½	13	54	72
Phelps Dodge conv 3½s deb..1952	J D	113	112	113¼	39	106½	115
Phila Balt & Wash 1st g 4s....1943	M N		*106	107		103½	111½
General 5s series B..........1974	F A		107⅝	107⅝	1	107	115
General g 4½s series C......1977	J J		103	105	8	102	110
General 4½s series D.........1981	J D	103½	103½	103½	1	102	107½
Phila Co sec 5s series A........1967	J D	104¾	104¾	105	118	97½	105¾
Phila Electric 1st & ref 3½s...1967	M S	106¼	105¼	106⅞	54	103¼	112½
‡•Phila & Reading C & I ref 5s.1973	J J		15½	16	21	9⅜	19
•Conv deb 6s...................1949	M S	5¾	5¼	5¾	26	2¾	7
‡§•Philippine Ry 1st s f 4s....1937	J J		7⅜	7½	3	6	14
Phillips Petrol conv 3s.........1948	M S	114	113¾	114⅜	110	105½	117
¶Pirelli Co (Italy) conv 7s....1952	M N		*93			89½	99
Pitts Coke & Iron conv 4½s A.1952	M S	100	100	100½	4	90	101½
Pitts C C C & St L 4½s A....1940	A O		103	103¼	5	102⅝	105⅝
Series B 4½s guar...........1942	A O		*104	108		107	109⅛
Series C 4½s guar...........1942	M N		104	104	1	108¼	108⅞
Series D 4s guar.............1945	M N		*103	105		102½	109
Series E 3½s guar gold......1949	F A		*103			106½	106¾
Series F 4s guar gold........1953	J D						
Series G 4s guar..............1957	M N	105	105	105	1	105	111
Series H cons guar 4s........1960	F A		105	105	2	105	108¾
Series I cons 4½s.............1963	F A		*103	112		112	117¾
Series J cons guar 4½s......1964	M N		*100	115		112⅝	118⅛
Gen mtge 5s series A.........1970	J D	105	105	105	4	101	107½
Gen mtge 5s series B.........1975	A O	103	103	105¾	6	101¾	107
Gen 4½s series C..............1977	J J		96	96½	8	92½	99⅝
Pitts Va & Char 1st 4s guar...1943	M N					106½	107¼
Pitts & W Va 1st 4½s ser A. .1958	J D		52½	53½	4	23½	59½
1st mtge 4½s series B.......1959	A O	50¾	50½	52½	15	23	59
1st mtge 4½s series C.......1960	A O		51¼	52	23	23	59⅝
Pitts Y & Ash 1st 4s ser A.....1948	J D		*103½	104		104	106½
1st gen 5s series B..........1962	F A		*110¼				
1st gen 5s series C..........1974	J D		*98½				
1st 4½s series D.............1977	J D						
Port Gen Elec 1st 4½s.........1960	M S	75¾	75¼	76¼	128	58½	83
1st 5s 1935 extended to......1950	J J	106	106	106	2	105¼	107¾
‡•Porto Rico Am Tob conv 6s1942	J J		31¼	31¼	1	23	44⅛
•6s stamped....................1942	J J	32	31½	32	10	24	42
‡§•Postal Teleg & Cable coll 5s.1953	J J	17½	17½	18¼	275	10¼	18¾
Potomac Elec Pow 1st M 3¼s.1966	J J		102¾	102¾	25	101¼	110¼
Pressed Steel Car deb 5s.......1951	J J	80½	80½	80½	6	70	88
‡•Providence Sec guar deb 4s..1957	M N		*3⅛	6¼		1⅞	6
‡•Providence Term 1st 4s......1956	M S		*45			40	49¾
Public Service El & Gas 3¼s..1968	J J		*103⅜			102⅝	112
1st & ref mtge 5s 2037	J J					131	153
1st & ref mtge 8s 2037	J D		*	211		200	224½
Pub Serv.of Nor Ill 3½s.......1968	A O	102¾	101¼	102¾	100	99	110¼
Purity Bakeries s f deb 5s.....1948	J J		98	99	34	95⅛	104½
‡•Radio-Keith-Orph pt pd ctfs							
for deb 6s & com stk (65% pd)...	J D						
§•Debenture gold 6s.........1941	J D		*54⅛	58		53	79
§•Deb 6s stamped............1941	J D		*55			55	63
Reading Co Jersey Cent coll 4s.1951	A O	62	62	63½	19	50	63½
Gen & ref 4½s series A......1997	J J	76¼	76¼	77⅞	57	66½	80
Gen & ref 4½s series B......1997	J J		78	78	1	68¼	80
Remington Rand deb 4¼s w w.1956	M S	95½	94	96	28	92	105
4¼s without warrants.......1956	M S		*94	97		94	102¾
Rensselaer & Saratoga 6s gu...1941	M N						
Republic Steel Corp 4½s ser B.1961	F A	92½	92½	93¾	50	85⅛	94¾
Purch money 1st M conv 5½s '54	M N	111	109½	111½	52	102¾	116
Gen mtge 4½s series C......1956	M N	94	93¾	94½	15	85⅞	95
Revere Cop & Br 1st mtge 4¼s.1956	J J		98	98	3	95	101¾
•Rheinelbe Union s f 7s.......1946	J J		*11			37	51
•3¼s assented.................1946	J J						
•Rhine-Ruhr Water Service 6s.1953	J J		*	19½		18¾	22
•Rhine-Westphalia El Pr 7s...1950	M N		10	10	5	7	27¾
•Direct mtge 6s...............1952	M N		10	10	1	7	28
•Cons mtge 6s of 1928.......1953	F A		*10	11		5	28
•Cons mtge 6s of 1930.......1955	A O		*10	13		9⅞	27½
Richfield Oil Corp—							
4s s f conv debentures.......1952	M S	106½	106½	107¾	12	100¾	110
Richm Term Ry 1st gen 5s....1952	J J		*103½	104½		103	106
•Rima Steel 1st s f 7s..........1955	F A		*6¾	8⅜		10½	13½
‡•Rio Grande Junc 1st gu 5s..1939	J D		*38½			43	46
‡§•Rio Grande West 1st gold 4s1939	J J	32¾	32¾	33⅝	2	28¾	44
•1st con & coll trust 4s A....1949	A O		16⅜	16½	17	12¼	20
Roch G & E 4½s series D......1977	M S						
Gen mtge 3¾s series H......1967	M S		*105			104	104
Gen mtge 3½s series I.......1967	M S						
Gen mtge 3¼s series J.......1969	M S	101	101	101	5	99¼	100¼
‡§•R I Ark & Louis 1st 4½s..1934	M S		*8	10¼		8	13¼
•Ruhr Chemical s f 6s.........1948	A O		*5¾			25	30
‡•Rut-Canadian 4s stmp.......1949	J J		8	8⅞	10	4	8⅞
‡•Rutland RR 1st con 4½s..1941	J J	9½	8¼	9½	6	5¾	9⅞
Saguenay Pow Ltd 1st M 4¼s.1966	A O	88¾	88	89¼	17	88	107¼
St Jos & Grand Island 1st 4s...1947	J J		104½	105	12	103½	108
St Lawr & Adir 1st g 5s........1996	J J		*	94			
2d gold 6s......................1966	A O		*	81⅞			
St Louis Iron Mtn & Southern—							
•§Riv & G Div 1st g 4s......1933	M N	62	61⅛	62	23	52	65½
•Certificates of deposit..........		61⅞	60	61⅞	3	51½	64
‡•St L Peor & N W 1st gu 5s...1948	J J	20½	19½	20½	43	12½	21½
St L Rocky Mt & P 5s sptd...1955	J J	60	59	60	2	52½	62½
‡•St L-San Fran pr lien 4s A..1950	J J	11¼	11	11⅞	115	7	14
•Certificates of deposit......		10¾	10¾	11¼	54	6⅞	13¾
•Prior lien 5s series B.......1950	J J	12¾	12¾	13⅛	52	7½	14½
•Certificates of deposit.......		12¼	12¼	12½	35	7	14
•Con M 4½s series A.......1978	M S	11	10⅝	11⅝	130	6½	14
•Ctfs of deposit stamped......		11	10½	11½	93	6¼	13½
‡•St L SW 1st 4s bond ctfs...1989	M N		63	63½	16	54½	65
•2d 4s inc bond ctfs...Nov 1989	J J	33½	33	34	11	26	35¼
§•1st terminal & unifying 5s.1952	J J	17⅛	17⅛	17¼	7	15	23½
•Gen & ref g 5s series A....1990	J J	10⅛	10⅛	11	8	8	15¾

For footnotes see page 2343.

BONDS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE Week Ended Oct. 13	Interest Period	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range or Friday's Bid & Asked Low	High	Bonds Sold No.	Range Since Jan. 1 Low	High
St Paul & Duluth 1st con g 4s....1968	J D					87	87⅛
‡•St Paul E Gr Trk 1st 4½s....1947	J J		*4	8⅞		3½	6¾
‡•St Paul & K C Sh L gu 4½s..1941	F A		8⅝	8¾	12	3¾	9
St Paul Minn & Man—							
†Pacific ext gu 4s (large)....1940	J J		96	96	1	96	98¼
St Paul Un Dep 5s guar....1972	J J		*113	116		111½	118
S A & Ar Pass 1st gu g 4s....1943	J J		63	64	3	47¼	68½
San Antonio Pub Serv 4s....1963	A O		102	103	11	99¾	107½
San Diego Consol G & E 4s....1965	M N		107⅝	108	6	105	112¼
Santa Fe Pres & Phen 1st 5s...1942	M S		*106½	110		109	110⅛
‡•Schulco Co guar 6½s....1946	J J		20	20	7	15⅛	20
•Stamped....	J J	19½	19⅛	19⅞	5	15	21
•Guar s f 6½s series B....1946	A O		30	30	1	25	31
•Stamped....	A O		30	31	8	25	32½
Scioto V & N E 1st gu 4s....1989	M N					116⅝	119⅝
§‡•Seaboard Air Line 1st g 4s..1950	A O		15	15	2	10⅝	19⅝
§•Gold 4s stamped....1950	A O	13½	13⅛	13½	4	7½	17⅝
•Adjustment 5s....Oct 1949	F A		*3⅜	3¾		1½	4
§•Refunding 4s....1959	A O	6	6	6	8	3	8
•Certificates of deposit....			6	6	3	2⅜	7½
•1st cons 6s series A....1945	M S	8¾	8⅝	9¼	77	5	11
•Certificates of deposit....		7¾	7¾	8⅛	3	4½	10⅝
‡§•Atl & Birm 1st gu 4s....1933	M S		16¾	16¾	5	11¼	19
‡•Seaboard All Fla 6s A ctfs...1935	F A	4	3⅞	4⅛	26	2⅛	5
•Series B certificates....1935	F A		*3¾	4		2½	5
Shell Union Oil 2½s debs....1954	J J	93	92¼	93¾	184	88¾	93¾
Shinyetsu El Pow 1st 6½s....1952	J D		55	57	4	50	62
•Siemens & Halske deb 6½s...1951	M S		*10			58	75⅝
•Silesia Elec Corp 6½s....1946	F A		*5			20	23¼
Silesian-Am Corp coll tr 7s....1941	F A		*25⅛	35		22	82
Simmons Co deb 4s....1952	A O		97	97½	8	91	100¼
Skelly Oil deb 4s....1951	J J	102¾	101½	102¾	28	98	105
Socony-Vacuum Oil 3s debs...1964	J J	100½	100½	101¼	124	97	101¼
South & North Ala RR gu 5s..1963	A O					115	118½
South Bell Tel & Tel 3¼s....1962	A O	102½	102	103	14	100	110
3s debentures....1979	J J	98	97	98	60	93⅝	98
Southern Calif Gas 4¼s....1961	M S		107¼	108	25	103¾	108
1st mtge & ref 4s....1965	F A	106¾	106¾	107	6	105	110¾
Southern Colo Power 6s A....1947	J J	104½	104½	104½	6	100	106¼
Southern Kraft Corp 4¼s....1946	J D		96	96⅛	11	87	96½
Southern Natural Gas—							
1st mtge pipe line 4½s....1951	A O	104½	104½	105¼	14	100¾	106¼
So Pac coll 4s (Cent Pac coll)..1949	J D	53⅜	53	54⅞	59	40	58¾
1st 4½s (Oregon Lines) A...1977	M S	54¾	54	55½	83	40⅝	61¼
Gold 4½s....1968	M S	53¾	53⅛	54½	122	39	57¾
Gold 4½s....1969	M N	54	53¼	54½	180	37¾	57⅞
Gold 4½s....1981	M N	53½	53⅛	54½	223	37½	57½
10-year secured 3¾s....1946	J J	62⅞	62½	63½	76	51	68
San Fran Term 1st 4s....1950	A O		81	81⅛	10	78	93
So Pac RR 1st ref guar 4s....1955	J J	67½	66½	68⅝	60	54	72½
1st 4s stamped....1955	J J						
Southern Ry 1st cons g 5s....1994	J J	88½	88	89	35	77	91¼
Devel & gen 4s series A....1956	A O	61¼	60½	62¼	157	44	62¾
Devel & gen 6s....1956	A O	78	77	78½	86	57	80½
Devel & gen 6½s....1956	A O	83	81	83¼	60	58	84
Mem Div 1st g 5s....1996	J J		79⅞	80	10	70	80
St Louis Div 1st g 4s....1951	J J		70	71	4	60	74
So'western Bell Tel 3½s ser B..1964	J D		107⅛	107¾	13	102	112½
1st & ref 3s series C....1968	J J	101½	100⅛	101½	50	97	109
So'western Gas & El 4s ser D..1960	M N		104⅜	104½	2	100	109¾
•‡Spokane Internat 1st g 5s...1955	J J		18	18	1	12¼	22½
Staley (A E) Mfg 1st M 4s....1946	F A		*103½	105½		102	105⅞
Standard Oil N J deb 3s....1961	J D	101¼	100½	101⅜	112	97⅜	106¼
2¾s....1953	J J	100¼	99¼	100¼	96	94¼	106½
Studebaker Corp conv deb 6s..1945	J J	91¾	90¼	92½	43	68	95
Swift & Co 1st M 3¾s....1950	M N	106½	105	107	25	103	107¾
Tenn Coal Iron & RR gen 5s...1951	J J		120	120	20	115	130
Term Assn of St L 1st cons 5s..1944	F A		113	113	1	113	116¾
Gen refund s f g 4s....1953	J J	105¼	105	105¼	18	100	110½
Texarkana & Ft S gu 5½s A...1950	F A	87½	87½	88	19	79	95
Texas Corp deb 3½s....1951	J D	107	106⅝	107⅛	118	102	108⅝
3s debentures....1959	A O	99⅞	99½	99⅞	175	95¼	105½
Texas & N O con gold 5s....1943	J J		*50	84¾			
Texas & Pacific 1st gold 5s....2000	J D	111	110¾	111½	16	110½	119
Gen & ref 5s series B....1977	A O		79½	79½	1	78½	89
Gen & ref 5s series C....1979	A O	80	78½	80	19	78½	89
Gen & ref 5s series D....1980	J D		78½	79	2	78½	89
Tex Pac Mo Pac Ter 5½s A...1964	M S		*101	101½		96½	104
Third Ave Ry 1st ref 4s....1960	J J	50¼	48	50¼	87	37½	50¼
•Adj income 5s....Jan 1960	A O	15	13½	15¼	470	7¼	15¼
§•Third Ave RR 1st g 5s....1937	J J		*95¼	97¼		87½	98½
Tide Water Asso Oil 3½s....1952	J J	104½	104	104⅝	66	98	107¼
Tokyo Elec Light Co Ltd—							
1st 6s dollar series....1953	J D	54¾	54	54¾	34	49	60¼
Tol & Ohio Cent ref & imp 3¾s 1960	J D	85	85	85	4	84½	90¾
Tol St Louis & West 1st 4s....1950	A O		*70	72		54½	68¼
Tol W V & Ohio 4s series C....1942	M S		*99⅞				
Toronto Ham & Buff 1st g 4s..1946	J D		*	99		97¾	100
Trenton G & El 1st g 5s....1949	M S		*113			123½	125⅛
Tri-Cont Corp 5s conv deb A..1953	J J		106	106	4	104½	109
•Tyrol Hydro-Elec Pow 7½s..1955	M N					20	24
•Guar sec s f 7s....1952	F A		*	20		24	26
Ujigawa Elec Power s f 7s....1945	M S		74	77¾	2	71½	85
Union Electric (Mo) 3¾s....1962	J J		105	106	5	101¼	110
‡§•Union Elev Ry (Chic) 5s...1945	A O		*9¼			8¾	13
Union Oil of Calif 6s series A...1942	F A		110 11/16	110 23/32	12	108½	116¼
¶3½s debentures....1952	J J		*105⅞	106½		105 15/32	109¼
Union Pac RR 1st & ld gr 4s...1947	J J	111	110¼	111½	45	103¼	115
1st lien & ref 4s....June 2008	M S	103	102⅜	103	23	100	110⅝
1st lien & ref 5s....June 2008	M S	113	113	113	13	110	116⅝
34-year 3½s deb....1970	A O		91⅛	91¾	10	89¼	100½
35-year 3½s debenture....1971	M N		91¾	92	2	89⅜	100½
United Biscuit of Am deb 5s...1950	A O		108	108¼	13	104½	109⅞
United Cigar-Whelan Sts 5s...1952	A O	71	68½	71	7	65	83¼
United Drug Co (Del) 5s....1953	M S	78	75¼	78	51	69	84⅞
U N J RR & Canal gen 4s....1944	M S		*106⅜	109		104	111
§‡•United Rys St L 1st g 4s...1934	J J		*27	28½		24¼	31¼
U S Steel Corp 3¼s debs....1948	J D	105	103⅝	105	116	100	106⅞
•Un Steel Works Corp 6½s A..1951	J D		*9⅝			11½	50
•3¼s assented A....1951	J D		*10⅛	12		11	11
•Sec s f 6½s series C....1951	J D					11½	50
•3¼s assented C....1951	J D						
•Sink fund deb 6½s ser A...1947	J J					33½	50¼
•3¼s assented A....1947	J J						
United Stockyards 4¼s w w...1951	A O	88⅝	87½	88⅝	4	83½	90
Utah Lt & Trac 1st & ref 5s...1944	A O	98¾	98	99	25	93	102¼
Utah Power & Light 1st 5s....1944	F A	100	99	100¼	74	93⅝	102
‡§•Util Pow & Light 5½s....1947	J D	77½	77½	77¾	8	66	82½
§•Debenture 5s....1959	F A	77½	77	78	14	65¼	83
Vanadium Corp of Am conv 5s.1941	A O	111	110	112	27	96	118½
Vandalia cons g 4s series A....1955	F A					106¾	109½
Cons s f 4s series B....1957	M N		*	108		106½	109½
Vera Cruz & Pacific RR—							
§•4½s July coupon off....1934	J J					⅛	½
§•4½s assented....1934	J J		*½	¾		⅝	1⅛
Va Elec & Pow 3½s ser B....1968	M S	104⅛	103¼	104¾	38	100¼	111
Va Iron Coal & Coke 1st g 5...1949	M S		*31	44		27½	45
Va & Southwest 1st gu 5s....2003	J J		*72	82		72	72¼
1st cons 5s....1958	A O		65	65	1	54	65
Virginian Ry 3¾s series A....1966	M S	103¼	102½	103¼	64	101	109⅛
‡§•Wabash RR 1st gold 5s....1939	M N		41½	42½	22	30	49½
§•2d gold 5s....1939	F A		24	24½	10	14½	28¾
•1st lien g term 4s....1954	J J		*26½	29¾		24¼	30
•Det & Chic Ext 1st 5s....1941	J J		*46	49¾		48	52¼
§•Des Moines Div 1st g 4s..1939	J J		*15	17		11	18
•Omaha Div 1st g 3½s....1941	A O		*14	17		11	18
•Toledo & Chic Div g 4s....1941	M S		*42			40½	43
‡•Wabash Ry ref & gen 5½s A.1975	M S	11	11	12¼	24	5	15¾
•Ref & gen 5s series B....1976	F A	12¼	11½	12¼	7	4¾	16
•Ref & gen 4½s series C....1978	A O	12	11	12¼	42	4½	15¾
•Ref & gen 5s series D....1980	A O	12¼	11½	12½	27	5	16
Walker (Hiram) G&W deb 4¼s 1945	J D		101	101⅛	19	100	107⅛
Walworth Co 1st M 4s....1955	A O		59	60	5	56	66⅝
6s debentures....1955	A O		75	75½	11	73	80
Warner Bros Pict6s debs....1948	M S	82	80	82	3	79½	92
‡•Warren Bros Co deb 6s....1941	M S		38⅛	38¼	5	34	47
Warren RR 1st ref gu g 3½s..2000	F A	39	39	39	2	39	40
Washington Cent 1st gold 4s..1948	Q M		*	75		67	67
Wash Term 1st gu 3½s....1945	F A		*102⅛	104½		102	109
1st 40-year guar 4s....1945	F A					107	109¾
Westchester Ltg 5s stpd gtd...1950	J D		*118	128½		118	130
Gen mtge 3½s....1967	J D		102	103	42	100	110
West Penn Power 1st 5s ser E.1963	M S		116	116	1	115½	122
1st mtge 3½s series I....1966	J J	107¾	107¾	108	6	104	112¼
West Va Pulp & Paper 4½s ..1952	J D		105	105	1	102¼	107¾
Western Maryland 1st 4s....1952	A O	84	81½	84¾	36	76½	89⅛
1st & ref 5½s series A....1977	J J	89	89	90	20	82¼	95
West N Y & Pa gen gold 4s....1943	A O		104⅞	104⅞	3	100¾	107¾
‡•Western Pac 1st 5s ser A...1946	M S	21½	21½	22	15	14¼	24
•5s assented....1946	M S	21½	20	22	51	13¼	24
Western Union Teleg g 4½s..1950	M N	69½	69	70	21	55¾	72⅛
25-year gold 5s....1951	J D	75	73	75	48	57⅝	76
30-year 5s....1960	M S	73¼	71½	73¾	52	57	75¾
•Westphalia Un El Power 6s..1953	J J		*	12		8	22¼
West Shore 1st 4s guar....2361	J J		53	54½	15	44	59
Registered....2361	J J		*47	50		42	52½
Wheeling & L E RR 4s....1949	M S		*102	112½		109½	114⅞
Wheeling Steel 4½s series A...1966	F A	97¼	96¼	97¼	41	90½	97¾
White Sew Mach deb 6s....1940	M N	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	2	100½	101⅞
‡§•Wilkes-Barre & East gu 5s.1942	J D		11¾	12¼	6	6	13
Wilson & Co 1st M 4s series A.1955	J J	100¼	100	100¼	21	97	105
Conv deb 3¾s....1947	A O		96	96	2	88½	99
Winston-Salem S B 1st 4s....1960	J J		*93	111		110	114
‡•Wis Cent 50-yr 1st gen 4s...1949	J J	19½	18⅝	20¼	33	7	20½
•Certificates of deposit....			*9½	20		6⅛	19
§•Sup & Dul div & term 1st 4s '36	M N	9½	9	9¾	15	4¾	11¼
•Certificates of deposit....			*7	12		4⅝	10
Wisconsin Elec Power 3½s....1968	A O	103¼	101¾	103¼	13	99⅞	110¼
Wisconsin Public Service 4s...1961	J D	106½	105½	106½	33	104	110¼
‡•Wor & Conn East 1st 4½s..1943	J J		*9¼			5	9¾
Youngstown Sheet & Tube—							
Conv deb 4s....1948	M S	110¾	109¼	111¼	124	100	115½
1st mtge s f 4s ser C....1961	M N	102	102	103	36	100¾	107¼

e Cash sales transacted during the current week and not included in the yearly range:
No sales.

r Cash sale; only transaction during current week. a Deferred delivery sale; only transaction during current week. n Odd lot sale, not included in year's range. x Ex-interest. § Negotiability impaired by maturity. † The price represented is the dollar quotation per 200-pound unit of bonds. Accrued interest payable at exchange rate of $4.8484.

¶ The following is a list of the New York Stock Exchange bond issues which have been called in their entirety:
Pirelli 7s 1952, Nov. 1 at 105.
Union Oil 3½s 1952, Jan. 1, 1940 at 105½.

‡ Companies reported as being in bankruptcy, receivership, or reorganized under Section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

* Friday's bid and asked price. No sales transacted during current week.

• Bonds selling flat.

s Deferred delivery sales transacted d ring the current week and not included in the yearly range:
No sales.

Transactions at the New York Stock Exchange, Daily, Weekly and Yearly

Week Ended Oct. 12, 1939	Stocks, Number of Shares	Railroad & Miscell. Bonds	State Municipal & For'n Bonds	United States Bonds	Total Bond Sales
Saturday	585,770	$3,407,000	$546,000	$422,000	$4,375,000
Monday	618,012	4,369,000	694,000	389,000	5,452,000
Tuesday	953,500	5,641,000	751,000	308,000	6,700,000
Wednesday	627,690	4,755,000	872,000	455,000	6,082,000
Thursday			HOLIDAY		
Friday	735,290	5,055,000	1,177,000	574,000	6,806,000
Total	3,520,262	$23,227,000	$4,040,000	$2,148,000	$29,415,000

Sales at New York Stock Exchange	Week Ended Oct. 13		Jan. 1 to Oct. 13	
	1939	1938	1939	1938
Stocks—No. of shares	3,520,262	8,627,010	209,866,268	218,628,508
Bonds				
Government	$2,148,000	$1,427,000	$292,415,000	$113,009,000
State and foreign	4,040,000	4,339,000	194,197,000	189,704,000
Railroad and industrial	23,227,000	30,203,000	1,131,496,000	1,085,895,000
Total	$29,415,000	$35,969,000	$1,618,108,000	$1,388,608,000

Stock and Bond Averages

Below are the daily closing averages of representative stocks and bonds listed on the New York Stock Exchange as compiled by Dow, Jones & Co.:

Date	Stocks: 30 Industrials	20 Railroads	15 Utilities	Total 65 Stocks	Bonds: 10 Industrials	10 First Grade Rails	10 Second Grade Rails	10 Utilities	Total 40 Bonds
Oct. 15	150.85	33.65	25.34	51.24	105.98	91.93	55.76	105.44	89.78
Oct. 12		HOLI	DAY		HOLI	DAY		HOLI	DAY
Oct. 11	151.34	33.95	25.52	51.49	105.76	92.02	55.89	105.16	89.71
Oct. 10	150.66	33.80	25.36	51.25	105.69	91.88	56.14	105.08	89.70
Oct. 9	149.89	33.61	24.95	50.92	105.68	91.65	55.55	104.72	89.40
Oct. 7	149.60	33.64	24.88	50.84	105.26	91.62	56.04	104.70	89.40

NOTICE—Cash and deferred delivery sales are disregarded in the week's range unless they are the only transactions of the week and when selling outside of the regular weekly range are shown in a footnote in the week in which they occur. No account is taken of such sales in computing the range for the year.

In the following extensive list we furnish a complete record of the transactions on the New York Curb Exchange for the week beginning on Saturday last (Oct. 7, 1939) and ending the present Friday (Oct. 13, 1939). It is compiled entirely from the daily reports of the Curb Exchange itself, and is intended to include every security, whether stock or bond, in which any dealings occurred during the week covered.

STOCKS	Par	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range of Prices Low	Week's Range of Prices High	Sales for Week Shares	Range Since Jan. 1, 1939 Low	Range Since Jan. 1, 1939 High
Acme Wire Co common	10		21¼	21¼	100	14⅞ July	24½ Sept
Aero Supply Mfg—							
Class A	1					18¾ Feb	21 June
Class B	1	3⅞	3⅞	4	700	2½ Aug	6 Jan
Ainsworth Mfg common	5	6⅝	6⅝	6¾	300	5 Aug	8⅝ Jan
Air Associates Inc com	1		8½	8½	100	6½ Sept	11 Jan
§Air Investors common	*		2	2	200	1 June	2⅜ Jan
Conv preferred	*		16½	16½	100	13½ Aug	18 Jan
Warrants						3/16 Apr	½ Jan
Alabama Gt Southern	50	80	80	81¼	75	61½ Jan	83 Sept
Ala Power $7 pref	*	98	97½	98½	890	71 Jan	98⅝ Aug
$6 preferred	*	87¾	87	88	40	62¾ Jan	91⅜ July
Alles & Fisher Inc com	*		2¼	2¼	200	1⅞ Mar	2¼ Sept
Alliance Invest com	*		1⅜	1⅜	300	⅜ July	1½ Jan
Allied Internat Invest com	*					⅛ Jan	⅜ Sept
$3 conv pref	*					8¼ May	10 Sept
Allied Products com	10		10¼	10½	100	7⅛ June	11¾ Sept
Class A conv com	25		20½	20½	100	17 May	20½ Oct
Aluminum Co common	*	132¼	130½	134	850	90 Apr	141¼ Sept
6% preference	100	114	114	114½	250	110¾ Jan	116 July
Aluminum Goods Mfg	*		17	17	100	14 Apr	17¾ Sept
Aluminum Industries com	*					3 Mar	7 Sept
Aluminum Ltd common	*	93⅝	92½	96¼	1,200	86 Sept	141 Jan
6% preferred	100		94	96	350	94 Oct	111½ Aug
American Beverage com	1		1⅝	1⅝	100	1⅛ Mar	3½ Jan
American Book Co	100		42	43	140	40½ Sept	60½ Jan
Amer Box Board Co com	1		8¼	8¼	100	5 Sept	9⅜ Jan
American Capital—							
Class A common	10c					1⅞ Aug	2¾ Mar
Common class B	10c					¼ Jan	⅜ Jan
$3 preferred	*		21¾	22	200	15 Aug	23 Feb
$5.50 prior pref	*					64¾ June	75 Mar
Amer Centrifugal Corp	1	¾	⅝	⅞	4,200	⅝ Aug	2⅛ Jan
Am Cities Power & Lt—							
Class A		31	30½	31½	525	27 Jan	35½ Aug
Class A with warrants	25	31	29¼	31	600	25½ Apr	34¼ Aug
Class B	1	1½	1½	1⅝	1,200	1⅛ June	2⅜ Jan
Amer Cyanamid class A	10					22 Apr	33 Sept
Class B n-v	10	32¾	32⅝	33¼	5,200	18⅜ Apr	35¾ Sept
Amer Foreign Pow warr		11/16	11/16	11/16	200	9/16 June	1¼ Jan
Amer Fork & Hoe com	*	12½	12¼	12½	450	8½ Apr	12⅞ Sept
Amer Gas & Elec com	*	r35¾	34½	36¼	8,100	29¾ Sept	40⅞ Mar
$6 preferred	*	114	113¼	114½	450	110¼ Sept	116 Jan
American General Corp	10c		5⅛	5⅛	200	3⅛ May	6 Sept
$2 preferred	1		27¾	27¾	50	24 Jan	29 July
$2.50 preferred	1					27 Jan	33 Aug
Amer Hard Rubber Co	50					6¼ Mar	12¾ Sept
Amer Invest of Ill com	*					26½ Jan	34½ June
Amer Laundry Macy	20		16⅞	16⅞	100	15¼ Apr	18 Mar
Amer Lt & Trac com	25	r15¼	15¼	15¾	1,300	13 Apr	18 Jan
6% preferred	25					25¼ Apr	29 June
Amer Mfg Co common	100					9¼ Apr	24¾ Sept
Preferred	100					54 June	66 Jan
Amer Maracaibo Co	1	15/16	⅞	15/16	1,400	½ Aug	1¼ Mar
Amer Meter Co	*					20½ Apr	32½ Aug
Amer Pneumatic Service	*					½ Sept	½ Sept
Amer Potash & Chemical	*		95	97	150	55 Feb	99 Oct
American Republics	10	8	8	8⅜	1,300	5½ Apr	11¾ Sept
Amer Seal-Kap com	2					4¾ Jan	7 June
Am Superpower Corp com	*	9/16	9/16	⅝	6,800	½ Apr	1 Feb
1st $6 preferred	*					67 Jan	80½ Aug
$6 series preferred	*	17½	17	18	1,000	13 Apr	27 Feb
American Thread pref	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	400	3¼ July	3¾ Apr
Anchor Post Fence	*		1⅞	1⅞	100	1 Sept	2¼ Sept
Angostura Wupperman	1	2	2	2	500	1⅞ Sept	3¼ Feb
Apex Elec Mfg Co com	*	13⅝	12¾	13⅝	300	9⅜ Aug	14 Jan
Appalachian El Pow pref	*	111¼	111⅛	111½	140	107 Sept	112 Mar
§Arcturus Radio Tube	1					⅛ Sept	½ Feb
Arkansas Nat Gas com	*	2¾	2⅝	2⅞	400	1⅞ Apr	3⅝ Apr
Common class A	*	2¾	2¾	2⅞	2,500	2 Apr	3⅝ Apr
Preferred	10		6⅞	7	300	5⅜ Jan	7⅞ Apr
Arkansas P & L $7 pref	*					78½ Apr	95¾ Aug
Art Metal Works com	5	7⅞	7½	8	600	4⅛ Sept	8 Oct
Ashland Oil & Ref Co	1	5	5	5	1,200	4⅛ Apr	5⅝ Sept
Assoc Breweries of Can	*					16½ June	16½ June
Associated Elec Industries							
Amer deposit rcts	£1	6½	6½	6½	100	5⅝ Sept	10 Mar
Assoc Gas & Elec—							
Common			⅜	⅜	200	⅜ Jan	13/16 Jan
Class A		11/16	⅝	11/16	800	⅝ Jan	1¼ Jan
$5 preferred	*		7½	8	900	5⅜ Jan	11⅝ Mar
Option warrants						1/64 Jan	1/16 Jan
Assoc Laundries of Amer	*					1/16 Aug	⅛ Jan
Assoc Tel & Tel class A	*					2½ May	2½ May
Atlanta Birmingham & Coast RR Co pref	100					63 Aug	68 Apr
Atlanta Gas Lt 6% pref	100					96½ Jan	98 Feb
Atlantic Coast Fisheries	*		3⅞	4¼	2,400	2¼ Apr	4¾ Sept
Atlantic Coast Line Co	50		26	27½	120	17 Apr	31¼ Jan
Atlantic Rayon Corp	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	100	3¼ Feb	9½ Sept
Atlas Corp warrants			⅞	⅞	100	⅝ Apr	1¼ Sept
Atlas Drop Forge com	5		4½	4½	100	2⅞ June	5⅛ Sept
Atlas Plywood Corp	*					11¼ Sept	25¼ Jan
‡Austin Silver Mines	1					1/16 June	⅜ Jan
Automatic Products	5	2	1⅞	2	400	1⅝ Jan	3 Apr
Automatic Voting Mach	*		6	6⅛	200	5⅞ Sept	8⅜ Jan
Avery (B F)	5					2⅞ Apr	8¼ Sept
6% preferred w w	25					15 Apr	22½ Sept
6% preferred xw	25					14 Sept	18 Aug
Warrants						⅝ June	3⅛ Sept
Aviation & Trans Corp	1	2¾	2⅝	2⅞	4,500	1⅝ Aug	4 Jan
Axton-Fisher Tobacco—							
Class A common	10					35⅜ Sept	48½ May
Ayrshire Patoka Collieries	1					2¼ Aug	4¼ Sept
Babcock & Wilcox Co	*	22¼	21⅞	23¼	1,000	13½ Aug	29½ Jan
Baldwin Locomotive—							
Purch warrants for com		8½	8	9⅛	12,700	4 Apr	9⅞ Sept
7% preferred	30	26¼	25½	26¾	500	15¾ Apr	28¼ Sept
Baldwin Rubber Co com	1	6½	6½	6½	100	5 Apr	7⅞ Feb
Bardstown Distill Inc	1		⅞	⅞	100	13/16 Mar	1⅛ Jan
Barium Stainless Steel	1	1	1	1⅛	700	½ July	1⅝ Jan
Barlow & Seelig Mfg A	5					7½ Jan	10½ Mar
Basic Dolomite Inc com	1	8⅝	8⅝	9	2,100	4 May	9⅝ Sept
Bath Iron Works Corp	1	9	9	9½	2,000	4⅝ Mar	11 Sept
Baumann (L) Co com	*					1⅛ Sept	2 Jan
7% 1st preferred	100					17 Oct	50 Jan
7% 1st pref v t c	100					25 Sept	40 Feb
Beaunit Mills Inc com	10					2¾ July	5 Jan
$1.50 conv pref	20					10 Sept	13 Jan
Beech Aircraft Corp	1	9⅛	9⅛	10⅜	13,100	3¾ Aug	11½ Feb
Bell Aircraft Corp com	1	22½	21	23	1,000	15 Aug	36½ Jan
Bellanca Aircraft com	1	8	7½	8	2,100	4½ Aug	10⅞ Jan
Bell Tel of Canada	100					152 Sept	176¾ Aug
Bell Tel of Pa 6½% pf	100					118½ Apr	124 Aug

STOCKS (Continued)	Par	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range of Prices Low	Week's Range of Prices High	Sales for Week Shares	Range Since Jan. 1, 1939 Low	Range Since Jan. 1, 1939 High
Benson & Hedges com	*					16 Jan	45 Aug
Conv pref	*		44	44	50	27 Jan	48½ Aug
Berkey & Gay Furniture	1	½	½	9/16	500	⅜ Apr	¾ Jan
Purchase warrants		⅛	⅛	⅛	500	1/16 Aug	¼ Jan
Bickfords Inc com	*					13 Jan	17 Mar
$2.50 conv pref	*					z34 Mar	40 June
Birdsboro Steel Foundry & Machine Co com	*	8⅞	8⅞	9½	700	4⅝ Sept	9⅝ Sept
Bliss (E W) common	1	17½	16½	18¼	7,300	8 Apr	19½ Sept
Bliss & Laughlin com	5		26½	27½	200	13¾ Apr	28¾ Sept
Blue Ridge Corp com	1		1½	1⅝	1,700	⅞ Apr	1⅞ Sept
$3 opt conv pref	*		39¼	39½	200	34 Apr	42½ July
Blumenthal (S) & Co	*					4½ Apr	9 Jan
Bohack (H C) Co com	*					2¼ Jan	4 Feb
7% 1st preferred	100					17¾ Apr	26 June
Borne Scrymser Co	25					10 Jan	14¾ May
Bourjois Inc	*					3½ Jan	5¼ July
Bowman-Biltmore com	*		⅝	⅞	200	½ Sept	3 Jan
7% 1st preferred	100	10	9¾	10	200	6 Aug	24½ Jan
2d preferred	*		1⅞	2	800	1⅛ Aug	5⅞ Jan
Brazilian Tr Lt & Pow	*	6⅜	6⅜	6½	300	5¾ Sept	12⅜ Mar
Breeze Corp	1	6⅛	6	6¼	1,200	3½ Sept	11¼ Feb
Brewster Aeronautical	1	7½	7	7⅝	2,300	4½ Aug	12½ Jan
Bridgeport Gas Light Co	*					32 Jan	34½ Sept
Bridgeport Machine	*	4	4	4⅛	400	2½ Aug	7¼ Jan
Preferred	100					55 Aug	77 Mar
Brill Corp class B	*		1½	1¾	200	⅞ Aug	2¼ Sept
Class A	*		3¾	3¾	200	1½ Aug	4⅞ Jan
7% preferred	100		32	33½	250	21⅜ Apr	39 Sept
Brillo Mfg Co common	*	12	12	12⅛	200	9¾ Jan	13¼ June
Class A	*					29½ Apr	32¾ June
British Amer Oil coupon	*		18	18	100	16½ Oct	22⅞ Mar
Registered	*					19⅞ Aug	22¼ Jan
British Amer Tobacco—							
Am dep rcts ord bearer	£1		16¼	16⅜	900	13½ Sept	24 Feb
Am dep rcts ord reg	£1					14⅞ Sept	22¼ June
British Celanese Ltd—							
Am dep rcts ord reg	10s					15/16 Feb	1⅞ July
British Col Power cl A	*					23½ Feb	28 June
§Brown Co 6% pref	100	24	19	24½	1,[illegible]00	7¼ Mar	24½ Sept
Brown Fence & Wire com	1		5	5	300	4⅛ Sept	7⅜ Jan
Class A pref	*		19¼	20	300	19¼ Oct	25 Aug
Brown Forman Distillery	1		2	2	200	1⅜ Apr	4⅛ May
$6 preferred	*					30 July	42 May
Brown Rubber Co com	1	5	4⅞	5⅛	3,400	2½ Apr	6 Jan
Bruce (E L) Co com	5					7 Sept	17 Jan
Buckeye Pipe Line	50		29¼	29¼	50	26½ Sept	34¾ Mar
Buff Niag & East Pr pf	25	21	20¾	21	900	19½ Apr	23¼ Mar
$5 1st preferred	*		101	z102	350	100 Sept	107 Jan
Bunker Hill & Sullivan	2.50	15⅛	15	15⅞	1,700	11 Apr	20¼ Sept
Burma Corp Am dep rcts						1⅛ Sept	2¼ Jan
Burry Biscuit Corp	12½c	1½	1½	1⅝	600	1¼ Aug	2¾ Jan
Cable Elec Prod com	50c	13/16	13/16	13/16	100	11/16 Aug	1 May
Vot trust ctfs	50c		½	½	100	½ Jan	1⅛ Mar
Cables & Wireless Ltd—							
Am dep 5½% pref shs	£1					2½ Sept	4⅛ May
Calamba Sugar Estate	20	18	17¼	18	400	16½ Feb	25 Sept
Canadian Car & Fdy pfd	25					19½ June	33½ Mar
Cndn Colonial Airways	1	5¼	5¼	5¾	1,600	4¾ May	8⅞ June
Canadian Indus Alcohol A	*	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	100	1⅜ Apr	4 Sept
Canadian Marconi	1	1⅛	1	1¼	4,600	⅞ Apr	1¾ Sept
Capital City Products	*					4¼ Aug	8½ Sept
Carib Syndicate	25c	1¼	1⅛	1¼	700	¾ Feb	1⅜ Sept
Carman & Co class A	*		22¾	22¾	100	19⅝ Sept	22¾ Oct
Class B	*					3⅛ Apr	5 Oct
Carnation Co common	*	36	35¾	36	400	24½ Jan	37½ Sept
Carnegie Metals com	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	1,300	¼ Apr	1¼ Sept
Carolina P & L $7 pref	*	100¼	99½	100¼	40	85 Feb	102 Aug
$6 preferred	*					78 Jan	94½ July
Carrier Corp common	1	10⅝	10⅝	11	2,300	8¾ Sept	21½ Jan
Carter (J W) Co common	1	7⅛	7	7⅛	300	5⅝ Feb	7¾ Sept
Casco Products	*		12½	12½	100	9 Apr	15¾ Aug
Castle (A M) common	10					17 May	26 Sept
Catalin Corp of Amer	1	n3⅛	3	3	400	2½ Aug	4⅜ Jan
Celanese Corp of America							
7% 1st partic pref	100					76 Apr	110 Aug
Celluloid Corp common	15					3 June	6¾ Sept
$7 div. preferred	*	19¾	19¾	19¾	50	17 Aug	27¼ Mar
1st partic pref	*		56	57	30	48 Feb	61½ Mar
Cent Hud G & E com	*	14	14	14	200	13½ Jan	14¾ July
Cent Maine Pow 7% pf	100					90 Apr	107 Aug
Cent N Y Pow 5% pref	100	93	91	93	190	85 Apr	97 June
Cent Ohio Steel Prod	1		9⅞	9⅞	100	6¼ Aug	11 Sept
Cent Pow & Lt 7% pfd	100		103¼	103½	175	85 Jan	109½ July
Cent & South West Util	50c					1 May	1⅞ Jan
Cent States Elec com	1	7/16	5/16	7/16	900	¼ Apr	½ Sept
6% preferred	100					2¼ July	5 Mar
7% preferred	100					7 June	14 Mar
Conv preferred	100					3 June	5¾ Feb
Conv pref opt ser '29	100					2¾ Apr	4⅝ Jan
Centrifugal Pipe	*		3⅞	3⅞	400	3⅜ May	4¼ Jan
Chamberlin Metal Weather Strip Co	5					3½ Aug	7⅛ Jan
Charis Corp	10					5⅜ July	7½ July
Cherry-Burrell common	5					z12 Apr	15 Jan
Chesebrough Mfg	25		115¼	115½	100	110 Apr	130 Jan
Chicago Flexible Shaft Co	5	66½	66½	67	450	60 Sept	79 Feb
Chicago Rivet & Mach	4	9	9	9	500	5⅝ Apr	9¼ Sept
Chief Consol Mining	1		5/16	⅜	500	¼ Apr	⅝ Sept
Childs Co preferred	100		27½	27½	25	25⅝ Sept	58 Jan
Cities Service common	10	6	5⅞	6⅛	2,700	4½ Aug	9¼ Feb
Preferred	*	51½	51⅛	51½	1,400	43½ Mar	59½ June
Preferred B	*		4¾	4¾	200	3⅞ Feb	5½ July
Preferred BB	*		46½	46½	10	37 Mar	55 July
Cities Serv P & L $7 pref	*	75	74	76	200	55 Jan	84 Feb
$6 preferred	*	71½	71½	74	100	53½ Jan	81 Feb
City Auto Stamping	*		6½	6½	100	4 July	7⅛ Sept
City & Suburban Homes	10					4½ Jan	5½ Mar
Clark Controller Co	1					15⅛ July	20¼ Mar
Claude Neon Lights Inc	1		9/16	9/16	100	½ Aug	1⅛ Jan
Clayton & Lambert Mfg	*		5¼	5¼	100	1⅝ Apr	5¼ Oct
Cleveland Elec Illum	*	41¼	40¾	41¼	250	34½ Jan	z42 June
Cleveland Tractor com	*		5½	5⅝	400	3¼ Aug	6¾ Sept
Clinchfield Coal Corp	100					1⅛ July	5 Sept
Club Alum Utensil Co	*		2½	2½	100	2⅜ Jan	3¼ Mar
Cockshutt Plow Co com	*					5 Apr	7¼ Mar
Cohn & Rosenberger Inc	*	9	9	9	200	7½ Jan	9 July
Colon Development ord		2⅝	2⅝	2⅞	1,000	1½ Sept	4 Jan
6% conv preferred	£1					4⅛ Oct	4¾ Aug
Colorado Fuel & Iron warr		8	7⅝	8½	700	4 Apr	9¾ Sept
Colt's Patent Fire Arms	25	85½	83½	87	750	70 Apr	96¼ Sept
Columbia Gas & Elec—							
Conv 5% preferred	100	64½	63¾	64½	135	55½ Jan	74¾ May

For footnotes see page 2349

STOCKS (Continued) Par	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range of Prices Low	High	Sales for Week Shares	Range Since Jan. 1, 1939 Low		High	
Columbia Oil & Gas 1	2⅝	2⅝	2¾	2,400	2⅛	Apr	4¾	Jan
Columbia Pictures Corp *					7¼	Jan	14	Jan
Commonwealth & Southern								
Warrants	⅛	⅛	⅛	9,000	1/16	Sept	3/16	Aug
Commonw Distribut 1					11/16	May	1¼	Aug
Community P & L $6 pref *	32½	32¼	32½	50	26	Apr	40½	Aug
Community Pub Service 25	26⅛	25½	26½	475	23½	Sept	29½	June
Community Water Serv 1		⅝	⅝	600	5/16	June	⅝	Jan
Compo Shoe Mach—								
V t c ext to 1946 1	16	16	16	200	13½	Apr	16½	Aug
Conn Gas & Coke Secur *								
$3 preferred *					37	Jan	37	Jan
Consol Biscuit Co 1	3½	3½	3½	100	3¼	Aug	6½	Feb
Consol G E L P Balt com *	73	71¾	73	1,800	71	Jan	84¼	Aug
4½% series B pref 100					111	Sept	121½	June
Consol Gas Utilities 1	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	1,300	½	Apr	1⅜	Oct
Consol Min & Smelt Ltd 5	38	37¼	40	150	37	Sept	60	Jan
Consol Retail Stores 1	4	4	4¼	900	2⅜	Apr	6	Jan
8% preferred 100					86	Mar	98	Aug
Consol Royalty Oil 10					1⅝	Jan	1¾	Sept
Consol Steel Corp com *	7⅛	6⅞	7½	1,800	3	Apr	8⅝	Sept
Cont G & E 7% prior pf 100	90⅞	90¾	90⅞	35	84	Jan	95	Aug
Continental Oil of Mex 1		¼	5/16	1,500	⅛	Mar	½	Sept
Cont Roll & Steel Fdy *	11	10⅝	11¼	1,800	4⅝	Aug	13½	Sept
Cook Paint & Varnish *					8⅛	Sept	11	July
Cooper Bessemer com *	11⅜	10⅝	11¾	3,100	4⅝	Apr	13½	Sept
$3 prior preference *					15½	Jan	27½	Sept
Copper Range Co *	7	7	7⅜	1,150	3⅝	June	8¼	Sept
Copperweld Steel *		15	15	200	10¼	Apr	15½	Sept
Cornucopia Gold Mines 5c					⅝	Sept	1⅞	June
Corroon & Reynolds—								
Common 1		2	2	300	1⅝	Sept	3¼	Mar
$6 preferred A *	73½	73½	75	120	70	Aug	90	Mar
Cosden Petroleum com 1	1¾	1¾	1⅞	2,000	½	Mar	2¼	Sept
5% conv preferred 50					4	Apr	13	Sept
Courtaulds Ltd £1					4½	Sept	7⅝	July
Creole Petroleum 5	26¾	25½	26⅞	7,900	16¾	June	28	Sept
Crocker Wheeler Elec *	6¾	6⅝	7	500	4½	Aug	9½	Jan
Croft Brewing Co 1	¼	¼	5/16	500	¼	Apr	½	Mar
Crowley, Milner & Co *					2	Mar	3	Jan
Crown Cent Petrol (Md) 5	2½	2⅜	2½	200	1½	Apr	3	Feb
Crown Cork Internat A *		6½	6½	200	6	Sept	11	July
Crown Drug Co com 25c	1	1	1	200	¾	Aug	1⅝	Feb
Preferred 25					14	Jan	18	July
Crystal Oil Ref com *		⅜	⅜	300	5/16	Apr	9/16	July
6% preferred 10		10	10	100	7	Feb	11	Sept
Cuban Tobacco com v t c *		3	3	100	2½	Aug	4½	Jan
Cuneo Press Inc *	53¼	50⅞	53½	3,350	45⅛	Sept	56¼	May
6½% preferred 100					107¾	Sept	111½	Aug
Curtis Lighting Inc *					1⅝	Sept	1½	Sept
Curtis Mfg Co (Mo) 5					6	Apr	8½	Sept
Darby Petroleum com 5					3⅝	July	7⅛	Jan
Davenport Hosiery Mills *					14½	Jan	18½	Mar
Dayton Rubber Mfg 1	17½	16¾	17½	1,300	9	Apr	17½	Oct
Class A 35					23½	Apr	30¾	July
Decca Records com 1	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	1,800	5	Apr	8⅛	Aug
Dejay Stores 1					4	Aug	6¾	Feb
Derby Oil & Ref Corp com *	2¼	2¼	2¼	200	1½	Aug	2⅝	Sept
A conv preferred *					35½	June	45½	Sept
Detroit Gasket & Mfg 1					7	Apr	9¾	Aug
6% pref w w 20					13¾	Jan	17¼	Aug
Detroit Gray Iron Fdy 1		1⅝	1¾	600	1	June	2	Sept
Det Mich Stove Co com 1		1½	1⅝	300	1	Aug	2⅛	Jan
Detroit Paper Prod 1	1¾	1⅝	1¾	200	⅞	July	2¼	Sept
Detroit Steel Products *					17	Sept	31¼	Jan
De Vilbiss Co com 10					24	Jan	29¾	Apr
7% preferred 10					10	Mar	10	Mar
Diamond Shoe Corp com *					14	Jan	28	July
Distilled Liquors Corp 5					1¼	Apr	1⅝	Mar
Distillers Co Ltd—								
Am dep rcts ord reg £1					16	Sept	21½	Feb
Divco-Twin Truck com 1	7½	x7⅜	7⅞	1,300	3½	Apr	8½	Oct
Dobeckmun Co common		7	7	100	5	Sept	9½	Mar
Dominion Bridge Co *					26½	Aug	x30	Jan
Dominion Steel & Coal B 25		11¼	11½	500	8	Aug	14⅞	Sept
Dominion Textile Co *					60	Jan	64	May
Dominion Tar & Chemical *					5	July	5	July
Draper Corp *	80¼	79	80¼	140	62	Apr	80¼	Oct
Driver Harris Co 10	28	27½	29¾	500	10	Apr	32½	Sept
7% preferred 100					105¼	Aug	105¼	Aug
Dubilier Condenser Corp 1					1⅛	Apr	1⅞	Mar
Duke Power Co 100					61¼	Sept	72½	Aug
Durham Hosiery cl B com *					¾	July	2	Jan
Duro-Test Corp com 1					2¼	Sept	5¾	Jan
Duval Texas Sulphur *		7¼	7¼	100	5	Mar	9¼	Sept
Eagle Picher Lead 10	12¾	11⅝	12¾	2,600	7½	Apr	14¾	Sept
East Gas & Fuel Assoc—								
Common *	4⅛	4	4¼	800	1	Apr	5⅜	Sept
4½% prior preferred 100	38¾	38¼	40¼	625	16	June	42¼	Sept
6% preferred 100	22¼	21½	23	1,000	6	Apr	25¾	Sept
Eastern Malleable Iron 25	12	11	12	75	5½	Apr	12	Oct
Eastern States Corp *					9/16	June	1⅝	Sept
$7 preferred series A *		19	19	125	10¼	Apr	24	Sept
$6 preferred series B *		18	18	225	10	Aug	24	Sept
Easy Washing Mach B *	4	3⅜	4	900	2⅛	June	4⅛	July
Economy Grocery Stores *					14¾	Apr	17¾	Mar
Eisler Electric Corp 1		1¾	1¾	300	1	Jan	2	Mar
Elec Bond & Share com 5	9⅜	9¼	9¾	19,700	6⅝	Apr	12⅞	Jan
$5 preferred *		55½	57½	700	50⅝	Apr	65	Feb
$6 preferred *	67¼	65¾	67½	2,600	59	Apr	72½	Mar
Elec P & L 2d pref A *		18¼	18½	100	14½	June	29½	Jan
Option warrants					3	Mar	5¼	Jan
Electrographic Corp 1					10	Jan	14¼	Aug
Electrol Inc v t c 1					⅝	Sept	1⅞	Jan
Elgin Nat Watch Co 15		22	22¼	200	18½	Apr	22¼	Oct
Empire Dist El 6% pf 100					53	Jan	71	June
Empire Gas & Fuel Co—								
6% preferred 100	60½	60	60½	60	51½	Feb	71	Mar
6½% preferred 100					55	Sept	71	Mar
7% preferred 100		60	61¾	125	52	Feb	73	Mar
8% preferred 100	62	61	62	125	54½	Feb	74	Mar
Empire Power part stock *		26½	26½	100	21½	Feb	27¼	Aug
Emsco Derrick & Equip 5	10	9	10	300	6	Apr	10½	Jan
Equity Corp common 10c	11/16	11/16	¾	3,600	½	Apr	1	Sept
$3 conv pref 1	27¼	27	27½	250	23⅝	Apr	30	Sept
Esquire Inc 1		4⅛	4⅛	100	3⅞	Aug	8⅝	Jan
Eureka Pipe Line com 50	18½	18½	19	200	15⅛	June	20	Jan
European Electric Corp—								
Option warrants		1/32	1/32	2,000	1/32	Sept	5/16	Jan
Fairchild Aviation 1	10⅜	10¼	10¾	1,100	9⅛	Aug	16	Feb
Falstaff Brewing 1	7	7	7⅛	500	6⅛	Sept	8⅝	June
Fanny Farmer Candy com 1		19½	19½	50	18½	Oct	24¼	Aug
Fansteel Metallurgical *		10½	10⅝	300	4⅞	Jan	11½	Sept
Fedders Mfg Co 5					5	Apr	8½	Oct
Fed Compress & W'h'se 25					35	May	35	May
Ferro Enamel Corp 1	20⅞	18½	21¼	2,900	14⅞	Apr	22	Mar
Fiat Amer dep rights					7	May	10¾	July
Fidelio Brewery 1		5/16	5/16	100	¼	Sept	½	May
Fire Association (Phila) 10		64	65	90	56	Apr	68	Mar
Fisk Rubber Corp 1	10	9⅞	10⅜	2,100	6¾	Apr	12½	Mar
$6 preferred 100	80½	x80	80½	125	71	Apr	90	Mar
Florida P & L $7 pref *	85	81	85	500	50¼	Apr	85	Oct

STOCKS (Continued) Par	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range of Prices Low	High	Sales for Week Shares	Range Since Jan. 1, 1939 Low		High	
Ford Motor Co Ltd—								
Am dep rcts ord ref £1		2⅝	2⅝	500	2⅝	Sept	4⅜	Mar
Ford Motor of Can cl A *	16	15¼	16¼	2,900	14½	Sept	23	Jan
Class B *		16⅞	16⅞	100	16	Oct	23	Jan
Ford Motor of France—								
Amer dep rcts 100 frcs	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	100	1⅛	Oct	2	May
Fox (Peter) Brew Co 5					10½	Jan	15	Mar
Froedtert Grain & Malt—								
Common 1		9	9¼	300	6½	Mar	9½	Sept
Conv partic pref 15	17¼	17¼	17¼	300	17	Jan	19	July
Fruehauf Trailer Co 1	27	24½	28½	4,800	10	Feb	28½	Oct
Fuller (Geo A) Co com 1					15	Aug	26	Mar
$3 conv stock *					17⅝	Jan	29	Apr
4% conv preferred 100					34	Jan	43	Apr
Gamewell Co $6 c v pref *		85	85	10	83	Mar	85	Sept
Gatineau Power Co com *					12⅝	Jan	16	Mar
5% preferred 100					82	Sept	95	Aug
General Alloys Co *					¾	July	2⅞	Sept
Gen Electric Co Ltd—								
Amer dep rcts ord ref £1		13	13	200	12¼	Oct	19	Mar
Gen Fireproofing com *		12	12¾	1,500	11	Jan	14½	Mar
Gen Gas & El 6% pref B *		55	55	20	42½	Jan	66	July
General Investment com 1					⅛	Jan	½	Sept
$6 preferred *					52⅛	Jan	52⅛	Jan
Warrants					1/64	Jan	1/32	Sept
Gen Outdoor Adv 6% pf 100		73	73	10	62¾	July	75	May
Gen Pub Serv $6 pref *		46	47	70	33⅞	Apr	52	Mar
Gen Rayon Co A stock *					⅝	Sept	1	July
General Shareholders Corp								
Common 1		1⅝	1⅝	300	1⅛	Apr	2⅝	Feb
$6 conv pref w w *	75	75	75	50	62¾	Apr	82	Aug
Gen Telephone $3 pref *		50¼	50¼	100	46½	Apr	52½	Jan
General Tire & Rubber—								
6% preferred A 100					95½	Jan	103½	Aug
Gen Water G & E com 1					4	Apr	6½	Jan
$3 preferred *					31	Jan	39	July
Georgia Power $6 pref *	95¼	95	95¾	425	79½	Jan	98	Aug
$5 preferred *					65	Jan	85	Sept
Gilbert (A C) common *					3⅝	Apr	7	Jan
Preferred *					28	Feb	37	Feb
Gilchrist Co *					5½	Apr	6	Jan
Glen Alden Coal *	8⅛	7¾	8½	3,700	3¾	Apr	10	Sept
Godchaux Sugars class A *	32	31½	32	150	21½	Apr	33	Feb
Class B *	9¾	9¾	11	300	5½	Aug	16	Sept
$7 preferred *		100	101	110	91	June	101	Oct
Goldfield Consol Mines 1					1/16	Mar	3/16	Feb
Gorham Inc class A *					1½	July	2¾	Jan
$3 preferred *		18	18	25	13½	June	18¾	Sept
Gorham Mfg com 10		21½	21½	300	19½	Sept	24	July
Grand Rapids Varnish *		7¾	8	500	5	Apr	8½	Aug
Gray Manufacturing Co 10	8¼	8¼	8¼	200	8¼	Oct	12¼	Feb
Great Atl & Pac Tea—								
Non-vot com stock *	107½	102	107½	175	69½	Jan	119	June
7% 1st preferred 100		129	129	25	124⅝	Mar	132	May
Gt Northern Paper 25		42	42¾	300	33	Apr	44	Oct
Greenfield Tap & Die *	9⅜	9	9⅜	300	4½	Aug	9⅞	Sept
Grocery Sts Prod com 25c					1⅜	Apr	2½	Jan
Grumman Aircraft Engr 1	16⅝	16¼	16¾	800	12	Sept	22½	Jan
Guardian Investors 1					⅛	Jan	¼	Feb
Gulf Oil Corp 25	43	41¼	43⅜	4,200	29¼	Apr	45	Sept
Gulf States Util $5.50 pf *					95⅝	Apr	109½	July
$6 preferred *		110½	110½	10	103¼	Jan	112¼	Aug
Gypsum Lime & Alabast *					4⅛	July	5	July
Hall Lamp Co *	4¼	3⅝	4⅞	3,600	1⅝	Apr	4⅞	Oct
Haloid Co 5		13	13	100	8½	Jan	14½	July
Hartford Elec Light 25		x65½	x65½	25	61	Sept	x65½	Oct
Hartford Rayon v t c 1	1⅞	1⅞	2	1,000	¾	Mar	2⅝	Sept
Hartman Tobacco Co *					⅝	Jan	¾	Sept
Harvard Brewing Co 1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	400	1	Apr	1¾	Sept
Hat Corp of Am cl B com 1		8⅛	8⅛	100	4	Jan	9⅛	Oct
Haverty Furniture cv pfd *					23	Mar	23	Mar
Hazeltine Corp *		27	28	200	21	Apr	36	Mar
Hearn Dept Store com 5					2	Sept	5¼	Jan
6% conv preferred 50					11¾	Aug	22½	Jan
Hecla Mining Co 25c	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	500	5½	Sept	9⅞	Jan
Helena Rubenstein *	4⅞	4¼	4⅞	300	3⅛	Feb	4⅞	Oct
Class A *		7½	7½	100	6⅞	Apr	8⅛	June
Heller Co common 2	7¼	7¼	7¼	100	6½	Sept	9½	Jan
Preferred w w 25					23¼	Apr	28¾	Aug
Preferred ex-war 25					24	Jan	26½	Jan
Hewitt Rubber common 5		13½	13½	300	7	Mar	13½	Oct
Heyden Chemical 10		55	56	300	30	Apr	60	Sept
Hires (Chas E) Co cl A *	48	48	48	100	43	Sept	50	Feb
Hoe (R) & Co class A 10		9	9	100	3⅝	Apr	10⅛	Sept
Hollinger Consol G M 5	10¼	10	10⅜	800	9	Sept	15½	July
Holophane Co common *		11	11	100	9½	Apr	13½	June
Holt (Henry) & Co cl A *					7½	July	8	Mar
Horder's Inc *					11⅞	Jan	12½	July
Hormel (Geo A) & Co com *					23⅝	Apr	31	Sept
Horn (A C) Co com 1					2	Sept	3	Mar
Horn & Hardart *		x33	x33	225	31	Sept	39¼	Jan
5% preferred 100					108½	Apr	112¾	Aug
Hubbell (Harvey) Inc 5					9½	Apr	13⅛	Sept
Humble Oil & Ref *	68½	68	68⅞	1,700	52½	Aug	71	Sept
Hummel-Ross Fibre Corp 5		4⅞	5⅛	300	2⅝	Aug	5⅞	Sept
Hussmann-Ligonier Co *					9½	Apr	12	Jan
§Huylers of Del Inc—								
Common 1		3/16	3/16	300	1/16	Apr	½	Jan
7% pref stamped 100	8¼	8	8¾	350	5⅛	Mar	9¼	June
7% pref unstamped 100					8½	Jan	9	Jan
Hydro Electric Securities *					3	Aug	4¾	Mar
Hydrade Food Prod 5		2¾	2¾	900	1¼	Apr	3¼	Sept
Hygrade Sylvania Corp *		27	27	50	20	Apr	31	July
Illinois Iowa Power Co *	3	3	3	700	2⅛	Apr	4½	Jan
5% conv preferred 50	19½	19⅛	19½	600	14⅛	Apr	25	Feb
Div arrear ctfs	4½	4½	4⅝	200	3½	Sept	6⅞	Feb
Illuminating Shares A *					51¾	May	57½	Aug
Imperial Chem Indus £1		r7¼	r7¼	10	5¾	Apr	7½	Sept
Imperial Oil (Can) coup *	13¼	12¾	13¼	4,100	11⅜	Sept	17	Feb
Registered *					12¼	Sept	16⅞	Mar
Imperial Tobacco of Can 5		11¼	11½	200	10⅛	Sept	16⅞	July
Imperial Tobacco of Great Britain & Ireland £1		22¼	22½	900	19	Sept	32	Feb
Indiana Pipe Line 10	6½	6½	6⅝	200	5⅝	May	7	Jan
Indiana Service 6% pf 100					5½	May	15½	June
7% preferred 100					5¼	Apr	17	June
Indpls P & L 6½% pf 100	107½	107½	107½	10	100½	Apr	109½	July
Indian Ter Illum Oil—								
New non-voting class A 1					13/16	Apr	2	Sept
New class B 1		1⅜	1⅜	200	⅝	Mar	2	Sept
Industrial Finance—								
V t c common 1					5/16	Apr	½	Aug
7% preferred 100					8½	Apr	12¼	Aug
Insurance Co of No Am 10		66½	68⅞	450	59	Apr	71¼	June
International Cigar Mach *	x21	20¼	21	500	20¼	Sept	24¼	Mar
Internat Hydro Elec—								
Pref $3.50 series 50	15¼	15¼	15½	300	12	Apr	21¾	Mar
A stock purch warrants					1/16	Mar	⅛	Jan
Intl Industries Inc 1		2	2⅛	600	1¾	Sept	4⅝	Jan

For footnotes see page 2349

STOCKS (Continued) Par	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range of Prices Low	Week's Range of Prices High	Sales for Week Shares	Range Since Jan. 1, 1939 Low		Range Since Jan. 1, 1939 High	
Internat Metal Indus A..*					4½	July	8¾	Oct
Internat Paper & Pow warr	3⅜	3⅛	3½	2,500	1⅝	Aug	4¼	Jan
International Petroleum..*	20	19⅝	20⅜	2,900	17½	Aug	27½	Jan
Registered..........*					17¾	Aug	27	Jan
International Products...*					2½	Apr	6	Sept
Internat Safety Razor B.*		9/16	9/16	200	½	Mar	¾	Feb
International Utility—								
Class A............*					6¾	Apr	10	Mar
Class B............1	⅜	⅜	⅜	700	⅜	Apr	¾	Jan
$1.75 preferred........*		14½	14½	50	11	Jan	20	July
$3.50 prior pref........*		32½	32½	50	32½	Oct	39⅛	July
Warrants series of 1940.					1/32	Feb	3/32	May
International Vitamin...1	2⅞	2⅞	3	800	2¼	Sept	4⅛	Feb
Interstate Home Equip..1	7¼	7⅛	7¼	700	4⅛	Apr	7⅝	Sept
Interstate Hosiery Mills.*		11	11	100	10	Sept	14⅝	Mar
Interstate Power $7 pref.*	5	5	5	25	3¼	Apr	7⅜	Aug
Investors Royalty........1	5/16	5/16	7/16	2,700	5/16	Oct	½	Mar
Iron Fireman Mfg v t c...*	17⅝	17	17⅝	300	15	Apr	19⅜	Mar
Irving Air Chute 1	20	20	20⅜	800	14⅝	Mar	22⅜	Sept
Italian Superpower A....*		¼	¼	100	3/16	Apr	7/16	Mar
Jacobs (F L) Co.........1	2⅞	2⅞	3⅛	700	2¼	Sept	4⅞	Jan
Jeannette Glass Co......*	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	200	1⅛	June	2¾	Sept
Jersey Central Pow & Lt—								
5½% preferred.....100		85¼	87	75	67⅝	Jan	98½	June
6% preferred.......100	91	91	92	60	78	Jan	102½	June
7% preferred.......100	101	100½	101	70	86½	Jan	107¾	June
Jones & Laughlin Steel.100	42⅜	40½	43¾	5,900	17	Apr	48¼	Sept
Julian & Kokenge com..*					22¾	Mar	30	June
Kansas G & E 7% pref.100		114	114	10	112½	Mar	118¼	May
Keith (Geo E)7% 1st pf100					21½	June	22	July
Kennedy's Inc...........5		5⅛	5⅛	100	4	Apr	6½	Jan
Ken-Rad Tube & Lamp A *					5½	Apr	9	Mar
Key Co com.............*					5¾	Sept	5¾	Sept
Kimberly-Clark 6% pf.100					105	Feb	111	Aug
Kingsbury Breweries....1					¼	Sept	¾	Jan
Kings Co Lt 7% pf B.100					56	Jan	90	July
5% preferred D.....100					38	Jan	70½	July
Kingston Products.......1	2⅛	2⅛	2¼	800	1⅝	Apr	2½	Sept
Kirby Petroleum.........1					2⅛	Aug	3¾	Sept
Kirkl'd Lake G M Co Ltd 1					15/16	Sept	1¾	Mar
Klein (D Emil) Co com..*		11¾	11¾	100	11¾	Apr	14	Aug
Kleinert (I B) Rubber Co10					7½	Apr	9½	Sept
Knott Corp common....1		7¾	7¾	100	6½	Sept	15½	Mar
Kobacker Stores Inc.....*					8	Oct	10	Jan
Koppers Co 6% pref...100	78	78	78	20	54	Feb	79	Sept
Kresge Dept Stores—								
4% conv 1st pref....100					45	Mar	47½	July
Kress (S H) special pref.10					11½	Jan	13	Aug
Kreuger Brewing Co....1					4⅝	Apr	7	Jan
Lackawanna RR (N J).100					38	July	51¼	Mar
Lake Shores Mines Ltd..1	27¾	26⅝	27¾	1,700	25	Sept	50⅜	Jan
Lakey Foundry & Mach.1	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	700	2	Apr	4⅜	Sept
Lane Bryant 7% pref..100					57	Jan	65	Feb
Lane Wells Co com.....1		7½	9¾	2,100	7½	Oct	11½	Apr
Langendorf Utd Bakeries—								
Class A..............*		15¼	15¼	50	15	Sept	17¼	May
Class B..............*					8½	Sept	11	May
Lefcourt Realty common 1		1	1	100	½	Apr	1⅜	Sept
Conv preferred.......*					7	Sept	8½	Jan
Lehigh Coal & Nav......*	3⅜	3¼	3¾	3,500	1¾	Aug	4⅞	Sept
Leonard Oil Develop...25	7/16	⅜	7/16	1,000	3/16	June	⅝	Sept
Le Tourneau (R G) Inc..1		34½	34½	100	22	Apr	35	Sept
Line Material Co.......5	10½	10⅛	10½	300	8	Apr	15	Jan
Lipton (Thos J) class A..1	11	11	11	100	9	Sept	17	Feb
6% preferred........25					17½	July	23	Feb
Lit Brothers common....*					1⅛	Apr	2¼	Sept
Loblaw Groceterias cl A..*					23½	May	25½	July
Class B..............*	22	22	22	25	22	Jan	22	Jan
Locke Steel Chain.......5		13⅜	12⅜	200	10	Apr	13½	Mar
Lockheed Aircraft.......1	28½	26⅝	28⅞	13,800	18¼	Aug	36¾	Feb
Lone Star Gas Corp.....*	8⅜	8⅜	8½	3,900	7⅛	Apr	9½	Jan
Long Island Lighting—								
Common..............*		1⅛	1⅛	1,600	⅞	Apr	1½	Aug
7% preferred........100	34½	31	34½	300	26	Jan	39	Aug
6% pref class B.....100		28½	29½	350	19¾	Jan	35½	Aug
Loudon Packing........*	2	2	2	600	1⅛	July	2⅝	Sept
Louisiana Land & Explor.1	5¾	5¾	6⅛	900	4	Aug	7¾	Jan
Louisiana P & L $6 pref..*		97	97	10	89½	Apr	103½	Aug
Lucky Tiger Comb G M.10	⅝	9/16	⅝	1,500	7/16	Mar	¾	Aug
Lynch Corp common....5		27	27	100	23½	Apr	34	Jan
Majestic Radio & Tel...1	2⅛	2	2⅜	7,000	13/16	Jan	3	Sept
Manati Sugar opt warr...		13/16	⅞	900	¼	Jan	2⅛	Sept
Mangel Stores...........1	1½	1½	1⅝	1,300	1¼	Apr	2¼	Aug
$5 conv preferred.....*					25	Mar	33	Sept
Mapes Consol Mfg Co...*	24¾	24¾	24¾	100	19	Feb	26¼	Aug
Marconi Intl Marine								
Communica'ns ord reg £1		4	4	100	4	Oct	6½	May
Margay Oil Corp........*					14½	Aug	17	Mar
Marion Steam Shovel....*	4⅝	4⅝	5⅛	1,100	2⅛	July	5⅞	Sept
Mass Util Assoc v t c....1		2⅝	2⅝	100	2	Feb	2⅝	June
Massey Harris common..*					3	Sept	7⅝	Sept
Master Electric Co.......1	19½	18⅞	19½	250	14¼	Apr	20	Sept
May Hosiery Mills Inc—								
$4 preferred..........*					53	May	55¼	July
McCord Rad & Mfg B...*	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	100	1	Apr	3¾	Sept
McWilliams Dredging...*		7½	8	300	7	Sept	17	Jan
Mead Johnson & Co.....*					125	Jan	155	Sept
Memphis Nat Gas com..5		4⅝	4⅝	100	3¼	Jan	5	July
Mercantile Stores com...*	20	20	20	100	14	Apr	20½	Feb
Merchants & Mfg cl A...1					3¼	Sept	5⅛	Jan
Participating preferred.*					25	Apr	28	Mar
Merritt Chapman & Scott*	4⅛	4	4⅛	200	3	Aug	6¼	Jan
Warrants..............	7/16	⅜	7/16	200	¼	May	⅞	Jan
6½% A preferred...100		71	71½	75	50½	Sept	77	Jan
Mesabi Iron Co.........1	¾	¾	13/16	5,200	⅜	Aug	1⅛	Sept
Metal Textile Corp....25c		1⅞	1⅞	100	1	Apr	2⅜	May
Participat preferred.15*		35¾	35¾	10	32¼	Apr	37	July
Metropolitan Edison—								
$6 preferred............		99	99	25	93¼	Apr	100¾	Sept
Mexico Ohio Oil........*		½	½	100	¼	Jan	13/16	May
Michigan Bumper Corp..1	½	7/16	½	300	¼	Aug	⅝	Jan
Michigan Gas & Oil.....1	1	1	1¼	400	⅝	June	2⅜	Jan
Michigan Steel Tube..2.50					5½	June	9¼	Sept
Michigan Sugar Co.....*	1⅛	1⅛	1¼	2,500	5/16	July	2⅜	Sept
Preferred.............10					2⅜	Jan	7½	Sept
Middle States Petrol—								
Class A v t c..........*		4½	4⅝	300	2¾	Sept	5¾	Mar
Class B v t c..........*	11/16	11/16	¾	500	½	Aug	1	Mar
Middle West Corp com..5		7¾	7⅞	300	5½	Apr	10¼	Aug
Midland Oil Corp—								
$2 conv preferred.....*					2⅝	Apr	4½	Sept
Midland Steel Products—								
$2 non cum div shs....*	17	17	17	300	12	Jan	18½	Sept
Midvale Co.............*		106	108	75	90½	Aug	124¾	Sept
Mid-West Abrasive....50c		1¼	1¼	100	¾	Apr	1⅝	Jan
Midwest Oil Co.........10		7½	7¾	300	6⅝	Sept	8¾	Jan
Midwest Piping & Sup...*					10	Sept	12	Mar
Mining Corp of Canada..*	1	1	1	1,200	15/16	Aug	1¾	Jan
Minnesota Min & Mfg...*	57⅛	56¼	57⅛	400	37	Jan	59¾	July
Minnesota P & L 7% pf 100					80	Apr	94	Aug
Miss River Power pref.100		112	112⅛	30	110	Sept	116	May
Missouri Pub Serv com..*	4	4	4	200	3⅛	Feb	6¼	Aug

STOCKS (Continued) Par	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range of Prices Low	Week's Range of Prices High	Sales for Week Shares	Range Since Jan. 1, 1939 Low		Range Since Jan. 1, 1939 High	
Mock, Jud, Voehringer—								
Common..........$2.50		12	12	100	9½	Apr	14⅜	Feb
Molybdenum Corp.......1	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛	1,700	3⅛	June	7⅜	Sept
Monarch Machine Tool..*		27½	27½	100	14⅝	Apr	27½	Oct
Monogram Pictures com.1		1¼	1¼	100	1	Aug	3⅛	Jan
Monroe Loan Soc A.....1					1⅛	Mar	2¼	Sept
Montana Dakota Util...10					5¼	Oct	7	July
Montgomery Ward A....*		153	154½	160	147	Sept	172½	May
Montreal Lt Ht & Pow..*					24	Sept	33¼	June
Moody Investors part pf.*		28½	28½	25	24¾	Apr	31¾	July
§Moore (Tom) Distillery.1		⅜	⅜	100	¼	June	½	Jan
Mtge Bank of Col Am shs..					5¼	Apr	5¾	July
Mountain City Cop com 5c	5⅜	5	5½	1,400	3⅜	Aug	7⅞	Sept
Mountain Producers....10		5⅜	5½	1,100	4⅞	Jan	5⅞	Sept
§Mountain States Pw com*					¼	Mar	1⅛	July
Mountain Sts Tel & Tel 100					122½	Apr	135	July
Murray Ohio Mfg Co....*		9¼	10	1,000	6¾	Apr	10½	Sept
Muskegon Piston Ring.2½		15	15⅛	300	9⅝	Apr	15⅞	Sept
Muskogee Co com.......*					7	May	10	Sept
6% preferred.......100					69	Mar	70¾	May
Nachman-Springfilled....*					7	Apr	9½	Oct
Nat Auto Fibre com.....1	7⅞	7⅞	8½	3,000	5	Apr	9½	Jan
Nat Bellas Hess com....1	7/16	7/16	½	4,500	5/16	June	¾	Sept
National Candy Co......*	8½	8½	8½	200	7½	Sept	9¼	Feb
National City Lines com.1		12½	12¾	200	10	Jan	17	Aug
$3 conv pref..........50		40½	41	100	33½	Jan	44⅛	Aug
National Container (Del).1	8⅞	8½	9	900	5	May	10⅝	Sept
National Fuel Gas.......*	13¼	13⅛	13⅜	2,700	11¼	Apr	14	Sept
Nat Mfg & Stores com...*		3½	3½	100	2⅞	May	6	Jan
National Oil Products...4	40	40	40¾	900	28½	Apr	41	Aug
National P & L $6 pref...*	83	81¾	84½	1,325	69	Apr	96	Aug
National Refining com...*					3	May	5⅛	Jan
Nat Rubber Mach.......*	5⅜	4⅜	5½	2,600	2⅝	Apr	5½	Sept
National Steel Car Ltd...*					43	Aug	60¾	Jan
National Sugar Refining.*		14⅜	14⅜	100	10	Aug	17¾	Sept
National Tea 5½% pref.10	5⅜	5¼	6¼	400	4	Sept	6¼	Oct
National Transit....12.50		8¼	8¼	200	7¼	Jan	8⅝	Sept
Nat Tunnel & Mines....*		1¾	1¾	300	1¼	Apr	2¼	Jan
Nat Union Radio Corp...1		13/16	13/16	300	⅝	Sept	1¾	Jan
Navarro Oil Co..........*		13½	13½	300	10¼	Aug	15⅛	Feb
§Nebel (Oscar) Co com...*					⅛	Mar	⅝	Jan
Nebraska Pow 7% pref.100	116	115	116	30	102	Jan	116	July
Nehi Corp common......*					35	June	50¼	Feb
1st preferred..........*					78⅞	Jan	84½	Aug
Nelson (Herman) Corp...5					2⅝	Apr	5⅝	Aug
Neptune Meter class A...*					4	Apr	6⅛	Aug
Nestle Le Mur Co cl A...*	1	⅞	1	1,000	⅜	Jan	1	June
Nevada Calif Elec com.100					3¼	Mar	3¼	Mar
7% preferred.......100					34	Sept	41	Oct
New Engl Pow Assoc....*					11½	May	15	Mar
6% preferred........100	73¼	73	74¼	200	55	Apr	78¼	Aug
$2 preferred...........*					18	Apr	24⅛	June
New England Tel & Tel 100		116¼	117½	110	104	Apr	120	Aug
New Haven Clock Co....*					3⅝	Sept	8¼	Sept
New Idea Inc common...*	11¼	11¼	11¼	100	10⅛	Aug	14	Mar
New Jersey Zinc........25	63½	63½	68¼	650	46¾	Apr	76	Sept
New Mex & Ariz Land...1		1½	1¾	300	1½	Jan	1¾	Jan
Newmont Mining Corp.10	70	69½	70	400	57½	Apr	84½	Sept
New Process Co.........*					24	July	27	Jan
N Y Auction Co com....*					1¼	Apr	2½	Oct
N Y City Omnibus—								
Warrants...............					15	Apr	26	Feb
N Y & Honduras Rosario 10		25	25	50	20	July	29	June
N Y Merchandise.......10		8	8	100	7⅛	Sept	9	Mar
N Y Pr & Lt 7% pref..100		109	109½	70	107	Jan	113½	June
$6 preferred..........*		103	103	10	99	Apr	106	June
N Y Shipbuilding Corp—								
Founders shares.......1					6	Apr	14	Sept
New York Transit Co....5		4½	4½	200	4	Jan	4⅞	Mar
N Y Water Serv 6% pf.100	16¾	16¾	17	40	16	Apr	24	Aug
Niagara Hudson Power—								
Common..............10	7½	7¼	7⅞	7,800	5⅝	Sept	9¼	Mar
5% 1st pref..........100		84	85	425	z77¼	Apr	91½	Mar
5% 2d preferred.....100		70	70	30	66	Apr	82	Jan
Class A opt warrants....	1/16	1/16	1/16	200	1/16	Mar	3/16	Feb
Class B opt warrants....					1⅛	Sept	2	Jan
Niagara Share—								
Class B common.......5		6	6	400	3¾	Apr	6¾	Mar
Class A preferred....100					86	Sept	92	Aug
Niles-Bement-Pond......*	65¼	65¼	68¾	1,500	41¾	Apr	76	Sept
Nineteen Hundred Corp B 1					6¾	Apr	9½	Aug
Nipissing Mines.........5		1	1	400	1	Sept	1⅞	Mar
Noma Electric...........1	5¼	5¼	5⅜	500	3⅞	Aug	5⅞	Feb
Nor Amer Lt & Power—								
Common..............1		1⅛	1¼	600	⅞	Apr	1¾	Jan
$6 preferred..........*					53	Mar	65½	July
North Amer Rayon cl A..*		24¾	24¾	200	13⅛	Apr	25¼	Oct
Class B common......*		25⅜	25⅝	1,100	14¾	June	25⅝	Oct
6% prior preferred...50	49¾	49¾	49¾	40	42½	May	49¾	Oct
No Am Utility Securities.*		⅞	1	200	½	Apr	1⅜	Sept
Nor Central Texas Oil...5					2¾	Aug	4	Feb
Nor European Oil com...1		1/16	1/16	1,000	1/16	Jan	⅛	Feb
Nor Ind Pub Ser 6% pf.100		91¼	92¼	50	81	Apr	100	Aug
7% preferred.......100	99¼	98¼	99¼	20	87¼	Apr	107	Aug
Northern Pipe Line.....10		5¼	5¼	200	4½	Feb	6	May
Northern Sts Pow cl A..25		15	16½	4,800	6½	Apr	16½	Oct
Northwest Engineering..*					14¾	Aug	20½	Mar
Novadel-Agene Corp....*		34⅞	35	200	24	Apr	37	Sept
Ohio Brass Co cl B com..*		21	22	150	15½	Sept	26	Jan
Ohio Edison $6 pref.....*		102⅝	103	75	97½	Apr	108	June
Ohio Oil 6% pref.......100	102½	102½	104	550	90	Aug	112¾	Jan
Ohio Power 6% pref...100		112½	113	220	110½	Sept	115	June
Ohio P S 7% 1st pref...100		108	108	10	104½	Jan	115	Aug
6% 1st preferred....100					96¾	Sept	105⅞	July
Oilstocks Ltd common...5					8¼	Apr	9¼	Jan
Oklahoma Nat Gas com.15	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛	900	8⅞	Apr	17⅜	July
$3 preferred..........50		44⅛	44¾	200	35	Apr	49	July
Oldetyme Distillers......1	1⅝	1½	1¾	600	1	Apr	1¾	Oct
Oliver United Filters B...*					5½	Sept	6⅝	Sept
Omar, Inc...............1					5	Jan	10½	Sept
Overseas Securities......*		4½	4½	100	2⅝	Sept	5	Sept
Pacific Can Co common..*					8	Apr	13	Sept
Pacific G & E 6% 1st pf.25	31¼	31¼	31¾	1,700	28½	Sept	35½	July
5½% 1st preferred...25		28	28	1,100	26⅝	Sept	31⅝	July
Pacific P & L 7% pref..100		89½	90¼	60	68½	Jan	91⅝	July
Pacific Public Serv......*					4½	Sept	7⅛	Mar
$1.30 1st preferred....*					18¼	Sept	22½	July
Page-Hersey Tubes com..*					99	Jan	101¼	Mar
Pantepec Oil of Venezuela—								
American shares.......	5½	5⅜	5⅝	17,200	4	Sept	7⅝	Jan
Paramount Motors Corp.1					3½	Mar	4½	July
Parker Pen Co..........10					11	Apr	16	Jan
Parkersburg Rig & Reel..1	11¾	11¾	12	400	8⅝	Apr	14	Mar
Patchogue-Plymouth Mills*					15	Mar	21	Sept
Pender (D) Grocery A....					35	Apr	44	Sept
Class B..............	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	100	7¼	Apr	12	Feb
Peninsular Telephone com*					29	Jan	34½	June
7% A pref...........100					111¼	Aug	113	July
Penn Edison Co—								
$2.80 preferred........*					31	Apr	38	July
$5 preferred...........*					53	Jan	65	July
Penn Gas & Elec class A..*					3	June	5¼	Jan

For footnotes see page 2349

STOCKS (Continued) Par	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range of Prices Low	Week's Range of Prices High	Sales for Week Shares	Range Since Jan. 1, 1939 Low	Range Since Jan. 1, 1939 High
Penn Mex Fuel Co 1	⅝	⅝	⅝	100	½ Apr	13/16 Mar
Penn Traffic Co 2.50					2 Apr	2 Apr
Pennroad Corp com 1	2¼	2¼	2⅝	6,100	1⅜ June	3⅛ Sept
Penn Cent Airlines com 1		8½	8¾	1,100	5½ Apr	10¼ July
Pa Pr & Lt $7 pref *	108	108	108⅜	100	98 Jan	110½ Aug
$6 preferred *		104⅝	104⅝	10	92½ Jan	107 Aug
Penn Salt Mfg Co 50	166	165	170	200	135 Apr	179 Sept
Pennsylvania Sugar com 20					15 Feb	18 Sept
Pa Water & Power Co *		68½	71½	600	68 Sept	84¾ Mar
Pepperell Mfg Co 100	90	90	92¼	175	58 Apr	94¾ Sept
Perfect Circle Co *					23½ Apr	27⅛ Aug
Pharis Tire & Rubber 1		7¾	7¾	100	7 Apr	10¾ Jan
Philadelphia Co common *	8¾	8¾	9	400	5 Apr	9¼ Sept
Phila Elec Co $5 pref *	116½	116½	116½	50	114 Sept	120 Aug
Phila Elec Pow 8% pref 25					29 Sept	30½ Jan
Phillips Packing Co *		6½	6⅞	1,700	2⅝ Jan	7⅞ Sept
Phoenix Securities—						
Common 1	6½	6⅜	6¾	2,500	2¾ Apr	9⅛ July
Conv $3 pref series A 10		28½	29	350	16 Apr	36¾ July
Pierce Governor common *		13	13	100	9 Aug	18¾ Feb
Pines Winterfront Co 1					7/16 Sept	⅞ Sept
Pioneer Gold Mines Ltd 1		2⅛	2¼	700	1⅞ Sept	2¾ Jan
Pitney-Bowes Postage Meter *		7	7⅛	400	5⅛ Apr	8¾ Aug
Pitts Bess & L E RR 50		42½	42½	25	41 Apr	43½ Aug
Pittsburgh Forgings 1	12¾	11½	12¾	1,300	6⅞ Apr	14½ Sept
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie 50	68½	65½	69¾	230	42½ Sept	75½ Sept
Pittsburgh Metallurgical 10	11	11	11	100	6 Apr	12 Sept
Pittsburgh Plate Glass 25	100½	99	101½	900	90 Apr	117 Mar
Pleasant Valley Wine Co 1	1¼	1¼	1½	200	¾ Jan	1½ Oct
Plough Inc com 7.50		9	9	200	7⅛ Apr	10¼ July
Pneumatic Scale com 10					8 Feb	8 Feb
Polaris Mining Co 25c					1⅛ May	2⅝ Jan
Potrero Sugar common 5	1¼	1	1¼	900	9/16 Apr	2⅜ Sept
Powdrell & Alexander 5		4¾	5	400	3 Apr	5½ Sept
Power Corp of Canada *					9 Apr	12 Mar
6% 1st preferred 100					101¼ Apr	102 Apr
Pratt & Lambert Co *	19	19	19¾	200	16½ May	23 Mar
Premier Gold Mining 1	1⅛	1⅛	1¼	1,300	1⅛ Sept	2⅝ Jan
Prentice-Hall Inc com *					36 Mar	42 June
Pressed Metals of Am 1	11⅜	11	11½	1,300	7 Apr	11⅝ Oct
Producers Corp 25c					1/16 Jan	3/16 Sept
Prosperity Co class B *					3 Apr	5⅛ Jan
Providence Gas *		7¾	7⅞	300	7 Jan	8⅝ Aug
Prudential Investors *	6¼	6¼	6¼	300	4¾ Aug	7⅛ Mar
$6 preferred *					94½ Jan	100½ Mar
Public Service of Colorado						
6% 1st preferred 100					104 Apr	105¾ Apr
7% 1st preferred 100					107 Feb	112 July
Public Service of Indiana—						
$7 prior preferred *	60⅛	59½	60¾	1,050	44½ Jan	82 Aug
$6 preferred *		31⅝	32½	150	26 Apr	44½ Aug
Public Service of Okla—						
6% prior lien pref 100	96¼	96¼	96¼	100	93 Jan	103¾ Aug
7% prior lien pref 100		107½	108	30	100 Sept	110 June
Puget Sound P & L—						
$5 preferred *	67¼	65¼	67¼	750	34½ Jan	72 Aug
$6 preferred *	21½	21¼	21¾	325	14 Jan	26½ Aug
Puget Sound Pulp & Tim *		8¼	8¼	100	4 May	11 Sept
Pyle-National Co com 5					6⅛ Apr	12 Jan
Pyrene Manufacturing 10					4½ Feb	7 June
Quaker Oats common *					108 Apr	126 Aug
6% preferred 100	140¼	139	140¼	120	139 Oct	158⅝ Jan
Quebec Power Co *					16 Mar	18½ Mar
Ry & Light Secur com *					9 July	12½ Mar
Railway & Util Invest A 1					3/16 Feb	¼ June
Raymond Concrete Pile—						
Common *		13½	16¼	950	12 Apr	21 Jan
$3 conv preferred *		39	40	30	35¼ Apr	41 Mar
Ratheon Mfg com 50c		1⅜	1⅜	200	11/16 Aug	2⅛ Jan
Red Bank Oil Co *		2½	2½	100	1⅞ July	5 Jan
Reed Roller Bit Co *		28½	28½	100	23 Aug	33½ Jan
Reeves (Daniel) common *		5½	5½	100	5 Jan	8½ July
Reiter-Foster Oil 50c	5/16	5/16	5/16	600	⅛ Jan	7/16 Sept
Reliance Elec & Eng'g 5		16	16	100	9⅝ June	16 Sept
§Reynolds Investing 1	3/16	3/16	3/16	1,100	⅛ Feb	¼ Jan
Rice Stix Dry Goods *					3½ Sept	6¾ Sept
Richmond Radiator 1		2	2⅛	900	1⅜ Apr	4 Jan
Rio Grande Valley Gas Co—						
Voting trust ctfs 1	3/16	3/16	3/16	100	⅛ May	5/16 May
RochesterG&El 6% pf C 100					100 Feb	102 Feb
6% pref D 100					96 Apr	105¾ Aug
Rochester Tel 6½% prf 100					112 Apr	112 Apr
Roeser & Pendleton Inc *		11	11	100	11 Oct	15 Jan
Rolls Royce Ltd—						
Am dep rcts ord reg £1					23¾ July	24¼ July
Rome Cable Corp com 5	11½	11½	12⅛	200	8⅝ Sept	13½ Feb
Roosevelt Field Inc 5					1⅝ July	2⅞ Jan
Root Petroleum Co 1	3½	2⅞	3½	3,100	1¼ Apr	3½ Oct
$1.20 conv pref 20		8	8½	200	4¼ Apr	8½ Oct
Rossia International *		3/16	3/16	800	⅛ Apr	¼ Jan
Royalite Oil Co Ltd *					37 Mar	43 Jan
Royal Typewriter *	55½	54	55½	550	45 Apr	71 Jan
Russeks Fifth Ave 2½		4	4	100	2½ Sept	6¼ Mar
Rustless Iron & Steel 1	14⅜	13¾	14½	2,700	7 Apr	15½ Sept
$2.50 conv pref *		46	47	250	35½ Apr	47 Aug
Ryan Consol Petrol *		2	2	100	1⅞ Aug	3 Jan
Ryerson & Haynes com 1	1½	1½	1¾	300	½ Apr	2¼ Sept
St Lawrence Corp Ltd *					2⅞ July	4¼ Jan
St Regis Paper com 5	3½	3¼	3⅝	4,800	1⅝ Sept	4½ Sept
7% preferred 100					37 May	64 Sept
Salt Dome Oil Co 1	9	8½	9	500	7 Aug	17 Jan
Samson United Corp com 1		1½	1¾	500	¾ July	2⅜ Oct
Sanford Mills *					38¾ Sept	41½ Oct
Savoy Oil Co 5		1	1⅛	400	⅞ June	1⅝ Sept
Schiff Co common *					9⅝ Jan	15⅝ Aug
Scovill Mfg 25	34½	33	35	1,100	18½ Aug	38⅞ Sept
Scranton Elec $6 pref *					114¾ Apr	114¾ Apr
Scranton Lace common *		23	23	10	16¾ June	23 Oct
Scranton Spring Brook Water Service pref *					21 Jan	36 Aug
Scullin Steel Co com *	12¾	12½	13	900	5½ Sept	15½ Sept
Warrants	1⅝	1½	1¾	1,300	⅝ Aug	2 Sept
Securities Corp general *					⅞ May	1⅞ Feb
Seeman Bros Inc *					31 Mar	38 Sept
Segal Lock & Hardware 1	¾	⅝	¾	2,800	⅝ June	15/16 Jan
Seiberling Rubber com *		7¼	7½	200	4⅞ Jan	8⅝ Mar
Selby Shoe Co *		12	12¼	150	9⅞ Aug	15 Apr
Selected Industries Inc—						
Common 1		1	1⅛	1,100	½ Apr	1⅝ Sept
Convertible stock	7⅛	6⅞	7½	200	4⅛ May	9½ Jan
$5.50 prior stock 25	58½	58½	60	650	48½ Aug	69¼ Mar
Allotment certificates		60½	62	200	48¾ Aug	70 Mar
Selfridge Prov Stores—						
Amer dep rcts reg £1					⅝ Apr	1⅛ Aug
Sentry Safety Control 1	¼	¼	¼	200	⅛ Jan	9/16 May
Serrick Corp 1					1¼ July	2½ Sept
Seton Leather common *	8½	8½	9	300	6 Apr	9½ Jan
Seversky Aircraft Corp 1	5	4¾	5⅛	22,800	2⅝ Mar	5⅝ Jan
Shattuck Denn Mining 5	7⅝	7½	7⅞	1,000	5⅛ June	10 Sept
Shawinigan Wat & Pow *					17 Oct	22⅝ Mar
Sherwin-Williams com 25	91½	89	92	1,950	81 Aug	113½ Mar
5% cum pref ser AAA 100					106½ Sept	115¾ Mar
Sherwin-Williams of Can *		10	10	25	10 Oct	14 Jan
Shreveport El Dorado Pipe Line stamped 25					1/16 Feb	1/16 Feb
Silex Co common *		14¼	14¼	100	9¾ Apr	15 July
Simmons-Boardman Pub—						
$3 conv pref *					16 July	16 July
Simmons H'ware & Paint *					1½ Apr	2⅛ Feb
Simplicity Pattern com 1		1⅝	1⅝	100	1¼ Apr	3 Jan
Singer Mfg Co 100	140⅛	136	140⅛	170	116 Sept	219 Jan
Singer Mfg Co Ltd—						
Amer dep rcts ord reg £1					3 Sept	4⅜ Apr
Sioux City G & E 7% pf 100					84½ Jan	98½ Aug
Skinner Organ 5					¾ June	¾ June
Solar Mfg Co 1	2	1⅞	2⅛	600	1¾ Aug	3⅞ Jan
Sonotone Corp 1		1⅜	1½	1,300	1¼ Mar	1¾ Mar
Soss Mfg com 1	5½	5¼	5½	400	3½ Apr	5½ Jan
South Coast Corp com 1		3¾	4	300	1¼ Apr	4⅜ Sept
Southern Calif Edison—						
5% original preferred 25					37⅝ Oct	46 Aug
6% preferred B 25	27⅜	27⅜	28	1,700	26 Sept	29⅞ June
5½% pref series C 25	25⅞	25¼	26	400	25 Sept	29¼ June
Southern Colo Pow cl A 25	1⅞	1⅞	2	300	1⅛ May	2¾ Aug
7% preferred 100					42 Jan	65½ Aug
South New Engl Tel 100					148 Jan	157½ June
Southern Pipe Line 10		4½	4½	100	3½ Jan	4½ Sept
Southern Union Gas *					1½ Apr	2½ Aug
Preferred A 25					10 Mar	15⅞ July
Southland Royalty Co 5					5 Sept	6⅝ Jan
South Penn Oil 25	37¾	37	38½	1,400	26¾ Aug	39½ Oct
Southwest Pa Pipe Line 10		20	21	200	18 July	21 Oct
Spalding (A G) & Bros *	2¾	2¾	2⅞	600	2¾ Sept	4⅝ July
5% 1st preferred *					12½ Sept	18¾ Aug
Spanish & Gen Corp—						
Am dep rcts ord reg £1					1/16 Jan	3/16 Mar
Spencer Shoe Corp *					2 July	3¼ Sept
Stahl-Meyer Inc *		2	2	100	1½ Mar	3½ Jan
Standard Brewing Co *					⅛ Mar	⅛ Mar
Standard Cap & Seal com 1	15	15	15	600	14 Apr	18 July
Conv preferred 10	21	19¾	21	150	19 Sept	26 July
Standard Dredging Corp—						
Common 1					1 Aug	2¼ Jan
$1.60 conv preferred 20					9¼ May	12⅞ Jan
Standard Invest $5½ pref *					7 June	14 July
Standard Oil (Ky) 10	18⅛	18⅛	18⅜	2,200	17¼ Apr	18⅞ Aug
Standard Oil (Ohio) com 25	25⅞	25½	26⅞	200	17 Apr	26¾ Sept
5% preferred 100					102 Jan	107 July
Standard Pow & Lt 1	⅝	⅝	⅝	300	½ Sept	1¼ Feb
Common class B *	⅝	⅝	⅝	100	½ Apr	1 Jan
Preferred *		26½	26½	100	21 May	37½ Feb
Standard Products Co 1	9½	9½	9½	100	6⅛ Apr	10⅝ Mar
Standard Silver Lead 1		3/16	3/16	200	⅛ Apr	5/16 Sept
Standard Steel Spring 5	35	35	35⅞	400	15½ Apr	41⅝ June
Standard Tube cl B 1		2⅛	2⅛	100	1¼ July	2⅝ Sept
Standard Wholesale Phosphate & Acid Wks Inc 20					14 Apr	18½ Sept
Starrett (The) Corp v t c 1		1½	1½	400	1 Aug	4½ Jan
Steel Co of Canada—						
Ordinary shares					73½ June	74 June
Stein (A) & Co common *					10 May	14 Aug
Sherchi Bros Stores *		4¼	4⅝	1,100	2⅝ Apr	4⅝ Sept
6% 1st preferred 50	34	34	34	500	28 Jan	37 Sept
5% 2d preferred 20		9	9	50	7½ Jan	9½ Aug
Sterling Aluminum Prod 1		6	6	300	4⅛ Apr	6⅞ Jan
Sterling Brewers Inc 1					2 Sept	3 Feb
Sterling Inc 1		3	3	100	2½ Mar	4 Jan
Stetson (J B) Co com *		5¼	5½	100	4 Sept	7⅝ Feb
Stinnes (Hugo) Corp 5					⅝ Sept	1 Jan
Stroock (S) Co *					8 Apr	13¾ Sept
Sullivan Machinery *					6½ Apr	11 Sept
Sunray Drug Co *					10 Apr	12 June
Sunray Oil 1		2⅛	2¼	1,100	1¾ Aug	2¾ Sept
5½% conv pref 50					31 Apr	38½ Jan
Superior Oil Co (Calif) 25		39	39	200	35½ Sept	45½ Mar
Superior Port Cement						
$3.30 A part *					42 Mar	42 Mar
Class B com *					13 Apr	14¾ Mar
Swan Finch Oil Corp 15					4 June	5⅞ Sept
Taggart Corp com 1	4¼	4¼	4½	700	2⅝ Aug	5⅛ Jan
Tampa Electric Co com *		31½	31¾	400	28½ May	36½ Jan
Tastyeast Inc class A 1					¼ May	½ Mar
Taylor Distilling Co 1					⅝ July	13/16 Feb
Technicolor Inc common *	11⅞	11⅝	12⅛	3,400	9⅞ Sept	22¼ Jan
Texas P & L 7% pref 100					94 Jan	108¾ Aug
Texon Oil & Land Co 2		3	3⅛	400	2⅝ May	4 Jan
Thew Shovel Co com 5	16	15¾	16	250	8¼ Apr	18 July
Tilo Roofing Inc 1		10	10½	700	9¾ Aug	15⅝ Jan
Tishman Realty & Constr *					1 Sept	2 Jan
Tobacco & Allied Stocks *					57 Aug	63 May
Tobacco Prod Exports *	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	500	3⅝ Aug	5⅛ Mar
Tobacco Secur Tr—						
Ordinary reg £1					13 Aug	15 Jan
Def registered 5s					1⅛ Feb	1¾ Mar
Todd Shipyards Corp *		72½	74½	250	45 June	81 Feb
Toledo Edison 6% pref 100		102¾	104	60	98½ Apr	108 July
7% preferred A 100		109	109	10	105⅛ Apr	z114¼ July
Tonopah Mining of Nev 1	½	½	½	200	⅜ Feb	¾ Apr
Trans Lux Pict Screen—						
Common 1	1¼	1¼	1⅜	900	1⅛ July	2⅝ Jan
Transwestern Oil Co 10	3½	3½	3¾	600	2½ Apr	6 Sept
Tri-Continental warrants		¾	13/16	400	5/16 June	15/16 Sept
Trunz Pork Stores Inc *					7½ May	8½ June
Tubize Chatillon Corp 1	10¼	10	10¼	800	7 Apr	13⅛ Mar
Class A 1	35½	35½	35½	100	19⅛ Apr	38⅝ Mar
Tung Sol Lamp Works 1		3⅜	3⅜	100	2 Apr	3⅞ Sept
80c div preferred *	7½	7½	7½	700	6 Apr	8⅛ Aug
Ulen & Co ser A pref *					1¼ Sept	5½ Jan
Series B pref *					1 Sept	3⅛ Mar
Unexcelled Mfg Co 10					1⅛ Jan	2⅞ Sept
Union Gas of Canada *					10½ Sept	14¾ June
Union Investment com *					1⅜ Apr	3 Mar
Union Premier Foods Sts 1	15⅞	15⅞	16¼	1,700	12¼ Jan	18⅝ Aug
Union Traction Co 50					2¼ Sept	2¾ Aug
United Chemicals com *					3¼ Apr	8¼ Oct
$3 cum & part pref *					38 Feb	56½ July
Un Cigar-Whelan Sts 10c	13/16	13/16	⅞	4,300	½ July	1⅛ Jan
United Corp warrants		7/16	7/16	100	¼ Apr	9/16 Jan
United Elastic Corp *					6¾ Sept	7 Mar
United Gas Corp com 1	2⅜	2¼	2½	6,100	1⅝ Apr	3⅜ Jan
1st $7 pref non-voting *	85	84½	85½	1,100	74 Apr	92¼ Mar
Option warrants		½	⅝	2,000	⅜ June	13/16 Feb
United G & E 7% pref 100		86	86	40	80 Jan	89¾ July
United Lt & Pow com A *	1⅝	1⅝	1¾	2,200	1¼ July	3 Jan
Common class B *	2	1½	1⅞	500	⅞ June	2⅞ Jan
$6 1st preferred *	28½	28	29¾	6,800	19 Apr	36½ Mar
United Milk Products *					20½ Feb	23 Mar
$3 preferred *					69½ Jan	73½ Mar
United Molasses Co—						
Am dep rcts ord reg					4⅝ Oct	6½ Mar
United N J RR & Canal 100					237 Jan	242 Feb
United Profit Sharing 25c	38	38	38	300	5/16 July	9/16 Jan
United Shipyards cl A 1		10½	10½	300	9⅝ Sept	10⅝ May
Class B 1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1,800	1¼ Jan	2 Sept

For footnotes see page 2349

STOCKS (Concluded) Par	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range of Prices Low	High	Sales for Week Shares	Range Since Jan. 1, 1939 Low		High	
United Shoe Mach com..25	73⅛	73⅛	75	975	72	Apr	87⅞	July
Preferred..25	40½	40	40½	60	40	Sept	49½	July
United Specialties com..1	3⅞	3½	3⅞	300	2⅛	Aug	4½	Jan
U S Foil Co class B..1	4½	4⅛	4⅝	700	3	Apr	6½	Jan
U S and Int'l Securities..*					⅛	July	1¼	Sept
1st pref with warr..*		61	62¼	50	50	Apr	68	Jan
U S Lines pref..*	3½	3	3½	1,400	1⅛	Apr	8¼	Sept
U S Plywood..1	15¾	15	15¾	300	10¾	Apr	16⅜	Jan
$1½ conv pref..20					21	Feb	27½	Mar
U S Radiator com..1	2	2	2	200	1⅝	Aug	4¾	Jan
U S Rubber Reclaiming..*	4¼	4¼	4⅝	1,500	1½	Apr	7	Sept
U S Stores new com..50c		⅛	⅛	100	⅛	Jan	¼	Jan
United Stores common..50c		5/16	5/16	200	⅛	Aug	7/16	Sept
United Verde Exten..50c		15/16	1	400	13/16	Apr	1⅛	June
United Wall Paper..2		1⅞	2⅛	1,600	1½	Apr	2¾	Jan
Universal Consol Oil..10					14½	Jan	17½	July
Universal Corp v t c..1					2¼	Sept	4¾	Jan
Universal Insurance..8					12	Apr	16⅞	Sept
Universal Pictures com..1		6½	6½	100	6	Jan	9½	June
Universal Products Co..*					13½	Apr	19	Feb
Utah-Idaho Sugar..5	2⅛	2⅛	2¼	1,900	¾	Jan	3⅛	Sept
Utah Pow & Lt $7 pref..*					47½	Apr	65½	Sept
Utah Radio Products..1					1⅛	Aug	2½	June
Utility Equities Corp..*		1¾	1¾	200	1	July	2⅛	Jan
$5.50 priority stock..*	55½	51	55½	350	42	Apr	54	Mar
Utility & Ind Corp com..5					5/16	July	7/16	Feb
Conv preferred..7		1¾	1¾	100	1⅛	Apr	1⅞	Feb
Util Pow & Lt 7% pref..100	20	20	20	200	10½	Apr	20½	Aug
Valspar Corp com..1	1⅜	1⅜	1½	800	1	July	2⅛	Jan
$4 conv preferred..5					15⅜	Sept	30	Jan
Van Norman Mach Tool..5		27	28	100	20	Mar	32	Sept
Venezuelan Petroleum..1	1	1	1⅛	1,500	½	Aug	1¾	Sept
Va Pub Serv 7% pref..100		49¼	49¼	20	38½	Jan	58	Aug
Vogt Manufacturing..*					6	Apr	12¼	Sept
Waco Aircraft Co..*					3½	July	7⅞	Feb
Wagner Baking v t c..*		5⅝	5⅝	200	4⅝	Sept	9	Feb
7% preferred..100					74⅞	May	75	Sept
Wahl Co common..*					1	July	1½	Aug
Waitt & Bond class A..*					4¾	Apr	6⅞	Mar
Class B..*		1⅛	1⅛	100	7/16	Feb	1¾	Sept
Walker Mining Co..1		1½	1⅝	200	⅞	Apr	2½	Sept
Wayne Knitting Mills..5		13½	13½	400	8⅞	Jan	14	Sept
Weisbaum Bros-Brower..1					3½	Apr	5½	Feb
Wellington Oil Co..1		3½	3½	200	2¾	Apr	5	Jan
Wentworth Mfg..1.25		2⅛	2⅛	300	2	Sept	3⅜	Mar
West Texas Util $6 pref..*	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	10	86	Jan	100	June
West Va Coal & Coke..*		2⅞	3⅛	2,700	¾	Apr	3½	Sept
Western Air Express..1		2¾	4	1,000	2½	Mar	4⅞	Jan
Western Grocer com..20					5¾	Sept	5¾	Sept
Western Maryland Ry—								
7% 1st preferred..100		58	61	30	32	Apr	62½	Sept
Western Tablet & Station'y								
Common..*		12	12	100	10	Apr	17	Sept
Westmoreland Coal Co..*					8⅛	May	13	Sept
Westmoreland Inc..*					11	Sept	11	Sept
Weyenberg Shoe Mfg..1	7⅝	7⅝	7¾	500	5¼	Jan	8	Sept
Wichita River Oil Corp..10					5¼	Aug	7½	Jan
Williams (R C) & Co..*					4½	Apr	8⅜	Sept
Williams Oil-O-Mat Ht..*					1½	Aug	3	Jan
Wilson-Jones Co..*	8½	8⅜	8⅝	800	6	Sept	10	Jan
Wilson Products Inc..1		10¼	11½	250	7½	Mar	12¾	Sept
Wisconsin P & L 7% pf..100					82¾	Apr	101	Aug
Wolverine Portl Cement..10					2⅛	Apr	3⅛	Sept
Wolverine Tube com..2		6¼	6½	400	4⅛	Apr	8½	Sept
Woodley Petroleum..1		5⅛	5⅜	100	4⅞	Aug	6⅜	Sept
Woolworth (F W) Ltd—								
Amer dep rcts..5c		11	11¼	21,700	8¾	Sept	15⅝	Mar
Wright Hargreaves Ltd..*		6	6⅜	3,000	5	Sept	8⅞	Mar
Yukon-Pacific Mining Co..5	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	900	⅞	May	2¾	Sept

BONDS

BONDS	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range Low	High	Bonds Sold	Range Since Jan. 1, 1939 Low		High	
Alabama Power Co—								
1st & ref 5s..1946		107½	107½	$3,000	102	Jan	108	Oct
1st & ref 5s..1951	105½	105¼	106½	31,000	98	Jan	106¾	Oct
Registered		104½	104½	1,000	104½	Oct	104½	Oct
1st & ref 5s..1956		104½	104½	6,000	96	Jan	105	June
1st & ref 5s..1968	105	103⅝	105	5,000	87	Jan	105	Aug
1st & ref 4½s..1967	101	99½	101	87,000	81½	Jan	101¾	July
Amer G & El debt 5s..2028	108	107¾	108¼	47,000	106	Sept	109⅞	Jan
Am Pow & Lt deb 6s..2016	92½	95½	97⅞	79,000	83¾	Apr	100⅝	July
¶Amer Radiator 4½s..1947		‡101⅛	101½		101⅛	Sept	106⅞	Jan
Amer Seating 6s stp..1946		‡94	95½		94	Oct	104	June
Appalachian Elec Power—								
1st mtge 4s..1963		107⅛	108	7,000	103	Sept	111	Mar
Debentures 4½s..1948		107	107	25,000	103½	Sept	107½	Mar
Appalac Power Deb 6s 2024		118¼	118¼	1,000	115	Sept	128	July
Arkansas Pr & Lt 5s..1956	105¼	104¾	105⅜	49,000	101¼	Sept	106¼	June
Associated Elec 4½s..1953	59	58	59	41,000	41¼	Jan	68¼	Aug
Associated Gas & El Co—								
Conv debt 4½s C..1948		‡43	44		31	Feb	45½	Aug
Conv deb 4½s..1949	40¼	40¼	40½	18,000	27½	Jan	47	Aug
Conv deb 5s..1950	44½	43½	45	15,000	30	Jan	49½	Aug
Debenture 5s..1968	42⅝	42½	43½	28,000	29⅛	Jan	47½	Aug
Conv deb 5½s..1977	46	46	47⅛	12,000	40	Jan	59	Mar
Assoc T & T deb 5½s..A'55	69	68½	69¾	15,000	67	Sept	83	May
Atlanta Gas Lt 4½s..1955	103	102	103	13,000	100	Sept	106¼	May
Atlantic City Elec 3¼s '64		100½	101	4,000	97	Sept	109⅝	June
Avery & Sons (B F)—								
5s with warrants..1947		‡89	90		88	Sept	102	Aug
5s without warrants 1947	82	82	82	1,000	82	Oct	95	July
Baldwin Locom Works—								
•Convertible 6s..1950	127	124¼	131½	91,000	82½	Apr	139	Sept
Bell Telep of Canada—								
1st M 5s series A..1955	106 5/32	106 5/32	106 5/32	15,000	103	Sept	110¼	Jan
1st M 5s series B..1957	107	104⅛	107	148,000	101¾	Sept	126	July
5s series C..1960	107	104	107	85,000	103	Sept	130½	July
Bethlehem Steel 6s..1998		132¼	133½	11,000	126	Sept	150	Aug
Birmingham Elec 4½s 1968	93	92½	93½	43,000	86	Jan	100¼	July
Birmingham Gas 5s..1959		87¼	88¼	20,000	69½	Jan	97½	Aug
Broad River Pow 5s..1954	96	75	96	12,000	81	Jan	102	July
Canada Northern Pr 5s '53		90½	93	11,000	89	Oct	105⅝	May
Canadian Pac Ry 6s..1942		80½	82	56,000	75¼	Sept	105	Mar
Carolina Pr & Lt 5s..1956	106½	105¾	106¾	22,000	96½	Jan	107	May
Cent Power 5s ser D..1957	96½	94	96¾	17,000	81	Apr	98	Aug
Cent States Elec 5s..1948		41¼	41¾	56,000	35	Jan	46	Mar
5½s ex-warrants..1954	42	41½	42¼	44,000	32	Jan	46½	Mar
Cent States P & L 5½s '53	71⅛	70½	71⅞	63,000	55¼	Jan	74¼	Aug
Chicago & Illinois Midland								
Ry 4½s A..1956		102	102	1,000	98	Apr	105	June
Chic Jct Ry & Union Stock								
Yards 5s..1940		101⅛	101⅛	3,000	101	Sept	104½	Jan
§•Chic Rys 5s ctfs..1927	51⅛	50	51⅛	50,000	44¼	Apr	55½	Jan
Cincinnati St Ry 5½s A '52	77½	77½	77½	7,000	70½	Jan	83	Aug
6s series B..1955	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	1,000	72¾	Jan	88	Aug

BONDS (Continued)	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range of Prices Low	High	Sales for Week $	Range Since Jan. 1, 1939 Low		High	
Cities Service 5s..1966	72½	72⅜	72½	5,000	71½	Jan	84	Mar
Registered		72	72	1,000	72	Oct	78½	July
Conv deb 5s..1950	71¾	71⅜	72	172,000	66	Apr	78¾	Mar
Debenture 5s..1958	71	70⅝	71¾	42,000	66	Apr	77	Mar
Debenture 5s..1969	71⅛	70½	71½	17,000	67½	Apr	77½	Aug
Cities Serv P & L 5½s..1952	81¾	79¾	81¾	40,000	72½	Jan	89½	Aug
5½s..1949	82½	80⅛	82	19,000	72½	Jan	89½	Aug
Communit Pr & Lt 5s '57	84⅝	83½	85	45,000	74¾	Apr	89⅝	Aug
Conn Lt & Pr 7s A..1951		‡125	131		126¾	Aug	131	Feb
Consol Gas El Lt & Power								
(Balt) 3¼s ser N..1971	104½	103	104½	13,000	101⅞	Sept	113	June
1st ref mtge 3s ser P..1969	101	100	101	28,000	98	Sept	108	Aug
Consol Gas (Balt City)—								
Gen mtge 4½s..1954		‡115	123		121	Sept	131	July
Consol Gas Util Co—								
6s ser A stamped..1943	71	71	71	14,000	58½	Apr	77	July
Cont'l Gas & El 5s..1958	84¼	83¾	85	223,000	79¼	Apr	93¾	Aug
Cuban Tobacco 5s..1944		‡60	65		55¼	Sept	68¼	Jan
Cudahy Packing 3¾s..1955		93¾	94	21,000	88	Sept	97	Jan
Delaware El Pow 5½s 1959	107	106¼	107	6,000	102¾	Sept	107	Oct
Denver Gas & Elec 5s..1949		‡109	109½		102	Sept	108½	Sept
Detroit Internat Bridge—								
•6½s..Aug 1 1952		5	5⅛	15,000	4¼	Apr	10	Feb
•Certificates of deposit		5	5⅛	15,000	4⅛	Aug	9⅞	Feb
•Deb 7s..Aug 1 1952		‡½	¾		⅜	Aug	1⅛	Jan
•Certificates of deposit		‡½	¾		⅜	Apr	1⅛	Feb
Eastern Gas & Fuel 4s..1956	78	77	78⅝	176,000	53¾	Apr	79⅜	Oct
Edison El Ill (Bost) 3½s '65		107	107¾	21,000	103½	Sept	112½	May
Elec Power & Light 5s..2030	71¼	71	72⅛	130,000	66⅛	Apr	81¼	Mar
Elmira Wat Lt & RR 5s '56	114	114	114¼	4,000	107¾	Jan	117	Aug
El Paso Elec 5s A..1950		103½	103¾	3,000	100	Sept	105	July
Empire Dist El 5s..1952		101½	102	31,000	98	Sept	104	Aug
Ercole Marelli Elec Mfg—								
6½s series A..1953		‡35⅛	45		31¾	Sept	50⅛	Jan
Erie Lighting 5s..1967		107¼	107¼	1,000	105½	Oct	108¾	July
Federal Wat Serv 5½s 1954	89	87⅜	89	37,000	81	Apr	91	July
Finland Residential Mtge								
Banks 6s-5s stpd..1961	61	60½	67	20,000	60½	Oct	104½	Feb
•First Bohemian Gl 7s '57		‡	25		15	Mar	25	July
Florida Power 4s ser C 1966	96	94¾	96	31,000	89¾	Jan	99	Aug
Florida Power & Lt 5s..1954	101⅞	101½	102¼	141,000	92	Apr	103¼	July
Gary Electric & Gas—								
5s ex-warr stamped..1944	98½	98¼	99	5,000	95	Jan	99¾	Aug
General Bronze 6s..1940		77	77¾	5,000	76½	Sept	90	Jan
General Pub Serv 5s..1953	97	96½	97½	5,000	90	Apr	99	Aug
Gen Pub Util 6½s A..1956	94	92⅛	94	44,000	78	Apr	96⅝	Aug
•General Rayon 6s A..1948		‡74	77		73	Feb	75	Jan
Gen Wat Wks & El 5s..1943	90⅞	90½	91	17,000	87	Jan	95¾	Aug
Georgia Power ref 5s..1967	105½	105⅜	106	68,000	95½	Jan	106	Aug
Georgia Pow & Lt 5s..1978	70¾	68½	71	28,000	58	Jan	74¼	June
•Gesfurel 6s..1953		‡7	40		25½	Apr	29	Mar
Glen Alden Coal 4s..1965	71¾	71	71¾	26,000	64½	Sept	72¼	Jan
Gobel (Adolf) 4½s..1941	59	59	59	2,000	59	Oct	72	Jan
Grand Trunk West 4s..1950		67	67	5,000	65	Sept	91	Mar
Gr Nor Pow 5s stpd..1950		‡107½	112		105	Sept	109½	Mar
Grocery Store Prod 6s..1945	60	60	60	1,000	47	Mar	60	Sept
Guantanamo & West 6s '58		‡49	51		45	Apr	53	Jan
Guardian Investors 5s..1948		43½	43½	3,000	36	Apr	50	Feb
¶Hall Print 6s stpd..1947	102 1/32	102 1/32	102 1/32	2,000	98	Apr	103¼	July
•Hamburg Elec 7s..1935		‡8	50		25	July	30	July
•Hamburg El Underground								
& St Ry 5½s..1938		‡8	35		8	Sept	30	July
Heller (W E) 4s w w..1946		‡99	100		94½	Jan	102½	June
Houston Gulf Gas 6s..1943		103 1/32	103½	1,000	101½	Apr	103¾	Jan
6½s ex-warrants..1943		‡102¼	103½		100	Sept	103	Apr
Houston Lt & Pr 3½s..1966		‡104½	106		102	Sept	111½	June
•Hungarian Ital Bk 7½s '63		‡	30		8	July	8	July
Hygrade Food 6s A..19 9		‡64	66		59	Jan	68¼	July
6s series B..1949		‡64	66		60	Apr	68	June
Idaho Power 3¾s..1967		103⅛	104¾	5,000	101⅝	Sept	110½	Feb
Ill Pr & Lt 1st 6s ser A..1953	104	102½	104	70,000	99	Sept	105⅞	Aug
1st & ref 5½s ser B..1954	100⅞	99½	101	47,000	95⅞	Apr	104½	July
1st & ref 5s ser C..1956	98¾	97¼	99½	59,000	92¾	Sept	103½	Aug
S f deb 5½s..May 1957	90	90	92	4,000	85½	Jan	97	Aug
Indiana Electric Corp—								
6s series A..1947		103⅛	104	8,000	96½	Apr	105	July
6½s series B..1953		‡103½	104		99½	Apr	105¾	July
5s series C..1951	96½	96½	97¾	22,000	85	Apr	102	July
Indiana Hydro Elec 5s 1958	94¾	93⅛	95	17,000	86	Jan	99	July
Indiana Service 5s..1950	66½	66	67	12,000	50½	Apr	75½	Aug
1st lien & ref 5s..1963	66	66	67	10,000	49	Apr	74	Aug
•Indianapolis Gas 5s A 1952	66½	66½	67	18,000	65	Sept	88¾	June
Indpls Pow & Lt 3¾s..1968	104⅝	103½	105	28,000	99½	Sept	110	May
International Power Sec—								
6½s series C..1955		‡33	35⅞		21½	Sept	52½	Jan
7s series E..1957	36	36	36	1,000	31	Sept	54	Mar
7s series F..1952	37⅞	36½	38	27,000	31	Sept	55½	Mar
Interstate Power 5s..1957	67⅛	65	67⅞	59,000	55	Apr	73	Aug
Debenture 6s..1952	53½	52½	53½	51,000	38½	Jan	55½	Aug
Interstate Public Service—								
5s series D..1956	97¼	96⅝	97⅞	42,000	82	Jan	102	Aug
4½s series F..1958	93¾	92¾	94½	69,000	77	Jan	102¾	Aug
Iowa-Neb L & P 5s..1957	104	103¾	104	7,000	98⅝	Jan	105	Aug
5s series B..1961		102½	102½	1,000	98	Jan	104½	Aug
Iowa Pow & Lt 4½s..1958	106½	106½	106½	1,000	102¾	Sept	108	Mar
Isarco Hydro Elec 7s..1952	40	39	40¾	10,000	30¾	Sept	52½	Jan
Isotta Fraschini 7s..1942		‡57½	77½		57½	Oct	80	Jan
Italian Superpower 6s..1963		33	34¼	28,000	30½	Sept	44	Mar
Jacksonville Gas—								
5s stamped..1942	43½	43½	44	17,000	38	Jan	49¾	Aug
Jersey Central Pow & Lt—								
5s series B..1947		105½	106⅜	15,000	102	May	107	Feb
4½s series C..1961	105¾	104¾	105¾	39,000	102	Sept	106¾	Mar
Kansas Elec Pow 3½s..1966	100¼	100¼	100½	8,000	98	Sept	108	Mar
Kansas Gas & Elec 6s..2022		‡118	122		114	Sept	126⅝	Aug
Kentucky Utilities Co—								
1st mtge 5s ser H..1961	99¾	98¾	99¾	15,000	89¼	Apr	103¾	Aug
6½s series D..1948	105½	105	105½	12,000	100	Sept	106½	July
5½s series F..1955	102¾	102½	102¾	13,000	93¼	Jan	103	Aug
5s series I..1969	98½	98⅛	98½	10,000	88	Sept	102¼	Aug
Lake Sup Dist Pow 3½s '66		100	100½	11,000	98½	Oct	108⅜	July
•Leonard Tietz 7½s..1946		‡7	40		22½	Jan	30	Mar
Lexington Utilities 5s..1952	102	102	103½	5,000	95	Mar	103⅞	Aug
Libby McN & Libby 5s '42		103½	103⅝	12,000	102⅞	Jan	105	Feb
Long Island Ltg 6s..1945	100½	100	100½	18,000	91	Jan	102⅞	Aug
Louisiana Pow & Lt 5s 1957	106	106	107	33,000	102¾	Sept	107½	June
Mansfield Min & Smelt—								
•7s without warr'ts..1941		‡7			28½	Jan	31¾	Aug
Marion Res Pow 4½s..1954		‡103⅜	104		99¾	Sept	105½	May
McCord Rad & Mfg—								
6s stamped..1943		‡70	73½		45	May	75	Sept
Memphis Comml Appeal—								
Deb 4½s..1952	95	95	95	1,000	94½	Oct	98⅜	July
Mengel Co conv 4½s..1947		‡87	88½		82	Apr	91½	Mar
Metropolitan Ed 4s E..1971		106	106¼	7,000	102	Sept	109½	May
4s series G..1965		108	108	2,000	104	Sept	110⅜	May

For footnotes see page 2349

BONDS (Continued)	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range of Prices Low	High	Sales for Week Shares	Range Since Jan. 1, 1939 Low		High	
Middle States Pet 6½s '45	------	99¾	100⅛	16,000	93¼	Jan	100⅛	Oct
Midland Valley RR 5s 1943	------	68¾	72	34,000	58½	May	72	Oct
Milw Gas Light 4½s--1967	99½	98	99¾	34,000	93½	Apr	101½	Aug
Minn P & L 4½s-----1978	101	99¾	101½	50,000	95	Sept	102¾	July
1st & ref 5s--------1955	105½	105	105½	9,000	102	Apr	107	Aug
Miss ss pp Power 5s--1955	99¾	96½	100	82,000	82½	Jan	100½	Aug
Miss Power & Lt 5s--1957	99¾	99	100	48,000	88½	Jan	103¾	Aug
Miss River Pow 1st 5s-1951	------	110	110	1,000	107	Sept	110½	Aug
Missouri Pub Serv 5s-1960	87½	87½	90	11,000	73½	Jan	93⅛	Aug
Nassau & Suffolk Ltg 5s '45	------	94½	95	7,000	77	Jan	98	Auu
Nat Pow & Lt 6s A---2026	111⅜	111	111⅜	27,000	98	Jan	112	Oct
Deb 5s series B----2030	106	103¾	106	28,000	92½	Jan	106¼	Aug
§•Nat PubServ 5s ctfs 1978	------	30	30	1,000	29	Sept	38	Apr
Nebraska Power 4½s-1981	------	110⅝	110⅝	3,000	107½	Jan	111½	May
6s series A----------2022	------	‡118⅝	125	------	114½	Sept	123½	June
Neisner Bos Realty 6s '48	------	105	105	2,000	96	Jan	109½	July
Nevada-Calif Elec 5s-1956	74⅞	74	74⅞	30,000	72¼	Sept	89½	Mar
New Amsterdam Gas 5s '48	------	115	115	3,000	114	Oct	123½	July
N E Gas & El Assn 5s 1947	68	67¼	68¼	22,000	55	Jan	73½	July
5s-----------------1948	------	68	68¼	3,000	54	Jan	73¼	July
Conv deb 5s-------1950	68½	67⅛	68½	12,000	54⅛	Jan	73¼	July
New Eng Power 3¼s-1961	------	‡101	104½	------	100¾	Oct	109¾	May
New Eng Pow Assn 5s-1948	95¾	95¾	96⅞	83,000	87⅝	Apr	98¾	Aug
Debenture 5½s----1954	99	98¼	99⅛	85,000	90	Apr	100	Aug
New Orleans Pub Serv—								
5s stamped---------1942	------	101	101¼	15,000	99¾	Feb	104	July
•Income 6s series A-1949	99¾	97	100	15,000	89⅞	Apr	101½	Aug
New York Penn & Ohio—								
•Ext 4¼s stamped-1950	------	‡83½	84	------	77½	Sept	86½	Mar
N Y P & L Corp 1st 4½s'67	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	26,000	102½	Sept	109	Mar
N Y State E & G 4½s 1980	103	102½	103⅞	55,000	97	Sept	105	Aug
N Y & Westch'r Ltg 4s 2004	102½	102½	102½	1,000	101½	Sept	106½	June
Debenture 5s-------1954	------	‡111¾	------	------	111¾	Sept	113½	May
Nippon El Pow 6½s--1953	------	54	54	1,000	49	Aug	58	Mar
No Amer Lt & Power—								
5½s series A--------1956	------	99½	100¼	11,000	95¼	Apr	101½	Aug
No Boston Ltg Prop3½s'47	106	105½	107	33,000	100¾	Sept	107½	May
Nor Cont'l Util 5½s--1948	------	50¼	51¼	9,000	47	Jan	58½	Aug
No Indiana G & E 6s-1952	108¼	108¼	108¼	1,000	105¼	Sept	108½	Jan
Northern Indiana P S—								
5s series C-----------1966	------	105	105¼	9,000	101	Sept	107	Jan
5s series D-----------1969	105	105	105	8,000	100¼	Sept	106½	Jan
4½s series E--------1970	102⅝	102	102⅝	24,000	96	Sept	105½	May
N'western Elec 6s stmpd'45	105½	105½	105½	8,000	104	Feb	108	May
N'western Pub Serv 5s 1957	102½	101¼	102¾	20,000	95	Apr	104⅝	Aug
Ogden Gas 5s---------1945	108½	107½	108½	10,000	104	Sept	110½	Aug
Ohio Power 3¼s-----1968	101⅜	100	101¼	15,000	97	Sept	109½	Aug
Ohio Public Serv 4s--1962	107	104¼	107	29,000	99½	Sept	109½	May
Okla Power & Water 5s '48	------	100¾	101¼	4,000	91¼	Jan	102½	June
Pacific Coast Power 5s '40	------	‡100⅞	103	------	98	Sept	104	Mar
Pacific Gas & Elec Co—								
1st 6s series B-------1941	------	110	110½	8,000	108	Sept	114	May
Pacific Invest 5s ser A-1948	------	‡88	88⅞	------	88¾	Oct	94⅝	Aug
Pacific Ltg & Pow 5s- 942	------	109¼	109¼	6,000	109¾	Oct	113½	Jan
Pacific Pow & Ltg 5s-1955	89½	88⅜	90	34,000	76	Jan	95¾	Aug
Park Lexington 3s---1964	------	‡40½	45	------	32	Jan	38½	Aug
Penn Cent L & P 4½s-1977	98½	97⅞	98¾	58,000	91	Jan	102½	Aug
1st 5s----------------1979	------	‡103	104½	------	98	Jan	104½	Aug
Penn Electric 4s F----197	------	99⅛	101	22,000	94	Sept	105¼	July
5s series H----------1962	------	106	106	7,000	102	Sept	107¼	July
Penn Ohio Edison—								
6s series A---------1950	------	105¾	106	12,000	100¾	Jan	108	June
Deb 5½s series B--1959	104	102	104⅛	21,000	91½	Jan	106¾	June
Penn Pub Serv 6s C--1947	------	108	108	5,000	102¾	Sept	109⅛	Mar
5s series D---------1954	------	‡104¼	106	------	103½	Sept	108	Mar
Penn Water & Pow 5s-1940	------	‡100¾	102	------	100¾	Oct	105	Jan
4½s series B-------1968	107⅞	107¾	107⅞	2,000	104½	Sept	108½	Jan
Peoples Gas L & Coke—								
4s series B----------1981	94	93½	94¼	23,000	90	Sept	100	July
4s series D----------1961	95⅞	95¼	95⅞	50,000	92¾	Apr	100⅞	Aug
Phila Elec Pow 5½s--1972	------	114¼	114¼	1,000	109½	Sept	114¼	Oct
Phila Rapid Transit 6s 1962	------	85⅞	85⅞	1,000	76	Apr	85⅞	Oct
Pe m't Hydro El 6½s '60	39¼	37	39¼	26,000	35½	Sept	51	Jan
Pittsburgh Coal 6s---1949	------	‡103¾	104½	------	101	June	108	Mar
Pittsburgh Steel 6s---1948	------	99¾	99¾	4,000	95¾	Aug	100¼	Oct
•Pomeranian Elec 6s-1953	------	‡7	30	------	7	Oct	22	June
Portland Ga & Coke 5s '40	78½	77	79½	31,000	64	Jan	80	May
Potomac Edison 5s E-1956	------	107¾	109	12,000	105¾	July	109½	Feb
4½s series F--------1961	------	‡107½	109½	------	107	Sept	110	June
Potrero Sug 7s stmpd-1947	------	50	51¼	7,000	39	Jan	53	Sept
Power Corp(Can)4½sB '59	------	79½	82	4,000	77½	Sept	105½	Mar
•Prussian Electric 6s--1954	------	‡7	30	------	20¼	Feb	23	Feb
Public Service of N J—								
6% prepetual certificates	------	140	142	16,000	134	Sept	157¼	Aug
Pub Serv of Oklahoma—								
4s series A----------1966	------	102½	103½	13,000	100	Sept	108¼	May
Puget Sound P & L 5½s '49	93⅝	93½	94⅜	58,000	75¾	Jan	97	Aug
1st & ref. 5s ser C-1950	92	91	92	22,000	72	Jan	95¼	Aug
1st & ref. 4½s ser D.1950	87⅝	87¼	88	51,000	70½	Jan	93½	Aug
Queens Boro Gas & Elec—								
5½s series A--------1952	89⅜	89	89⅜	3,000	63½	Jan	98½	July
•Ruhr Gas Corp 6½s-1953	------	‡7	35	------	28	Apr	35	Jan
•Ruhr Housing 6½s--1958	------	‡7	35	------	21½	June	25	Aug
Safe Harbor Water 4½s'79	------	109⅛	109¾	16,000	106	Sept	110	Feb
§•St L Gas & Coke 6s-1947	------	‡17⅞	18¾	------	16¼	Feb	21	July
San Joaquin L & P 6s B '52	------	‡124¾	130	------	121½	Sept	138	Aug
•Saxon Pub Wks 6s--1937	------	‡7	40	------	20½	Apr	27	Mar
•Schulte Real Est 6s--1951	------	‡22	24	------	22	June	31½	Jan
Scripp (E W) Co 5½s-1943	100½	100	100½	26,000	99½	Sept	103⅝	Mar
Scullin Steel 3s-------1951	70¼	70¼	73	9,000	48	May	75	Sept
Shawinigan W & P 4½s '67	90½	88¼	90½	11,000	80½	Sept	106	Feb
1st 4½s series D---1970	90	88	90	16,000	85	Sept	105⅝	Feb
Sheridan Wyo Coal 6s 1947	84	84	84	1,000	76½	Jan	84	Oct
Sou Carolina Pow 5s-1957	97	95⅜	97	9,000	83	Jan	99¾	Aug
Southeast P & L 6s---2025	108	105¼	108	100,000	94¼	Jan	110⅝	Aug
Sou Calif Edison Ltd—								
Ref M 3 s-May 1 1960	105⅛	104	105⅛	63,000	102	Sept	111¾	May
Re'. M 3¾s -July 1 '6	105¼	104	105¼	25,000	102	Sept	111⅞	May
Sou Counties Gas 4½s 1968	105	104⅝	105	5,000	103½	Feb	105¼	Jan
Sou Indiana Ry 4s----1951	55¾	55¾	56½	17,000	39⅞	May	56½	Oct
S'western Assoc Tel 5s 1961	------	103½	103½	5,000	100⅛	Sept	105	Aug
S'western Lt & Pow 5s 1957	103¼	103	103¾	11,000	100	Sept	104½	June
So'west Pow & Lt 6s-2022	97	93¾	97	6,000	81	Apr	99	July
So'west Pub Serv 6s--1945	------	106	106	4,000	104½	Jan	108	May
•Spalding (A G) 5s---1989	------	‡48½	50	------	48	Sept	59	July
Standard Gas & Electric—								
6s (stpd)------------1948	67½	67½	68	9,000	55	Apr	74⅛	Aug
Conv6s (Stpd)------1948	------	67⅞	68⅜	9,000	54½	Apr	74¼	Aug
Debentures 6s------1951	68	67½	68	16,000	55	Apr	74¼	Aug
Debenture 6s-Dec. 1 '66	------	66¾	67	5,000	54	Apr	74	Aug
6s gold debs--------1957	------	66⅜	67	5,000	54	Apr	73¼	Aug
Standard Pow & Lt 6s 1957	------	66¼	67	25,000	53½	Apr	73¼	Aug
•Starrett Corp Inc 5s-1950	18⅝	18½	18⅝	2,000	17¼	Sept	35	Jan
Stinnes (Hugo) Corp—								
2d stamped 4s------1940	------	35	35	3,000	27	Oct	64	Mar
2d stamped 4s-------1946	------	24	25	3,000	20	Oct	50	Jan
Terni Hydro El 6½s-1953	37	36	39	33,000	29	Sept	53¼	Jan
Texas Elec Service 5s1960	102½	101¾	102½	70,000	94½	Sept	104¼	May

BONDS (Concluded)	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range of Prices Low	High	Sales for Week Shares	Range Since Jan. 1, 1939 Low		High	
Texas Power & Lt 5s-1956	105¾	105¾	106½	61,000	103	Jan	107⅝	Aug
6s series A---------2022	------	109	110	4,000	99⅛	Jan	115	Aug
Tide Water Power 5s-1979	95¼	95¼	95¾	43,000	86½	Jan	99¾	July
Tietz (L) see Leonard—								
Twin City Rap Tr 5½s '52	59¾	59⅝	60¼	13,000	50½	Jan	66½	Aug
Ulen Co—								
Conv 6s 4th stamp-1950	10¼	10¼	10¾	26,000	10	Sept	52⅛	Jan
United Elec N. J 4s--1949	111¾	111¾	111¾	6,000	110	Sept	119⅝	July
United El Serv 7s----956	------	36	38¼	31,000	33	Sept	52	Jan
•United Industrial 6½s '4	8	8	8	4,000	8	Oct	28½	July
•1st s f 6s-----------1945	------	‡7	35	------	23	Apr	28⅝	June
United Lt & Pow 6s--1975	84½	81½	84½	3,000	68	Apr	86	Aug
6½s-----------------1974	84	83½	84	7,000	72	Apr	90	Aug
5½s-----------------1959	------	106	106¼	2,000	103	Sept	108¼	July
Un Lt & Rys (Del) 5½s '52	87⅛	85¼	87½	54,000	78½	Apr	92¼	Aug
United Lt & Rys (Me)—								
6s series A----------1952	113½	112¾	115	16,000	110	Sept	119½	Aug
Deb 6s series A----197	------	80¼	81	6,000	68½	Apr	85	Aug
Utah Pow & Lt 6s A--2022	93½	93	93⅞	11,000	81¼	Apr	99¾	Aug
4½s-----------------1944	97	96½	97¾	5,000	91	Apr	100¼	July
Va Pub Serv 5½A--1946	99	97¾	99	26,000	89½	Apr	101	Aug
1st ref 5s series B---1950	95¾	95⅝	96⅞	16,000	87	Jan	100½	Aug
6s-------------------1946	------	89½	91	8,000	82	Jan	98	June
Waldorf-Astoria Hotel—								
•5s income debt----1954	13	13	14⅛	59,000	9	Sept	31⅝	Feb
Wash Ry & Elec 4s---1951	------	107	107	1,000	106	Sept	111	July
West Penn Elec 5s-- 2030	------	104⅞	105	3,000	104	Jan	106¾	Aug
West Penn Traction 5s '60	108	108	108	2,000	100	Sept	116	July
West Newspaper Un 6s '44	58½	58	58½	6,000	50	Apr	63	Mar
Wheeling Elec Co 5s--1941	------	‡102	105⅞	------	105⅞	June	106⅛	Jan
Wisc Pow & Light 4s-1966	101	100⅝	101	22,000	99	Sept	106½	May
Yadkin River Power 5s '41	------	104½	105	12,000	102¼	Jan	106	June
§•York Rys Co 5s----1937	------	92½	92½	2,000	87	Apr	95	Aug
Stamped 5s--------1947	92½	92½	93¾	15,000	86½	Apr	96⅝	Aug
FOREIGN GOVERNMENT AND MUNICIPALITIES—								
Agricultural Mtge Bk (Col)								
•20-year 7s----Apr 1946	------	24	24	1,000	23½	Sept	28¼	Jan
•7s ctfs of dep-Apr '46	------	‡15	30	------	----	----	----	----
•20-year 7s----Jan 1947	------	‡22	27½	------	26	Jan	27	Apr
•7s ctfs of dep-Jan '47	------	‡15	30	------	----	----	----	----
•6s ctfs of dep---Aug '47	------	‡15	30	------	24¾	Jan	24⅞	Mar
•6s ctfs of dep---Apr '48	------	‡15	30	------	----	----	----	----
Antioquia (Dept of) Co-l mbia—								
•7s ser A ctfs of dep-1945	------	‡7	11½	------	8½	Jan	13¾	June
•7s ser B ctfs of dep-1945	------	‡7	18	------	----	----	----	----
•7s ser C ctfs of dep-1945	------	‡7	18	------	12½	Aug	14	June
•7s ser D ctfs of dep-1945	------	‡7	18	------	13⅛	June	13⅛	June
•7s 1st ser ctfs of dep-'57	------	‡6	18	------	11	Mar	11	Mar
•7s 2d ser ctfs of dep-'57	------	‡6	18	------	----	----	----	----
•7 3d ser ctfs of dep-'57	------	‡6	18	------	----	----	----	----
•Baden 7s-------------1951	------	‡8	15	------	17½	May	20	July
•Bogota (City) 8s ctfs 1945	------	‡7	20	------	15	Mar	15	Mar
Bogota (see Mtge Bank of)								
•Caldas 7½s ctfs of dep '46	------	‡7	19	------	16¼	June	16⅝	Aug
•Cauca Valley 7s----1948	------	‡10⅝	14½	------	10	Jan	16¼	June
•7s ctfs of deposit--1948	------	‡13	19	------	11¼	Mar	15¼	July
•7½s ctfs of dep---1946	------	‡7	18	------	----	----	----	----
Cent Bk of German State &								
•Prov Banks 6s B--1951	------	‡7	30	------	6½	Sept	25¼	Feb
•6s series A---------1952	------	8	8	3,000	8	Oct	25¼	Mar
Colombia (Republic of)—								
•6s ctfs of dep--July '61	------	‡15	32	------	----	----	----	----
•6s ctfs of dep--Oct. 61	------	‡15	32	------	19¾	Feb	22	Mar
Cundinamarca (Dept. of)								
•6½s ctfs of dep---1959	------	‡7	20	------	----	----	----	----
Danish 5½s---------1955	------	56	56	1,000	56	Oct	100	Jan
5s-----------------1953	------	‡47	76	------	85	Apr	96¾	Jan
Danzig Port & Waterways								
•External 6½s-----1952	------	‡4	20	------	8	Oct	35⅝	Feb
•German Con Munic 7s '47	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	1,000	7½	Sept	20	Mar
•Secured 6s---------1947	7¼	7¼	7¼	2,000	6½	Sept	20	Mar
•Hanover (City) 7s---1939	------	‡6¾	20¼	------	6½	Sept	22	Apr
•Hanover (Prov) 6½s.1949	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	1,000	7⅞	Oct	20	Mar
Lima (City) Peru—								
•6½s stamped-----1958	------	8	8	1,000	7½	Sept	13	Mar
•Maranhao 7s--------1958	------	‡6⅜	8	------	6½	Sept	15	Mar
•Medellin 7s stamped-1951	------	‡10⅝	13	------	11	Sept	16	June
•7s ctfs of deposit--1951	------	‡8	14¼	------	10	Feb	15	June
•6½s ctfs of dep----1954	------	‡8	18	------	9	Jan	13¼	Aug
Mtge Bk of Bogota 7s-1947								
•Issue of May 1927----	------	‡15	32	------	25¾	Jan	26⅝	Aug
•7 ctfs of dep-May '47	------	‡22	26	------	----	----	----	----
•Issue of Oct 1927------	------	‡15	26½	------	25¾	Jan	26¼	Mar
•7 ctfs of dep--Oct '47	------	‡22	30	------	26	Apr	26	Apr
•Mtge Bk of Chile 6s-1931	------	14⅛	14⅛	10,000	11	June	16	Jan
Mtge Bank of Colombia—								
•7s ctfs of dep-----1946	------	‡15	32	------	----	----	----	----
•7s ctfs of dep-----1947	------	‡15	32	------	----	----	----	----
•6½s ctfs of dep--1947	------	‡15	32	------	----	----	----	----
Mtge 5k of Denmark 5s '72	------	‡-----	84	------	85½	July	96½	Mar
•Parana (State) 7s---1958	------	‡7¼	8½	------	7¼	Sept	15	Mar
•Rio de Janeiro 6½s-1959	------	6⅝	7⅜	5,000	5¼	Sept	14½	Mar
•Russian Govt 6½s--1919	------	¼	¼	55,000	3/16	Sept	⅝	Feb
•5½s----------------1921	------	‡3/16	7/16	------	¼	Sept	⅝	Jan
•Santa Fe 7s stamped-1945	------	60	61	5,000	47	Apr	62½	Sept
•Santiago 7s----------1949	------	‡13⅜	14	------	8¾	May	14½	Jan
•7s-----------------1961	------	‡13⅜	17	------	8¾	May	15½	Sept

* No par value. *a* Deferred delivery sales not included in year's range. *d* Ex-interest. *n* Under the rule sales not included in year's range. *r* Cash sales not included in year's range. *x* Ex-dividend.

‡ Friday's bid and asked price. No sales were transacted during current week.

• Bonds being traded flat.

§ Reported in receivership.

¶ The following is a list of the New York Curb bond issues which have been called in their entirety:

Amer. Radiator 4½ 1947, Nov. 1 at 101.

Hall Printing 6s 1947, Nov. 1 at 102.

e Cash sales transacted during the current week and not included in weekly or yearly range:

No Sales.

y Under-the-rule sales transacted during the current week and not included in weekly or yearly range:

No sales.

z Deferred delivery sales transacted during the current week and not included in weekly or yearly range:

No sales.

Abbreviations Used Above—"cod," certificates of deposit; "cons," consolidated; "cum," cumulative; "conv," convertible; "M," mortgage; "n-v," non-voting stock; "v t c," voting trust certificates; "w i," when issued; "w w," with warrants; "x-w," without warrants.

Other Stock Exchanges

Baltimore Stock Exchange

Oct. 7 to Oct. 13, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

Stocks—	Par	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range of Prices Low	Week's Range of Prices High	Sales for Week Shares	Range Since Jan. 1, 1939 Low		Range Since Jan. 1, 1939 High	
Arundel Corp	*	20¾	20¼	20⅝	212	20	Sept	24⅝	Mar
Balt Transit Co com v t c	*		30c	31c	2	25c	June	70c	July
1st pref v t c	*	1.60	1.60	1.75	225	1.20	Apr	2.10	Jan
Consol Gas E L & Pow	*		72	73¼	258	71	Jan	84	Aug
4½% pref B	100		112⅝	113⅛	9	x111	Sept	121⅛	June
Eastern Sugar Assoc com	1	14	12⅞	14	1,478	4	Apr	17⅝	Sept
Preferred	1	27	25½	28	725	12½	Apr	32	Sept
Fidelity & Deposit	20		123¾	125	41	112	Apr	130¼	July
Fidelity&Guar Fire Corp	10		30	30⅛	190	29⅞	Apr	35⅛	Jan
Finance Co of Am A com	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	39	8½	July	10¾	Mar
Houston Oil preferred	25		18⅞	18⅞	50	16⅝	Apr	22	June
Humphreys Mfg Co com	*		25⅛	25⅛	3	20	Apr	25⅛	Oct
Mar Tex Oil	1		49c	53c	1,200	40c	Aug	1.40	Jan
Common class A	1		45c	47c	500	40c	July	1.40	Jan
Merch & Miners Transp	*	18¼	18¼	18¼	7	12	Aug	21½	Sept
MononWPennPS7% pref	25		28¼	28¼	52	25	Jan	28¾	July
New Amsterd'm Casualty	5	12¾	12½	12¾	354	10⅝	Apr	14⅝	July
North Amer Oil Co com	1		1.40	1.40	125	1.00	Feb	1.55	Sept
Northern Central Ry	50		83¼	83¼	15	83	Sept	88¼	Mar
Owings Mills Distillery	1		15c	15c	30	15c	Sept	30c	Apr
Penna Water & Power com	*		69	69	200	69	Oct	84½	Mar
Phillips Packing Co pref	100		90	90	100	67½	Mar	100	June
U S Fidelity & Guar	2	20¾	20⅛	20¾	817	16½	Apr	23½	Mar
Bonds—									
Baltimore City 4s	1958	118	118	118	$2,000	118	Oct	118	Oct
Balt Transit 4s flat	1975	26⅞	26¼	27¼	40,500	19¼	Apr	27¾	Aug
A 5s flat	1975	31½	31	31½	7,800	22⅛	Apr	31⅞	Aug

Boston Stock Exchange

Oct. 7 to Oct. 13, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

Stocks—	Par	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range of Prices Low	Week's Range of Prices High	Sales for Week Shares	Range Since Jan. 1, 1939 Low		Range Since Jan. 1, 1939 High	
American Pneumatic Ser—									
Common	*		45c	45c	200	32c	Jan	60c	Feb
Preferred	50		1	1	45	1	Oct	2	May
1st preferred	50		13¼	13¼	15	12	Jan	15	Mar
Amer Tel & Tel	100	163⅜	161⅜	163⅜	1,829	147¼	Apr	170	Mar
Associated Gas & El cl A	1		9/16	9/16	26	½	May	1¼	Mar
Bigelow-Sanford Carpet—									
Common	*		27¾	27¾	10	18⅞	Aug	29⅛	Oct
Preferred	100		92	92	12	67	Apr	92	Oct
Bird & Son Inc	*		11	11	40	9	Sept	11¾	July
Boston & Albany	100		87⅜	89	181	70¼	May	92	Oct
Boston Edison Co	100	141½	141½	146	538	x127	Jan	159¾	Aug
Boston Elevated	100	44⅞	44	44⅞	170	38½	Apr	56	Mar
Boston Herald Traveler	*	17	16½	17	165	16	Apr	19	Jan
Boston & Maine—									
Pref stamped	100	2	2	2	20	¾	Jan	3	Sept
Prior preferred	100	12½	12	13	510	6	Jan	14¼	Sept
Class A 1st pref std	100		3½	3¾	485	1½	Jan	3⅞	Sept
Cl B 1st pref std	100		3½	3½	250	1½	June	4	Sept
Cl D 1st pref std	100	4	4	4¼	110	1¾	Jan	5¾	Sept
Boston Personal Prop Tr	*	13½	13	15	100	10⅞	May	15	July
Boston & Providence	100		18	19	52	9	May	23	Jan
Calumet & Hecla	5	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	226	4¾	Aug	10⅝	Sept
Copper Range	25	6⅞	6⅞	7⅛	925	3½	Apr	8⅛	Sept
East Gas & Fuel Assn—									
Common	*	4	3⅞	4	290	1	Apr	5⅝	Sept
4½% prior pref	100		38½	39½	87	16	June	40⅝	Sept
6% preferred	100	22¾	22	22⅞	193	6⅝	July	25	Sept
Eastern Mass St Ry—									
Common	100		60c	60c	22	60c	Oct	1⅝	Mar
Preferred B	100	19	18	19	20	15	Feb	26	Mar
East Steamship Lines com	*		5½	5½	200	3⅜	Aug	7¾	Mar
Employers Group	*	20	19½	20¼	20	18¾	Apr	24	Jan
Gillette Safety Razor	*		6¼	6¼	35	5⅝	Apr	8	Jan
Hathaway Bakeries cl—									
Preferred	*		29	29	10	20	Jan	30	Aug
Helvetia Oil Co t c	1		15c	15c	250	10c	Mar	25c	Jan
Inter Button Hole Mach	10		13⅝	13⅝	75	12	Apr	17	Feb
Isle Royal Copper Co	15	1⅞	1⅞	2⅜	180	¾	Apr	3⅜	Sept
Maine Central com	100		8⅛	8½	180	4½	Jan	9	Sept
5% cum pref	100		22	22	25	10	Apr	22	Sept
Mass Utilities Assoc v t c	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	240	2	Jan	2⅞	July
Mergenthaler Linotype	*	18⅛	18	18⅛	112	15⅛	Sept	22½	Jan
Narragansett Racing Assn									
Inc	1		4⅝	5⅛	434	3¾	Jan	5⅞	June
Natl Tunnel & Mines Co	*		1½	1½	150	1¼	Aug	2	Jan
New England Tel & Tel	100	117	116⅛	117⅞	205	103½	Apr	120	Aug
N Y N H & H RR	100	1⅜	1	1⅝	56	⅜	June	1⅞	Sept
North Butte	2.50	56c	50c	60c	3,850	30c	July	1.00	Jan
Old Colony RR—									
(Ctfs of dep)			51c	51c	100	20c	June	80c	Jan
Old Dominion Co	25		27c	27c	200	20c	Feb	40c	Apr
Pacific Mills Co	*	17⅞	17⅜	18½	290	9⅞	Mar	21⅜	Sept
Pennsylvania RR	50	25	24⅞	25⅝	1,098	15½	Aug	27	Sept
Quincy Mining Co	25		2¼	2½	195	⅝	June	4⅞	Sept
Reece Button Hole Mach	10		15¼	15¼	70	14	Feb	17	June
Shawmut Assn T C	*		10½	10¾	480	8½	Apr	11¾	Sept
Stone & Webster	*	12½	12⅜	12¾	481	8½	Apr	17¾	Jan
Torrington Co (The)	*	29⅜	29	29½	235	22¼	Feb	32	Sept
Union Twist Drill	5	28	28	28	575	17	Feb	29½	Oct
United Shoe Mach Corp	25	72½	72½	75	618	71¼	Apr	87½	July
6% cum pref	25	39¾	39¾	40½	27	39⅞	Oct	48½	Aug
Utah Metal & Tunnel Co	1	63c	63c	63c	50	50c	Apr	85c	May
Waldorf System	*	7¼	6⅞	7½	110	5½	Apr	7¾	July
Warren (S D) Co	*		26½	29	15	23	Mar	29	Oct
Bonds—									
Eastern Mass St Ry—									
Series B 5s	1948		84	84	$100	80	Apr	96	June
Series D 6s	1948		101	101	1,000	91	Jan	102	July

Chicago Stock Exchange

Oct.. 7 to Oct. 13, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

Stocks—	Par	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range of Prices Low	Week's Range of Prices High	Sales for Week Shares	Range Since Jan. 1, 1939 Low		Range Since Jan. 1, 1939 High	
Abbott Laboratories—									
Common (new)	*	69	69	70⅜	63	53½	Apr	71¼	Oct
4½% cum conv pref	100	144	144	144	150	120	Jan	144½	Oct
Acme Steel Co com	25		48⅝	50⅛	180	31⅝	Apr	50¾	Sept
Adams (J D) Mfg com	*		9¼	9¼	100	8	Jan	9½	July
Adams Oil & Gas Co com	*	4¼	4¼	5	400	4¼	Oct	9½	Jan
Advanced Alum Castings	5	3	3	3⅛	350	1½	July	3⅝	Sept
Aetna Ball Bearing com	1	11¼	10¾	11¼	150	6	Apr	11¼	Oct
Allied Laboratories com	*	18¼	17½	18¼	750	11	Apr	18¼	Oct
Allied Products com	10		10¼	10¾	200	5	Apr	11½	Sept

For footnotes see page 2353.

Stocks (Continued)	Par	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range of Prices Low	Week's Range of Prices High	Sales for Week Shares	Range Since Jan. 1, 1939 Low		Range Since Jan. 1, 1939 High	
Allis-Chalmers Mfg Co	*		41⅞	43⅛	894	28⅝	Apr	47⅞	Jan
Altorfer Bros conv pref	*		20	20	30	18	June	21½	Apr
Amer Pub Service pref	100	82½	82	83	930	59	Jan	94	July
Amer Tel & Tel Co cap	100		161⅜	162⅝	588	147⅞	Apr	170⅛	Mar
Armour & Co common	5	6⅜	6¼	6¾	3,250	3⅝	Aug	8⅝	Sept
Aro Equipment Co com	1	11½	10	11½	950	7¾	June	12⅝	Sept
Asbestos Mfg Co com	1	1⅛	¾	1⅛	2,600	⅜	Aug	1⅛	Oct
Athey Truss Wheel cap	4	5½	5½	5½	50	2⅜	Apr	7½	Sept
Aviation Corp (Del)	3	6	5⅝	6	420	3¼	Aug	8⅝	Jan
Aviation & Transport cap	1		2¾	2⅞	300	1¾	Aug	4	Jan
Bastian-Blessing Co com	*		16½	17	150	10	Apr	18½	July
Belden Mfg Co com	10	10⅞	9½	11	650	6½	Apr	12	Sept
Belmont Radio Corp	*		5¼	5¼	150	4	Sept	6¼	Aug
Bendix Aviation com	5	29	28	29¼	2,250	16⅞	Apr	31¼	Sept
Berghoff Brewing Co	1		8¾	9¼	1,000	7⅜	Jan	10½	May
Bliss & Laughlin Inc com	5	27½	26	27½	600	13½	Apr	28¾	Sept
Borg Warner Corp—									
(New) common	5	26⅞	26⅞	27¾	1,300	20	Apr	32	Jan
Brown Fence & Wire com	1		5	5	50	4½	Aug	7½	Jan
Class A	*		20½	20½	100	20	Aug	25¼	July
Burd Piston Ring com	1		3	3⅛	200	2	June	3⅞	Sept
Butler Brothers	10	7½	7¼	7½	1,200	5¾	Sept	9	Jan
5% conv preferred	30		20	20	100	18½	Apr	23¾	Mar
Campbell-W&Can Fdy cap	*		15⅜	15⅜	25	9¼	Apr	16⅞	Jan
Castle Co (A M) com	10	24	24	24½	300	16	Apr	26	Sept
Cent Ill Pub Ser $6 pref	*	74¾	74½	75	520	64⅝	Apr	79	Aug
Central Ill Secur com	1		½	½	150	¼	May	¾	Sept
Convertible preferred	*	6¾	6¾	6¾	100	4	Apr	8	Sept
Central S W—									
Common	1	1⅛	1⅛	1¼	800	1	Apr	1⅞	Jan
$7 preferred	*	58	58	59	640	45	Jan	71	Aug
Prior lien preferred	*		106¼	106¼	20	100	Jan	112	July
Cent States P & Lt pref	*		4¾	4⅞	70	2½	Apr	7¼	Aug
Cherry-Burrell Corp com	5		13	13	50	11½	Sept	15⅞	Jan
Chicago Corp common	*	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	2,000	1¼	Apr	2⅜	Sept
Preferred	*		36	36	100	32½	Sept	38½	Mar
Chi Flexible Shaft com	5		66½	67	100	61¼	Sept	78½	Mar
Chic & Nor West com	100		1⅛	1¼	150	¼	Aug	1⅜	Oct
Chicago Yellow Cab Co	*	8½	8½	8½	100	5	Jan	9½	Jan
Chrysler Corp common	5		89⅞	92¾	812	53⅞	Apr	94	Oct
Cities Service Co com	10	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	200	4¾	Aug	9¼	Feb
Club Alum Utensil Co	*	2½	2½	2½	50	2¼	Jan	3¼	Mar
Coleman Lp & Stove com	*		32½	32½	20	18½	Jan	33	Sept
Commonwealth Edison—									
New capital	25	29⅞	29¾	30⅜	18,650	25⅝	Apr	31⅝	July
Compressed Ind Gases cap	*		15⅛	15⅞	200	9	Apr	16½	Sept
Consol Biscuit com	1		3½	3½	150	3⅛	Aug	6⅝	Mar
Consolidated Oil Corp	*		8½	8⅞	321	6⅝	Aug	9⅞	Sept
Consumers Co—									
Preferred pt shares	50	4¼	4	4¼	30	4	Oct	7⅜	Jan
Common pt sh v t c B	*		¾	¾	190	¾	Sept	1⅛	Jan
Continental Steel—									
Common	*		28⅝	28⅝	10	16⅝	Apr	32	Sept
Crane Co com	25		25⅞	26⅝	234	17	Aug	37⅞	Jan
Cunningham Drug Stores	2½	17½	16½	17½	700	12¼	Apr	19¼	Aug
Dayton Rubber Mfg com	*		17¼	17½	300	9	Apr	17½	Oct
Decker (Alf) & Cohn com	10		2½	2½	100	1¾	Mar	3⅛	Mar
Preferred	100		35	35	20	34	Jan	38	Jan
Deere & Co com	*		23⅝	23⅝	120	15⅝	Jan	25⅛	Oct
Dixie-Vortex Co com	*		11	11	200	9¼	Sept	12¼	Jan
Dodge Mfg Corp com	*	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	50	6	Apr	14½	Sept
Elec Household Util cap	5		3½	3⅞	900	2⅝	Apr	4⅛	Oct
Elgin Natl Watch Co	15	22¼	21¾	22½	600	17½	Apr	22½	Aug
Four-Wheel Drive Auto	10	6	6	6⅜	150	3	Apr	8½	Sept
Fuller Mfg Co com	1		4	4¼	500	2	Jan	4¼	Sept
Gardner Denver Co com	*	16	16	16	150	11⅝	Apr	17¾	Sept
General Amer Transp com	5		60⅝	60¾	105	40⅛	Apr	64⅛	Sept
General Finance Corp com	1		3	3⅛	600	1⅞	Apr	3¼	Oct
General Foods com	*		39⅞	40⅛	215	36⅛	Jan	47¾	July
General Motors Corp	10	54¾	53½	55	1,150	37¼	Apr	55⅛	Sept
Gen Outdoor Adv com	*		3¾	4	74	3⅝	Sept	6⅛	Jan
Gillette Safety Razor com	*		6⅛	6¼	275	5⅝	Apr	8¼	Jan
Goldblatt Bros Inc com	*	12	11½	12	150	10	Apr	13½	Jan
Goodyear T & Rub com	*		27⅜	28	265	21¾	Apr	37½	Jan
Gossard Co (H W) com	*	11⅛	11⅛	11¾	600	9	Apr	12	July
Great Lakes D & D com	*	24	23½	24¾	2,550	18¾	Apr	27¼	Feb
Hall Printing Co com	10	16¼	14⅞	16½	1,200	8½	Apr	16½	Oct
Harnischfeger Corp com	10	8	6¾	8	250	4¾	July	8	Oct
Heileman Brew Co G cap	1	8⅛	8	8⅛	200	6¾	Jan	9⅛	Aug
Hibbard-Spen-Bart com	25		35⅝	35⅝	10	32	Aug	37	Jan
Houdaille-Hershey cl B	*	14¼	14¼	14⅝	400	8⅞	Apr	17¼	Jan
Hubbell Harvey Inc com	5		13	13	50	9¼	May	13	Sept
Hupp Motors com	1	1⅛	1	1⅛	505	¾	Aug	2⅛	Jan
Illinois Brick Co	10		3¼	3½	200	3	Sept	6½	Jan
Illinois Central RR com	100		14⅞	15⅜	373	9⅛	Aug	20⅛	Jan
Indep Pneum Tool v t c	*		23	24⅞	1,650	16	Aug	25¾	Sept
Inland Steel Co cap	*		93½	95⅛	211	66⅞	Apr	98⅛	Sept
International Harvest com	*		63⅝	65⅛	304	48⅝	Aug	71⅝	Sept
Iron Fireman Mfg v t c	*	17½	17½	17½	50	14	Sept	19	Mar
Jarvis (W B) Co—									
New com	1	15¾	14¾	16¼	4,850	10½	July	16¼	Oct
Jefferson Elec Co com	*		19	21½	300	15¾	June	22	Sept
Kellogg Switchboard com	*	8½	7⅞	8½	750	5	Feb	9	Sept
Kentucky Util jr cum pf	50	41½	41½	42	180	29	Jan	44	Aug
6% preferred	100	97¼	97	97¼	30	69¾	Jan	100	Sept
Keryln Oil cl A	5	3¼	3⅛	3¼	100	2¾	Aug	4	Apr
Kingsbury Brew Co cap	1		½	⅝	200	½	Apr	⅞	Jan
La Salle Ext Univ com	5		1½	1½	50	1½	Aug	2½	Jan
Leath & Co com	*		2⅛	2¾	100	2¼	Sept	3½	June
Le Roi Co com	10		9¼	9¼	50	6⅝	Jan	10½	Sept
Libby McNeill & Libby	*	7⅝	7½	8	713	4	Apr	10	Sept
Lincoln Printing Co—									
Common	*		2⅛	2⅜	600	2	Mar	5½	Jan
$3½ preferred	*		21½	21½	10	21½	Oct	32½	Mar
Liquid Carbonic com	*		15	15	10	13¾	June	18⅝	Jan
Loudon Packing com	*	2	2	2	50	1	Apr	2⅞	Sept
McWilliams Dredge com	*		7⅝	7⅝	50	7⅝	Oct	16½	Jan
Manhatt-Dearborn com	*		1⅛	1¼	1,500	⅝	Apr	1½	Sept
Marshall Field com	*	16	15¾	16⅛	1,600	9⅝	Apr	16½	Sept
Merch & Mfrs Sec —									
Class A com	1	3	3	3½	1,550	3	Oct	5⅛	Jan
Prior preferred	*		25	25	30	25	Oct	28½	Feb
Mickelberry's Food com	1	3¾	3⅜	3¾	2,400	2¼	Apr	4⅛	Jan
Middle West Corp cap	5	8	7⅞	8	2,000	5¼	Apr	10¼	Aug

Stocks (Concluded)	Par	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range of Prices Low	Week's Range of Prices High	Sales for Week Shares	Range Since Jan. 1, 1939 Low		Range Since Jan. 1, 1939 High	
Midland United—									
Common	*	------	⅛	⅛	500	⅛	Jan	¼	Jan
Convertible preferred	*	------	1¾	2	150	1¾	Sept	5½	Mar
Midland Util—									
7% preferred A	100	½	½	½	300	¼	Jan	1¼	Apr
Miller & Hart conv pref	*	------	3½	3½	50	2	Jan	5⅝	Sept
Minneapolis Brew com	1	9	9	9	100	7⅛	Jan	12⅛	July
Modine Mfg com	*	------	20⅛	20⅛	150	16	Apr	22	Jan
Monroe Chemical Co com	*	------	1¼	1½	100	1¼	Oct	2¾	Feb
Montgomery Ward—									
Common	*	53⅞	53½	54½	766	40⅞	Apr	55½	July
Mountain St Pow pref	100	64	64	64½	50	41½	Mar	68	July
Muskegon Mot Spec cl A	*	------	21½	21½	100	14	Jan	23½	Sept
Nachman-Springfild com	*	------	9½	9½	200	6	Apr	9½	Oct
National Battery pref	*	------	35	35¾	110	30¼	Jan	36¼	June
Nat'l Bond & Inv com	*	------	13⅝	13⅝	105	10⅜	Apr	15¾	Jan
National Standard com	10	24¼	23	24¼	500	16	Apr	24¼	Oct
Noblitt-Sparks Ind com	5	28	26⅞	28¼	550	16¼	Apr	35	Sept
Nor Amer Car com	20	3¾	3¾	3¾	200	2	Aug	5¼	Sept
Northwest Bancorp com	*	9⅞	9⅜	9⅞	1,100	6⅛	Apr	10	July
Northwt Engineering com	*	------	17½	17½	50	14½	Jan	20¼	Mar
N'West Util—									
7% preferred	100	------	16	16	20	11	Apr	26⅛	Aug
Omnibus Corp v t c com	6	------	13	13	20	13	Aug	20	Feb
Oshkosh B-Gosh pref	*	------	31	31	10	27½	Jan	31	Sept
Parker Pen Co com	10	12½	12½	12½	50	11¼	Apr	15¾	Jan
Peabody Coal Co B com	*	------	1	1⅛	400	¼	Apr	1⅛	Sept
6% preferred	100	------	36½	36½	50	30	Feb	36½	Oct
Penn RR capital	50	25⅞	24¾	26⅛	950	15¼	May	27⅝	Sept
Peoples G Lt&Coke cap	100	------	41⅛	42⅝	211	30⅝	Apr	42⅝	Oct
Perfect Circle (The) Co	*	------	28½	28½	50	24	Apr	29	Mar
Pines Winterfront com	1	------	½	½	1,700	¼	Apr	1	Sept
Poor & Co class B	*	------	14⅞	14⅞	20	7⅝	Aug	16⅝	Sept
Potter Co (The) com	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	100	½	June	⅞	Jan
Pressed Steel Car com	1	14¾	14½	15⅝	1,510	6⅛	Aug	16⅜	Sept
Quaker Oats Co common	*	115	113¾	115	170	108¾	Apr	125	Aug
Preferred	100	------	138¾	140	80	138¾	Oct	157	Jan
Rath Packing com	10	------	37½	37½	50	27	Apr	37½	Oct
Raytheon Mfg—									
6% pref v t c	5	¾	¾	¾	50	½	July	1¼	Aug
Rollins Hosiery Mills com	1	------	1¼	1⅜	150	1	Sept	2¼	Jan
Schwitzer Cummins cap	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	100	7	Aug	10	Mar
Sears Roebuck & Co com	*	------	77⅞	78¾	877	60⅛	Apr	80⅛	July
Serrick Corp cl B com	1	------	2⅛	2¼	150	1⅛	July	3	Jan
Signode Steel Strap—									
Preferred	30	------	30	30	20	22¼	Mar	31¼	Sept
Sou Bend Lathe Wks cap	5	21¾	21½	21⅞	550	16⅛	Apr	23½	Sept
Southw't G & E pref	100	106½	106½	107	30	102½	Sept	109	July
Spiegel Inc com	2	------	11½	11½	75	8½	Aug	16⅛	Mar
St Louis Natl Stkyds cap	*	71½	71½	74	80	65	May	75	Feb
Standard Dredge—									
Common	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	150	1	Sept	2⅛	Jan
Convertible preferred	20	------	10¼	10½	200	9	Apr	13½	Feb
Standard Gas & Elec com	*	------	3¼	3¼	50	2⅜	Apr	4¾	Aug
Standard Oil of Ind	25	27½	27	27½	477	23⅛	Aug	30⅛	Sept
Stewart-Warner	5	9⅝	9⅝	10	704	6¾	Sept	12⅛	Jan
Sunstrand Mach Tool com	5	14½	14¼	14⅝	400	7	Apr	15⅞	Sept
Swift International	15	31	30¾	31⅞	640	24⅞	July	37⅝	Sept
Swift & Co	25	21¾	21⅛	22	2,100	17	Apr	25	Sept
Thompson (J R) com	25	------	3¾	4¼	500	2⅞	Sept	4¼	Oct
Union Carb & Carbon cap	*	------	89⅛	90	500	66	Apr	93½	Sept
United Air Lines Tr cap	5	------	10¾	11⅛	342	7⅞	Apr	13⅝	Mar
U S Gypsum Co com	20	------	74	75⅛	115	66⅛	Sept	112⅜	Jan
United States Steel com	*	75¼	73½	76¾	3,150	73½	Oct	78½	Oct
7% preferred	100	------	116⅝	117⅞	58	116⅝	Oct	117⅞	Oct
Utah Radio Products com	*	1¾	1½	1¾	750	1¼	Apr	2⅝	June
Utility & Ind Corp com	5	------	⅜	⅜	50	¼	Jan	½	Feb
Conv preferred	7	1¾	1¾	1⅞	500	1⅛	Apr	1⅞	Feb
Wahl Co com	*	------	1⅝	1⅞	200	⅝	Feb	1⅞	Oct
Walgreen Co common	*	20⅜	20⅜	20¾	645	15½	Apr	23½	July
Western Un Teleg com	100	------	31	33⅜	1,423	16¾	Apr	36¾	Sept
W'house El & Mfg com	50	------	114⅞	116⅞	137	83¼	Apr	120	Sept
Wieboldt Strs Inc cum pf	*	------	91	91	10	80⅛	Jan	91	Aug
Common	*	8½	8½	8½	100	6	July	10	Mar
Williams Oil-O-Matic com	*	2	1⅞	2	150	1⅝	Aug	2⅝	Jan
Wisconsin Bankshrs com	*	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	250	3⅞	Apr	5½	Jan
Woodall Indust com	2	3⅝	3⅝	3¾	300	3	Apr	5¾	Jan
Wrigley (Wm Jr) cap	*	------	80⅛	80⅛	50	74⅞	Apr	85⅝	July
Zenith Radio Corp com	*	------	16⅝	17¼	375	12	Apr	22⅛	Jan
Bonds—									
Commonw'th Ed deb 3½s '58		------	119⅛	120	$302000	105	Apr	124¾	Aug

Cincinnati Stock Exchange

Oct. 7 to Oct. 13, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

Stocks—	Par	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range of Prices Low	Week's Range of Prices High	Sales for Week Shares	Range Since Jan. 1, 1939 Low		Range Since Jan. 1, 1939 High	
Amer Laundry Mach	20	------	16⅝	16⅝	132	15	Apr	17¾	Mar
Burger Brewing	*	------	2½	2½	50	1¼	Jan	2⅞	Aug
Churngold	*	------	8⅛	8⅛	100	8	May	11¼	Jan
Cin Gas & Elect pref	100	104½	103½	104½	215	98½	Sept	109¼	June
Cin Street	50	------	1¾	1⅞	106	1½	June	3	Jan
Cin Telephone	50	94	93¾	94	28	88	Jan	99½	July
Cin Union Stock Yard	*	------	13½	13½	10	12½	Sept	15	Mar
Crosley Corp	*	------	8⅜	8⅜	50	7	Aug	12⅞	Apr
Eagle-Picher	10	------	11½	11½	5	7¼	Apr	14½	Jan
Formica Insulation	*	------	12	12	10	9½	May	13½	July
Gibson Art	*	28	28	28	18	25	Apr	30	July
Hatfield prior pref	10	------	4⅞	4⅞	5	4⅛	June	5⅜	Oct
Part pref	100	------	8	9½	5	4	Mar	9½	Oct
Hobart A	*	------	40	40	50	34½	Jan	43½	Aug
Kahn	*	13	13	13	50	8	Jan	15	Sept
Kroger	*	26¼	25⅞	26¼	279	20⅝	Apr	29¼	Aug
Little Miami Guar	50	------	95	95	7	91	Apr	101	May
National Pumps pref	10	------	1	1	27	1	July	3	Jan
P & G	*	63⅜	63⅛	63⅝	344	50½	Apr	64⅛	Sept
5% pref	100	------	115½	115½	5	111	Mar	118½	June
8% pref	100	------	220½	220½	8	216	Mar	230	June
Randall B	*	3	3	3	70	1¾	Aug	3½	Jan
Rapid	*	8	7½	8	84	5½	Sept	12	Apr
Sports Prods		14	14	14½	74	8	Apr	15	Sept
U S Printing	*	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	650	1	Feb	2⅞	Oct
Preferred	50	------	10⅝	11¼	219	4¼	Apr	11¼	Oct
Wurlitzer	10	8	8	8¼	369	6	Apr	9⅞	July
Preferred	100	------	90	90	8	73	Feb	93	July

Cleveland Stock Exchange

Oct. 7 to Oct. 13, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

Stocks—	Par	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range of Prices Low	Week's Range of Prices High	Sales for Week Shares	Range Since Jan. 1, 1939 Low		Range Since Jan. 1, 1939 High	
Amer Home Prods	1	------	a48⅛	a48⅛	10	------		------	
Brew Corp of Amer	3	------	5⅞	5⅞	250	5⅝	Sept	7½	Jan
City Ice & Fuel	*	------	11¼	11¼	266	9	Apr	14¾	May
Clev Builders Realty	*	------	2	2	244	1¾	June	2¼	Jan
Clev Cliffs Iron pref	*	------	65¾	65¾	125	43	May	71¾	Sept
Clev Railway	100	------	16½	16½	70	------		------	

For footnotes see page 2353.

Stocks (Concluded)	Par	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range of Prices Low	Week's Range of Prices High	Sales for Week Shares	Range Since Jan. 1, 1939 Low		Range Since Jan. 1, 1939 High	
Cliffs Corp v t c	*	23	22¾	23⅛	2,838	13	July	27	Sept
Colonial Finance	1	------	11	11	35	10	July	12	Jan
Eaton Mfg	*	------	a26¼	a26¼	50	20⅞	May	26½	Sept
General Tire & Rubber	25	------	a22⅜	a22⅜	50	21	July	26⅝	Mar
Goodrich (B F)	*	------	a21½	a22½	135	16⅜	Sept	19¾	Aug
Goodyear Tire & Rubber	*	------	a27⅜	a28⅛	286	30½	July	34	Feb
Greif Bros Cooperage A	*	41	41	41	40	29	Apr	41	Oct
Halle Bros pref	100	------	39¼	39¼	40	37	May	40½	Jan
Hanna (M A) $5 cum prf	*	------	a100	a100	5	97½	May	101¾	Sept
Interlake Steamship	*	------	48⅞	49	58	------		------	
Jaeger Machine	*	17	17	17	157	15	Apr	22½	Mar
Kelley Isl Lime & Tran	*	------	17	17	169	12	Apr	17	Oct
Lamson & Sessions	*	------	5½	5½	350	2⅝	July	6⅞	Sept
Leland Electric	*	11¾	11¾	12	70	9	Apr	14	Jan
Medusa Portland Cement	*	------	12¾	14⅞	225	12½	Oct	18	Sept
Metro Paving Brick	*	------	1½	1½	336	1½	Aug	2½	Jan
Miller Wholesale Drug	*	4¾	4¾	4¾	200	3½	Mar	5½	Sept
National Acme	1	------	a16¾	a16¾	28	15¼	Mar	15¼	Mar
National Refining (new)	*	------	3½	3½	179	3⅛	May	5⅛	Feb
Prior preferred 6%	*	------	33½	33½	40	29⅜	July	48	Feb
National Tile	*	------	1½	1⅝	410	1⅜	Sept	2⅝	Mar
Nestle LeMur A	*	1	⅞	1	464	½	Apr	1	June
Ohio Brass B	*	------	a21¾	a21¾	52	17	Apr	26	Jan
Ohio Confection A	*	------	15	15	20	13	Apr	16	June
Otis Steel	*	------	a13⅞	a14¼	150	8	Apr	15½	Sept
Reliance Electric	5	------	a16⅛	a16⅛	10	9¾	June	15	Sept
Richman Bros	*	35½	35	36	1,147	30	Feb	38⅛	Aug
Stouffer Corp A	*	------	35	35	10	34	Jan	35	Feb
Thompson Products Inc	*	------	a26⅜	a26⅝	31	18	Apr	27⅜	Feb
Upson-Walton	1	------	a5⅞	a5⅞	25	3	July	9	Sept
Van Dorn Iron Works	*	------	3	3½	427	2	Aug	4½	Sept
Weinberger Drug Stores	*	------	10	10	100	9	Sept	14½	Jan
White Motor	30	------	a11⅞	a11⅞	25	9⅝	May	12¾	Sept
Youngstown Sheet & Tube	*	------	a50⅜	a53⅛	275	------		------	

Detroit Stock Exchange

Oct. 7 to Oct. 13, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

Stocks—	Par	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range of Prices Low	Week's Range of Prices High	Sales for Week Shares	Range Since Jan. 1, 1939 Low		Range Since Jan. 1, 1939 High	
Allen Electric com	1	------	1⅝	1⅝	100	1¼	Feb	1¾	Sept
Auto City Brew com	1	------	25c	25c	100	25c	Apr	40c	Jan
Briggs Mfg com	*	------	24¼	24¼	300	17	Apr	31⅞	Jan
Burroughs Add Mach	*	13	13	13¼	473	11½	Aug	18¾	Jan
Burry Biscuit com	12½c	1⅜	1⅜	1½	------	1⅛	Aug	2⅝	Jan
Brown McLaren		1.25	1.25	1.25	700	75c	Aug	1⅝	Mar
Chrysler Corp com	5	------	91¼	91¼	1,131	56⅜	Apr	92½	Oct
Continental Motors com	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	100	2¼	June	4	Jan
Cons Steel		1⅜	1¼	1⅜	625	50c	July	1⅞	Sept
Det & Cleve Nav com	10	73	72	78	1,400	69	Sept	1¼	Mar
Detroit Edison com	100	116¼	116¼	116⅞	114	101	Apr	124	July
Det Gray Iron com	5	1¾	1¾	1⅞	500	1⅛	Apr	2⅛	Sept
Det-Mich Stove com	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1,200	1	Aug	2	Jan
Det Paper Prod com	1	1.75	1⅝	1.75	1,250	85c	Aug	2⅛	Jan
Diveo		------	7¾	7¾	225	5⅝	Sept	8⅛	Oct
Federal Mogul com		16½	15¾	16¾	763	12	Apr	18	July
Fed Motor Truck com	*	------	4½	4½	200	2¼	May	5¾	Aug
Frankenmuth Brew com	1	2⅛	2⅛	2¼	700	1½	Apr	2½	July
Fruehauf Trailer	1	------	25	28¼	1,595	10⅜	Feb	28¼	Oct
Gar Wood Ind com	3	5¾	5¾	5¾	100	4	Apr	7⅛	Jan
General Finance com	1	------	2⅞	2⅞	270	1⅞	Apr	3⅛	Sept
General Motors com	10	54	54	54¼	1,811	38	Apr	55¼	Sept
Goebel Brewing com	1	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	160	1⅞	Sept	2¾	Jan
Graham-Paige com	1	95c	95c	95c	100	50c	Aug	1.25	Jan
Grand Valley Brew com	1	------	35	35	200	30	Jan	45	Mar
Hall Lamp com	*	4½	3¾	4⅞	9,040	2	Apr	4⅞	Oct
Hoskins Mfg com	*	14¼	14¼	14¼	110	13	July	16	Jan
Houdaille-Hershey B	*	14¼	14¼	14¼	1,555	9	Apr	17	Feb
Hudson Motor Car com	*	------	6½	6½	153	4⅞	Apr	8¾	Jan
Hurd Lock & Mfg com	1	52	52	53	350	40	Apr	76	Jan
Kingston Prod com	1	------	2⅛	2⅜	1,220	1¼	Aug	2½	Sept
Kinsel Drug com	1	------	55	55	200	42	June	60	Oct
Kresge (S S) com	10	------	25	25	455	20½	Jan	26⅜	Aug
Lakey Fdy & Mach com	1	------	3¾	3¾	100	2⅜	Apr	4¼	Sept
Mahon (R C) A pref	*	------	26	26¼	399	21¼	Apr	26½	July
Masco Screw Prod com	1	1	1	1⅛	520	55	June	1⅛	Sept
McClanahan Oil com	1	25	28	25	15,915	12	Apr	36	Sept
Mich Sugar com	*	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1,400	30	June	2¼	Sept
Mich Sugar pref	10	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	100	2½	Jan	7½	Sept
Micromatic Hone com	1	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞	2,710	2	Jan	4⅞	Oct
Motor Products com	*	13	13	15⅝	2,800	10	Apr	18½	Jan
Motor Wheel com	5	------	16⅝	16⅝	362	10⅝	Apr	16⅝	Sept
Murray Corp com	10	------	6½	6⅝	542	4	Aug	8⅞	Jan
Packard Motor Car com	*	4	3⅞	4	1,984	3	Apr	4⅝	Jan
Parke Davis com	*	------	44½	44½	326	36	Apr	46¾	Sept
Parker Wolverine com	*	------	9¼	9⅜	795	5⅞	Aug	9¾	Sept
Penin Metal Prod com	1	1¾	1⅝	1¾	600	1	Aug	2⅜	Jan
Prudential Investing com	1	------	1⅝	1¾	210	1⅜	Apr	2¼	Mar
Rickel (H W) com	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	575	2¾	Apr	3½	May
River Raisin Paper com	*	------	2⅜	2⅜	100	1⅛	July	3½	Sept
Scotten-Dillon com	10	23	22¾	23	831	22¼	Jan	25½	Jan
Standard Tube B com	1	------	2⅛	2⅛	666	1⅛	Apr	2½	Jan
Stearns (Fred'k) com	*	------	15⅛	15⅛	100	13⅜	Apr	16¼	Jan
Sheller Mfg		------	3¾	4	500	3¾	July	5	Apr
Timken-Det Axle com	10	19	17⅞	19	1,988	10⅞	Apr	19	Oct
Tivoli Brewing com	1	------	2	2	900	1⅜	Sept	3⅛	Jan
Union Investment com	*	2¼	2⅛	2¼	672	2	Apr	3¾	Jan
Universal Cooler B	*	------	1⅞	1⅞	100	1⅜	Sept	2¾	Feb
Warner Aircraft com	1	1¼	1¼	1⅜	1,770	67	Aug	1⅝	Sept

Los Angeles Stock Exchange

Oct. 7 to Oct. 13, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

Stocks—	Par	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range of Prices Low	Week's Range of Prices High	Sales for Week Shares	Range Since Jan. 1, 1939 Low		Range Since Jan. 1, 1939 High	
Bandini Petroleum Co	1	5⅜	4¾	5½	700	3⅝	Jan	6¾	May
Berkey & Gay Furn Co	1	46c	46c	46c	200	35c	July	75c	Jan
Bolsa-Chica Oil A com	10	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	100	1¾	Mar	3¼	May
Broadway Dept Store Inc	*	5	5	5	200	4¼	Sept	8	Jan
Buckeye Union Oil Co com	1	a1c	a1c	a1c	400	2c	Jan	3c	Feb
V t c	1	1c	1c	1c	1,000	1c	June	2c	May
Preferred	1	3c	3c	3c	1,000	3c	Apr	3c	Apr
Preferred v t c	1	3c	3c	3c	3,000	3c	Apr	3c	Apr
Chapman's Ice Cream	*	1.00	1.00	1.00	100	90c	Apr	1.00	Mar
Chrysler Corp	5	90¼	9 ⅛	92½	325	61	Apr	92	Sept
Consolidated Oil Corp		8¾	8¾	8¾	293	6⅝	Aug	9⅞	Jan
Consolidated Steel Corp	*	7¼	7¼	7¼	100	3¼	Mar	8½	Sept
Preferred	*	11½	11	11½	200	7¾	Mar	13⅛	Sept
Electrical Products Corp	4	9⅞	9½	9⅞	590	8⅜	Sept	11⅞	Mar
Exeter Oil Co A com	1	46c	45c	46c	1,000	40c	Apr	67½c	Jan
Fitzimmons Stores Ltd		13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	130	9⅜	May	13⅛	Oct
General Motors com	10	54⅛	53¾	54⅛	541	37⅝	Apr	55¾	Sept
General Paint Corp com	*	6	6	6	200	5	Sept	7⅞	Jan
General Telephone Corp	20	a16⅛	a16⅛	a16⅛	20				
Globe Grain & Milling	25	8½	8½	8½	400	5	Jan	9	May
Goodyear Tire & Rubber	*	27⅜	27⅜	28⅛	123	23¼	Sept	35½	Mar
Holly Development Co	1	80c	75c	80c	600	70c	Aug	1.40	Jan
Hudson Motor Car Co	*	a6½	a6½	a6½	75	5½	Aug	7	Feb
Lincoln Petroleum Co	10c	5c	5c	5c	2,000	5c	July	14c	Apr
Lockheed Aircraft Corp	1	28	28	28	187	18¾	Aug	36¾	Feb
Los Ang Industries Inc	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	714	1⅞	Apr	2⅞	Jan
Mascot Oil Co	1	41c	41c	43c	400	39c	June	60c	Apr
Menasco Mfg Co	1	2⅛	2⅛	2¼	775	1¾	Aug	5⅜	Jan
Mt Diablo Oil Mng & D	1	50c	50c	50c	200	45c	July	25c	Apr
Occidental Petroleum	1	a20c	a20c	a20c	500	13c	Apr	20c	Jan
Pacific Finance Corp com	10	10½	10½	10½	712	9¾	Apr	12¾	Mar
Pacific Gas & Elec com	25	29⅝	29½	29⅝	325	28	Apr	34⅝	Aug
6% 1st pref	25	31	31	31	100	29¾	Sept	34⅝	Aug
5½% 1st pref	25	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	127	26¾	Sept	31½	July
Pacific Lighting com	*	45⅞	44⅝	45⅞	145	43	Jan	50	July
Pacific Public Serv 1st prf	*	19¼	19¼	19¼	100	19¼	Oct	22⅜	Aug
Republic Petroleum com	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	130	2	July	3¾	Jan
Rice Ranch Oil Co	1	19	19	19	3,000	15	June	30	Jan
Richfield Oil Corp com	*	8⅛	8	8⅜	720	6¾	Apr	10⅛	Jan
Roberts Public Markets	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	100	3½	Jan	7¼	Sept
Ryan Aeronautical Co	1	5½	5¼	5¾	1,600	4⅛	Sept	7¼	Jan
Safeway Stores Inc	*	a43⅜	a42⅛	a43⅜	53	30½	Mar	48⅛	Aug
Security Co units ben int		30	30	30½	71	26	Jan	33	Sept
Signal Oil & Gas Co A	*	28	28	28	200	24¼	Apr	32½	Jan
Signal Pete Co of Calif	1	a15c	a15c	a15c	200				
Sontag Chain Stores Co	*	8	7⅝	8⅛	500	6½	Sept	10	May
So Calif Edison Co Ltd	25	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜	1,214	23	Jan	29	Aug
Original pref	25	36¼	36¼	36¼	32	36¼	Oct	45⅞	Aug
6% preferred B	25	27½	27½	27½	931	27⅛	Sept	29¾	June
5½% preferred C	25	25⅝	25½	26	880	25	Sept	29⅛	June
So Calif Gas 6% pref A	25	30¾	30½	31	874	29	Sept	34¼	June
Southern Pacific Co	100	17	17	17½	752	10⅝	Apr	21⅝	Jan
Standard Oil Co of Calif	*	28¾	28½	28¾	639	24¾	Aug	33½	Sept
Sunray Oil Corp	1	2¼	2¼	2⅜	200	1⅞	Apr	2⅝	Sept
Transamerica Corp	2	6⅜	6	6⅜	1,240	5	Sept	8	Sept
Union Oil of Calif	25	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	370	15¼	Aug	19½	Mar
Wellington Oil Co of Del	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	200	2⅝	Mar	5	Jan
Mining—									
Black Mammoth Consol	10c	16c	16c	16c	1,500	14c	July	30c	Jan
Cardinal Gold	1	7c	7c	7c	1,000	6½c	July	20c	Aug
Cons Chollar G & S Mng	1	a1	a1	a1	50	1.10	Apr	2.50	Jan
Imperial Development	25c	1c	1c	1c	5,000	1c	Jan	2c	Mar
Unlisted—									
Amer Rad & Std Sani	*	9½	9½	10⅛	160	9	Sept	18⅜	Jan
Amer Smelting & Refg	*	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	170	42⅜	June	58	Sept
Amer Tel & Tel Co	100	163	161⅜	163⅝	180	152	Apr	168¼	Aug
Anaconda Copper	50	33¼	32¼	33¼	155	21½	June	39½	Sept
Armour & Co (Ill)	5	a6⅜	a6⅜	a6⅜	25	3⅞	Apr	8½	Sept
Atlantic Refining Co	25	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	150	19⅝	Apr	24⅛	Oct
Aviation Corp (The) (Del)	3	6	5⅞	6	420	3½	Aug	8⅜	Jan
Bendix Aviation Corp	5	a28⅝	a28⅝	a28⅝	15	19¼	Mar	30¾	Sept
Borg-Warner Corp	5	a26¾	a26¾	a26¾	29	21½	Aug	24⅞	May
Columbia Gas & Elec	*	7½	7½	7½	155	5⅝	Apr	8⅞	Feb
Commercial Solvents Corp	*	a12⅞	a12⅞	a12⅞	40	11	May	15⅝	Sept
Commonwealth & South	*	a1⅜	a1⅜	a1⅜	17	1¼	Apr	2⅛	Feb
Continental Oil Co (The)	5	a28⅜	a28⅜	a28⅜	50	21¾	Jan	26⅝	Feb
Curtiss-Wright Corp	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅜	360	4⅝	Aug	7⅞	Sept
Class A	1	26½	26⅛	26½	125	24	Jan	28⅝	Mar
Electric Power & Light	*	8⅞	8⅞	9	200	7⅜	Apr	12¼	Jan
General Electric Co	*	40⅜	40¼	41¼	304	33¼	Aug	42⅝	Mar
General Foods Corp	*	a40	a40	a40	30	40⅛	Mar	45	June
Goodrich (B F) Co	*	22½	21¼	22½	140	16⅝	May	24½	Sept
Kennecott Copper Corp	*	39⅝	39⅜	40⅞	281	30	May	45⅝	Sept
Loew's Inc	*	33¾	33¾	34⅝	165	30⅝	Sept	45⅞	Mar
Montgomery Ward & Co	*	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	130	45	Apr	55	July
New York Central RR	*	21½	20½	21½	777	13½	June	22⅛	Jan
Nor American Aviation	1	20⅞	20	21¼	1,100	12⅞	Apr	23½	Sept
North American Co	*	22⅞	22	22⅞	283	19⅜	Apr	26⅜	Mar
Ohio Oil Co	*	a8⅝	a8⅝	a8⅝	50	6¾	June	10½	Sept
Packard Motor Car Co	*	4	4	4	220	3	July	4½	Jan
Paramount Pictures Inc	1	7½	7⅛	7⅞	90	9	June	13¾	Jan
Radio Corp of Amer	*	5¾	5¾	5⅞	435	5	Sept	8⅛	Mar
Republic Steel Corp	*	26⅞	25⅜	26⅞	1,565	13⅜	July	29	Sept
Sears Roebuck & Co	*	a78½	a78⅛	a78½	65	69⅜	Jan	79⅞	July
Socony-Vacuum Oil Co	15	14	13⅛	14	187	10⅞	Aug	14⅞	Sept
Standard Brands Inc	*	a6	a6	a6⅛	80	6	Apr	7¼	Mar
Studebaker Corp	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	310	5½	Apr	9	July
Swift & Co	25	a21⅜	a21⅜	a21⅜	40	17¼	Apr	24¾	Sept
Texas Corp (The)	25	46½	46½	46½	120	33⅛	Aug	49	Sept
Tide Water Assoc Oil Co	10	a12⅜	a12⅜	a12⅜	25	11⅜	Apr	14¼	Sept
Union Carbide & Carbon	*	90¾	89⅝	90¾	53	71½	Apr	84⅜	Feb
United Aircraft Corp	5	44½	43⅜	44½	113	35	Apr	44	Sept
United States Rubber Co	10	a41½	a41⅛	a41½	45	35	May	51½	Jan
U S Steel Corp	*	76¾	75½	76¾	778	43	Aug	82½	Sept
Warner Bros Pictures	5	4⅛	4¼	4⅛	425	3¾	Sept	6¾	Jan

For footnotes see page 2353.

Pittsburgh Stock Exchange

Oct. 7 to Oct. 13, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

Stocks—	Par	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range of Prices Low	Week's Range of Prices High	Sales for Week Shares	Range Since Jan. 1, 1939 Low		Range Since Jan. 1, 1939 High	
Allegheny Ludium Steel	*	24⅞	23⅝	25⅜	175	14⅛	Aug	27⅞	Jan
Armstrong Cork Co	*	------	36⅝	37¾	40	33⅛	Sept	56⅛	Jan
Blaw-Knox Co	*	13⅝	13⅜	14⅛	408	8½	Sept	17⅛	Jan
Byers (A M) com	*	------	12½	12⅝	320	7⅛	Apr	13½	Sept
Carnegie Metals Co	1	------	60c	70c	1,655	25c	June	1.25	Sept
Columbia Gas & Elec	*	7⅜	7¼	7⅝	352	5¼	Apr	8⅝	Feb
Duquesne Brewing Co	5	------	10½	11	460	10	Sept	14⅞	Mar
Follansbee Bros pref	100	16	16	16	35	6⅛	Apr	20	Sept
Koppers G & Coke pref	100	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛	10	55	July	79⅛	Oct
Lone Star Gas Co	*	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	1,735	7⅛	Apr	9⅜	Feb
McKinney Mfg Co	*	------	2½	2½	35	50c	Jan	2½	Sept
Mountain Fuel Supply	10	5	5	5⅛	1,977	4	Apr	5½	Sept
Nat'l Fireproofing Corp	*	------	2⅛	2⅝	1,064	1¼	July	3⅛	Sept
Pittsburgh Coal Co	10	7½	7½	7½	210	3	May	12⅛	Sept
Pittsburgh Oil & Gas	5	------	1½	1½	34	1½	May	1½	May
Pittsburgh Plate Glass	25	100¾	98¾	100¾	102	90¾	Apr	116¾	Mar
Pittsburgh Screw & Bolt	*	9⅜	9	9⅝	457	4¾	Sept	11¼	Sept
Plymouth Oil Co	5	------	23	23	100	18⅞	July	23	Oct
Shamrock Oil & Gas	1	------	2½	2½	150	1⅛	June	4	Sept
Vanadium-Alloys Steel	*	------	33	33	100	22½	Aug	38⅛	Sept
Victor Brewing Co	1	------	30c	30c	310	20c	July	40c	Jan
Westinghouse Air Brake	*	32⅝	32⅝	33⅝	242	18	Apr	37	Sept
Westinghse Elec & Mfg	50	117⅜	114⅞	118⅛	117	83½	Apr	119⅞	Sept
Unlisted—									
Pennroad Corp v t c	1	------	2¼	2½	238	1⅝	July	3⅛	Sept

Philadelphia Stock Exchange

Oct. 7 to Oct. 13, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

Stocks—	Par	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range of Prices Low	Week's Range of Prices High	Sales for Week Shares	Range Since Jan. 1, 1939 Low		Range Since Jan. 1, 1939 High	
American Stores	*	------	12⅛	12⅛	20	8⅛	Apr	14⅝	July
American Tel & Tel	100	------	162⅜	163¼	164	148⅜	Apr	170⅛	Mar
Barber Co	10	------	17⅝	17⅝	50	10⅜	Sept	20¼	Jan
Bell Tel Co of Pa pref	100	123	122¾	123⅛	49	117½	Apr	124¼	Aug
Budd (E G) Mfg Co	*	6⅝	6½	6⅞	390	4	Aug	8⅛	Jan
Preferred	100	------	52¾	52¾	50	35¼	May	52¾	Oct
Budd Wheel Co	*	------	5	5⅛	125	3⅛	Apr	5⅜	Sept
Chrysler corp	5	------	91	91½	65	58⅝	Apr	92⅛	Sept
Curtis Pub Co common	*	------	5⅞	6⅛	185	3⅝	Aug	7⅛	Sept
Electric Storage Battery	100	33	32	33	686	23⅞	Apr	34¾	Sept
General Motors	10	------	53⅜	54⅞	744	36½	Apr	55¼	Sept
Horn & Hardart (N Y) cm	*	33	33	33	20	32	Sept	38	Jan
Lehigh Coal & Nav	*	3¼	3¼	3½	900	1⅞	June	4⅝	Sept
Lehigh Valley	50	------	5⅛	5⅜	120	3⅜	Aug	6⅜	Sept
Nat'l Power & Light	*	8¾	8⅝	8¾	80	6⅞	Apr	10	Aug
Pennroad Corp v t c	1	2⅜	2¼	2⅝	3,208	1	Feb	3⅛	Sept
Pennsylvania RR	50	25	24⅝	25⅞	2,250	14⅞	Sept	27⅝	Sept
Phila Elec of Pa $5 pref	*	117	116½	117¾	147	113	Sept	119¾	Aug
Phila Elec Pow pref	25	------	30	30⅝	716	28⅞	Sept	30⅝	Jan
Phila Insulated Wire	*	------	15¾	16½	134	15¾	Oct	19	Sept
Phila Rapid Transit	50	2¾	2⅝	2¾	407	1⅜	Mar	3½	Aug
7% preferred	50	5	4⅝	5	233	2½	June	5	Sept
Philadelphia Traction	50	------	9⅝	10⅛	399	6⅜	Feb	10⅛	Oct
Salt Dome Oil Corp	1	------	8⅜	8⅜	10	7	Aug	16½	Jan
Scott Paper	*	47⅜	46½	48⅜	716	43⅝	Apr	52¼	July
Tonopah Mining	1	------	⅜	½	325	5/16	Feb	¾	Apr
Union Traction	50	------	2¾	3	508	2⅜	Jan	3⅝	Mar
United Corp common	*	2⅝	2⅝	2⅞	908	2	Apr	3⅝	Feb
Preferred	*	35⅝	35⅝	36¾	20	31⅝	Jan	40	Aug
United Gas Imp com	*	13¾	13¾	14⅛	7,569	10⅞	Apr	14⅛	Oct
Preferred	*	113⅞	113⅜	114½	211	107⅜	Sept	117	June
Westmoreland Inc	*	------	10	10	10	7¼	Apr	13½	Sept
Bonds—									
Elec & Peoples tr ctfs 4s '45		------	9⅞	10	$4,000	6½	Jan	10	Sept
Lehigh Valley 6s		------	78	78½	12,000	71	July	80½	Sept

St. Louis Stock Exchange

Oct. 7 to Oct. 13, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

Stocks—	Par	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range of Prices Low	Week's Range of Prices High	Sales for Week Shares	Range Since Jan. 1, 1939 Low		Range Since Jan. 1, 1939 High	
American Inv com	*	------	33	33½	115	27	Feb	35	June
Brown Shoe com	*	39	39	39	25	39½	Jan	41	Sept
Burkart Mfg com	1	------	19	19	15	14½	May	20	Jan
Central Brew com	5	1.87	1.87	1.87	25	1.50	July	2.25	Sept
Chic & Sou Air L pref	10	------	9¾	9¾	300	8	May	10	Sept
Cocoa-Cola Bottling com	1	28½	28	29	295	26	Sept	34¾	Mar
Columbia Brew com	5	------	13⅛	13½	40	6½	Apr	15	July
Dr Pepper com	*	------	24	24	10	23	Sept	32¾	Mar
Ely & Walker D Gds com	25	17½	17½	17½	90	14½	June	18	Sept
1st pref	100	------	114	114	10	114	Oct	122½	Jan
Falstaff Brew com	1	7	7	7	100	6	Sept	8⅞	June
Griesedieck-West Br com	*	47	47	47	5	40	Sept	59½	June
Hussmann-Ligonier com	*	------	11	11½	95	10	Apr	12½	Aug
Hyde Park Brew com	10	------	48	48	10	45	Sept	58	June
International Shoe com	*	------	37½	38⅜	225	31	May	41	Sept
Johnson-S-S Shoe com	*	------	16	16	20	14	May	16	Oct
Key Co com	*	------	7½	7½	105	5	Aug	8	Mar
Laclede-Christy Cl Pr com	*	------	7¾	8	355	4	Apr	8½	Sept
McQuay-Norris com	*	34⅛	34⅛	35	55	27½	Apr	35	Oct
Mo Port Cement com	25	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	150	9	Apr	11½	Mar
Natl Candy com	*	8½	8	8⅝	586	6	Apr	10	Sept
Rice-Stix Dry Goods com	*	5½	5⅛	5⅝	215	3½	June	6¾	Sept
1st pref	100	------	106	108	27	100½	Apr	108½	Jan
St Louis Pub Serv pref A	*	2⅛	2¼	2¼	300	1½	May	2½	Feb
Scruggs-V-B Inc com	5	------	6½	6½	155	5	Sept	8¼	July
Scullin Steel com	*	------	12	13	119	6	Sept	14½	Sept
Warrants		------	1.50	1.50	70	52c	July	2.00	Sept
Sterling Alum com	1	------	6	6	40	4½	Apr	6¾	Sept
Stix Baer & Fuller com	10	------	7¾	8½	120	5⅞	Jan	8⅝	July
Wagner Electric com	15	26	26	27	455	21½	Apr	32½	Mar
Bonds—									
†United Railway 4s	1934	------	28	28	$2,000	24½	Jan	31¾	Aug

San Francisco Stock Exchange

Oct. 7 to Oct. 13, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

Stocks—	Par	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range of Prices Low	High	Sales for Week Shares	Range Since Jan. 1, 1939 Low		High	
Anglo Calif Nat Bank	20	------	6	6⅛	539	5⅝	Oct	10¼	Jan
Associated Ins Fund Inc	10	4½	4⅛	4½	600	4	Apr	5¼	Feb
Atlas Imp Diesel Engine	5	------	7½	7⅝	467	4½	Apr	8½	Sept
Bank of California N A	80	------	125	125	50	124	Apr	190	Jan
Calamba Sugar com	20	18	17½	18	705	14¾	Apr	25⅝	Sept
Calif Packing Corp com	*	------	24½	24½	432	13¾	Mar	30	Sept
Preferred	50	------	50½	50½	20	48⅞	Mar	53½	July
Calif Water Service pref	100	96½	96½	96½	10	96½	Oct	104	July
Carson Hill Gold	1	32c	31c	32c	1,400	26c	June	45c	Mar
Caterpillar Tractor com	*	------	58	58	602	40	Aug	62	Sept
Cent Eureka Min Co com	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	950	2.90	Sept	4¼	July
Clorox Chemical Co	10	------	54	54⅛	610	35	Jan	54⅛	Oct
Cons Chem Ind A	*	------	21⅝	22	480	16½	Apr	25	Sept
Crown Zellerbach com	**5**	------	14⅝	15¼	1,181	**9**	**Apr**	16½	Sept
Preferred	*	87½	87	87¾	135	76¼	July	91	Jan
Di Giorgio Fruit com	10	------	3⅛	3⅛	110	1.90	May	4.50	Feb
El Dorado Oil Works	*	------	10½	10¾	370	8¾	May	17	Jan
Emporium Capwell Corp	*	------	17½	17½	620	14	Jan	18	Mar
Preferred (ww)	50	37	37	37	200	34½	Sept	43½	July
Emsco Derrick & Equip	5	10	9	10	300	6½	Apr	10½	Jan
Fireman's Fund Ins Co	25	90	87	90	201	79½	Apr	95	July
Foster & Kleiser com	2½	------	1.40	1.50	452	1.00	July	1.60	Jan
Preferred	25	------	16⅝	16⅝	10	14	Jan	16¾	Sept
General Motors com	**10**	54	54	55	1,031	**38½**	**Apr**	55⅝	Oct
General Paint Corp com	*	6¼	5⅞	6¼	455	5	Apr	3⅛	Jan
Preferred	*	------	30	30	105	28½	Jan	34	Mar
Gladding McBean & Co	*	------	5	5	150	5	Sept	9¾	Jan
Golden State Co Ltd	*****	------	8¼	8¼	130	6	Apr	9⅞	Sept
Hawaiian Pine Co Ltd	*	20½	20½	20⅝	270	17	Aug	24¼	Sept
Honolulu Oil Corp cap	*	------	20	20	185	18	May	23½	Feb
Langendorf Utd Bk B	*	------	9¼	9½	432	8½	Sept	12⅝	Mar
Leslie Salt Co	10	------	42	42	315	38½	Apr	43½	Sept
LeTourneau (R G) Inc	1	------	34	34⅛	402	22	Apr	35⅝	Sept
Lockheed Aircraft Corp	1	------	25	28⅛	610	19	Aug	36¾	Feb
Magnavox Co Ltd	2½	40c	40c	40c	630	30c	Sept	70c	Sept
March Calcul Machine	**5**	15¼	15¼	15½	726	11½	Apr	18⅛	Aug
Menasco Mfg Co com	**1**	2.25	2.20	2.40	1,500	1.90	Aug	**5¾**	**Jan**
National Auto Fibres com	**1**	7¾	7¾	8⅝	2,010	**5**	**Apr**	**9¼**	**Jan**
Natomas Co	*	------	9	9	250	8¼	Sept	12	July
Occidental Isnruance Co	10	------	24	24	10	23½	Jan	28	Mar
Occidental Petroleum	1	------	18c	23c	1,400	10c	June	28c	Sept
Oliver United Filters B	*	------	6¼	6¼	100	3½	Sept	7⅝	Sept
Pacific Clay Prods cap	*	4¾	4¾	4¾	550	4¼	Oct	5⅞	Mar
Pacific Coast Aggregates	**10**	------	1.25	1.35	1,013	1.25	Sept	**2.40**	**Jan**
Pacific Gas & Elec com	**25**	29½	29½	29⅞	1,450	**27⅜**	Apr	**34⅝**	**Mar**
6% 1st pref	**25**	31	31	31½	833	29	Sept	35¼	July
5½% 1st pref	**25**	------	27⅝	28¼	491	**26⅜**	Sept	31½	July
Pacific Light Corp com	*****	------	45	45	441	41¼	Feb	50½	Aug
Pacific Light Corp $6 div	*****	------	101¾	102¾	60	100	Sept	109¼	July
Pac Pub Serv com	*	------	5⅝	5⅝	138	4⅞	Sept	7⅛	Jan
1st preferred	*	18¾	18¾	18¾	220	18½	Sept	22⅝	July
Pacific Tel & Tel pref	100	------	133	133	50	130	Sept	157	July
Paraffine Co's com	*	------	41¾	41¾	285	36½	Sept	59⅛	Jan
Pig'n Whistle pref	*	1.25	1.25	1.25	400	1.00	Sept	2.80	Feb
Puget Sound P & T com	*	------	9	9	100	3⅝	Aug	11⅝	Sept
R E & R Co Ltd com	*	------	4½	4½	359	4¾	Sept	10⅛	Mar
Preferred	100	26¼	26¼	27¼	113	26¼	Oct	60	Mar
Rayonier Inc com	1	------	15¾	16¼	1,040	7	June	17	Sept
Preferred	25	24	23½	24	638	12⅜	June	25¼	Sept
Republic Petroleum com	1	2.90	2.75	3.00	325	2.00	Aug	3⅞	Jan
Rheem Manufacturing Co	1	17¾	17½	18	625	10¼	Apr	18⅝	Sept
Richfield Oil Corp com	*****	------	8	8⅛	445	6⅝	Apr	10¼	**Jan**
Ryan Aeronautical Co	**1**	------	5½	5½	350	4⅝	Sept	**7⅛**	**Jan**
Signal Oil & Gas Co A	*	28	28	28	315	26	May	32	Jan
Soundview Pulp Co com	5	23½	23½	24¼	1,376	11	Apr	29	Sept
So Calif Gas pref ser A	**25**	------	30⅝	31	540	28½	Sept	**34⅝**	**June**
Southern Pacific Co	**100**	17	16⅝	17¾	2,031	**10¾**	**Apr**	21¾	**Jan**
So Pac Golden Gate A	*	------	10c	10c	500	9c	May	35c	Jan
Standard Oil Co of Calif	*****	------	28½	29	750	24⅝	Aug	33½	Sept
Texas Consolidated Oil	1	------	40c	40c	100	15c	June	45c	Sept
Transamerica Corp	**2**	6¼	6¼	6¾	5,484	5	Aug	8	Sept
Union Oil Co of Calif	**25**	17¾	17¾	17⅞	585	15⅛	Aug	**19⅝**	**Jan**
Union Sugar com	25	9½	9½	9½	165	4½	July	13½	Sept
Universal Consol Oil	10	------	15½	15½	150	12	Apr	17½	July
Victor Equip Co com	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	100	1.90	Aug	4.75	Sept
Waialua Agricultural Co	20	------	31	31	100	24¼	Aug	37	Sept
Yosemite Port Cem pref	10	------	2.90	2.90	129	2.90	Oct	4	Jan
Unlisted—									
American Hawaiian S S	10	------	22	22	400	14½	June	27¾	Sept
Amer Rad & Std Sanitary	*	a10	a10	a10	25	10⅝	Aug	17	Mar
American Tel & Tel Co	**100**	------	162½	162½	452	**147⅞**	**Apr**	**170**	**Mar**
Amer Toll Bridge (Del)	**1**	------	55c	56c	400	43c	Sept	67c	**Mar**
Anaconda Copper Min	**50**	------	33⅞	34	405	**21⅛**	Apr	38½	Sept
Anglo Natl Corp A com	*	8	8	8	60	6¼	Aug	11⅛	Mar
Argonaut Mining	5	------	3⅞	4⅛	500	3½	May	7½	Jan
Aviation Corp of Del	**3**	6	5⅞	6	220	**3½**	**Aug**	8½	Jan
Balt & Ohio RR com	100	a7⅞	a7⅞	a7⅞	50	4¾	Apr	8½	Sept
Bendix Aviation Corp	**5**	a29	a27⅞	a29⅛	70	**18**	Apr	**31¼**	Sept
Blair & Co Inc cap	**1**	------	2⅛	2¼	457	1¼	Aug	**3⅝**	Jan
Calif-Ore Pow 6% pf'27	100	------	71½	71½	10	65	Apr	78	June
Cities Service Co com	**10**	------	a5⅞	a5⅞	16	**5½**	**Aug**	**9**	Feb
Columbia River Packers	*	------	6½	6½	40	4	Jan	6⅞	Oct
Cons Edison Co of N Y	*****	30⅝	30¼	30⅝	284	**28½**	**Sept**	**33⅞**	**Aug**
Consolidated Oil Corp	*****	------	a8⅝	a8⅝	5	**6⅝**	**Aug**	9¾	Sept
Curtiss-Wright Corp	**1**	7¼	7	7¼	766	**4½**	**Aug**	8	Sept
Dominguez Oil Co	*	36	35⅞	36	225	31	Apr	37⅞	Feb
Electric Bond & Share Co	**5**	a9½	a9½	a9½	10	**6⅞**	**June**	**12¾**	**Jan**
General Electric Co	*****	a40⅝	a40⅝	a41½	148	**31¾**	Apr	**42¾**	**Jan**
Idaho-Maryland Mines	**1**	------	5½	5½	500	5⅛	Sept	**7**	**Jan**
Internatl Nickel Canada	*	------	a39⅝	a39⅞	45	38½	Oct	54¾	Sept
International Tel & Tel cm	*****	a5	a5	a5⅜	85	**4**	**Sept**	9½	Feb
Kenn Copper Corp com	*****	------	a39⅝	a39⅝	221	**29**	Apr	**44**	**Sept**
M J & M & M Cons	1	------	15c	15c	700	10c	June	21c	Sept
Montgomery Ward & Co	*****	a54⅝	a53½	a54⅝	240	**44½**	Apr	**55½**	July
Mountain City Copper	**5**	5⅛	5⅛	5½	780	**3⅜**	**Aug**	7⅝	Sept
Nash-Kelvinator Corp	5	------	a6⅝	a6⅝	10	5⅝	Sept	8¼	Mar
National Distillers Prod	*	------	a23⅝	a23⅞	85	25	Aug	28	Mar
North American Aviation	**1**	------	21⅛	21⅛	275	**13⅛**	Apr	**22½**	Sept
North Amer Co com	10	------	22	23⅛	383	21¾	June	25⅛	Aug

Stocks (Concluded)	Par	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range of Prices Low	High	Sales for Week Shares	Range Since Jan. 1, 1939 Low		High	
Oahu Sugar Co Ltd cap	20	26¼	26¼	26⅜	68	18¾	Aug	32	Sept
Olaa Sugar Co	20	------	6¼	6¼	100	3⅝	Apr	11	Sept
Onomea Sugar Co	20	------	27	27	15	18¾	Jan	30	Sept
Pacific Finance Corp com	10	------	10½	10½	100	10½	Oct	10½	Oct
Park Utah Cons Mines	1	------	a2½	a2½	25	1¾	Aug	3⅞	Sept
Pennsylvania RR Co	50	a25⅞	a25	a25⅞	135	20	Mar	26	Sept
Radio Corp of America	*****	------	a5⅝	a5¾	19	**5⅛**	**Aug**	**8¼**	**Jan**
Schumacher Wall Bd com	*	------	3⅝	3⅝	105	3⅛	Sept	7½	Feb
Preferred	*	------	22⅜	22½	124	19½	Sept	25¾	Mar
Shasta Water Co com	*	------	10½	12	100	10	Sept	26½	Jan
So Calif Edison com	**25**	25¼	25⅛	25⅜	760	23⅛	Jan	29⅛	Aug
6% preferred	25	------	a27⅝	a28	49	27⅛	Sept	29⅞	July
5½% preferred	25	------	25½	26	264	25¼	Sept	29⅛	June
Sou Calif Gas 6% pref	25	31	31	31	410	31	Oct	33⅝	Aug
Standard Brands Inc	*	------	a6¼	a6¼	50	6	May	7¼	Mar
Studebaker Corp com	1	------	a8½	a8¾	80	5½	Apr	9⅛	July
Superior Port Cem pref A	*	------	40	40	20	40	June	45	July
Texas Corp com	25	------	a46⅛	a46⅛	10	44½	Jan	47½	Oct
United Aircraft Corp cap	5	------	a42⅞	a43½	31	33¼	Aug	45	Sept
U S Petroleum Co	1	1.00	1.00	1.00	700	54c	Apr	1.40	Sept
United States Steel com	*****	------	75⅝	76¼	1,156	43¼	Aug	82	Sept
Warner Bros Pictures	5	------	a4⅜	a4⅜	10	3¾	Sept	6⅝	Mar
West Coast Insurance	5	4	4	4	10	4	May	5⅛	June

* No par value. *a* Odd lot sales. *b* Ex-stock dividend. *d* Deferred delivery. *r* Cash sale—Not included in range for year. *x* Ex-dividend. *y* Ex-rights. *s* Listed. † In default.

Comparative Figures of Condition of Canadian Banks

In the following we compare the condition of the Canadian banks for Aug. 31, 1939, with the figures for July 31, 1939, and Aug. 31, 1938.

STATEMENT OF CONDITION OF THE BANKS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA

Assets	*Aug.* 31, 1939	*July* 31, 1939	*Aug.* 31, 1938
Current gold and subsidiary coin—	$	$	$
In Canada	5,790,183	5,676,665	5,459,253
Elsewhere	5,807,662	5,578,873	6,123,183
Total	11,597,845	11,255,538	11,582,436
Dominion notes	--------	--------	--------
Notes of Bank of Canada	57,645,819	53,832,318	54,472,989
Deposits with Bank of Canada	201,318,349	206,916,552	202,249,878
Notes of other banks	4,946,491	6,638,334	5,838,326
United States & other foreign currencies	30,720,034	32,857,535	27,492,536
Cheques on other banks	113,728,133	112,607,922	104,545,832
Loans to other banks in Canada, secured, including bills rediscounted	--------	--------	--------
Deposits made with and balance due from other banks in Canada	4,833,759	4,016,839	3,555,227
Due from banks and banking correspondents in the United Kingdom	19,889,911	27,026,757	33,774,357
Due from banks and banking correspondents elsewhere than in Canada and the United Kingdom	242,978,723	190,796,017	95,520,576
Dominion Government and Provincial Government securities	1,187,217,015	1,207,011,667	1,144,968,680
Canadian municipal securities and British, foreign and colonial public securities other than Canadian	192,500,704	185,173,237	167,907,137
Railway and other bonds, debs. & stocks	127,571,853	128,154,178	126,987,569
Call and short (not exceeding 30 days) loans in Canada on stocks, debentures, bonds and other securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover	49,106,755	51,239,956	70,533,480
Elsewhere than in Canada	41,843,104	42,682,862	55,048,243
Other current loans & discts. in Canada	826,351,734	813,947,295	781,010,385
Elsewhere	140,896,518	144,928,018	144,215,066
Loans to the Government of Canada	--------	--------	--------
Loans to Provincial governments	16,635,182	13,816,048	18,727,850
Loans to cities, towns, municipalities and school districts	113,830,618	119,358,195	112,987,304
Non-current loans, estimated loss provided for	9,017,395	8,995,959	9,861,505
Real estate other than bank premises	7,867,564	7,900,536	8,335,581
Mortgages on real estate sold by bank	4,129,466	4,132,771	4,387,920
Bank premises at not more than cost less amounts (if any) written off	72,271,057	72,138,479	73,618,458
Liabilities of customers under letters of credit as per contra	52,957,727	56,814,282	57,749,144
Deposit with the Minister of Finance for the security of note circulation	5,054,952	5,106,042	5,462,755
Shares of and loans to controlled cos	11,363,758	11,432,861	11,292,882
Other assets not included under the foregoing heads	2,151,954	2,139,497	2,230,370
Total assets	3,548,426,551	3,519,913,804	3,334,356,596
Liabilities			
Notes in circulation	92,816,492	92,835,769	98,661,488
Balance due to Dominion Govt. after deducting adv. for credits, pay-lists, &c.	60,295,652	64,928,562	51,995,451
Advances under the Finance Act	--------	--------	--------
Balance due to Provincial governments	56,215,581	63,279,809	44,028,550
Deposits by the public, payable on demand in Canada	705,171,205	694,169,484	687,159,311
Deposits by the public, payable after notice or on a fixed day in Canada	1,701,886,610	1,697,240,089	1,634,544,979
Deposits elsewhere than in Canada	500,892,172	474,232,824	400,442,302
Loans from other banks in Canada, secured, including bills rediscounted	--------	--------	--------
Deposits made by and balances due to other banks in Canada	15,778,867	19,861,066	12,370,669
Due to banks and banking correspondents in the United Kingdom	13,457,949	13,082,835	10,167,292
Elsewhere than in Canada and the United Kingdom	46,000,916	45,351,573	36,911,022
Bills payable	375,822	300,977	296,206
Acceptances and letters of credit outstanding	52,957,727	55,814,282	57,749,144
Liabilities not incl. under foregoing heads	4,136,444	3,528,811	2,887,791
Dividends declared and unpaid	2,207,372	2,721,762	2,374,943
Rest or reserve fund	133,750,000	133,750,000	133,750,000
Capital paid up	145,500,000	145,500,000	145,500,000
Total liabilities	3,531,442,849	3,506,597,893	3,318,949,201

Note—Owing to the omission of the cents in the official reports, the footings in the above do not exactly agree with the totals given.

Canadian Markets

LISTED AND UNLISTED

Provincial and Municipal Issues

Closing bid and asked quotations, Friday, Oct. 13

	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
Province of Alberta—			**Province of Ontario—**		
5s……Jan 1 1948	50	54	5s……Oct 1 1942	99½	101
4½s……Oct 1 1956	48	52	6s……Sept 15 1943	102½	104
Prov of British Columbia—			5s……May 1 1959	100	10
5s……July 12 1949	82	85	4s……June 1 1962	88	92
4½s……Oct 1 1953	80	85	4½s……Jan 15 1965	93	96
Province of Manitoba—			3½s……July 15 1953	85	92
4½s……Aug 1 1941	85	90	**Province of Quebec—**		
5s……June 15 1954	73	79	4½s……Mar 2 1950	93	95
5s……Dec 2 1959	73	79	4s……Feb 1 1958	91	94
Prov of New Brunswick—			4½s……May 1 1961	89½	91½
4½s……Apr 15 1960	82	88			
4½s……Apr 15 1961	82	88	**Prov of Saskatchewan—**		
Province of Nova Scotia—			5s……June 15 1943	65	70
4½s……Sept 15 1952	90	95	5½s……Nov 15 1946	65	70
5s……Mar 1 1960	95	100	4½s……Oct 1 1951	65	70

Railway Bonds

	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
Canadian Pacific Ry—			**Canadian Pacific Ry—**		
4s perpetual debentures	57½	58½	4½s……Sept 1 1946	82	85
6s……Sept 15 1942	81	83	5s……Dec 1 1954	78	79
4½s……Dec 15 1944	r92½	93½	4½s……July 1 1960	66	69½
5s……July 1 1944	101	101¾			

Dominion Government Guaranteed Bonds

	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
Canadian National Ry—			**Canadian Northern Ry—**		
4½s……Sept 1 1951	96¾	97½	6½s……July 1 1946	107½	108½
4¾s……June 15 1955	99	100			
4½s……Feb 1 1956	96¼	97	**Grand Trunk Pacific Ry—**		
4½s……July 1 1957	96¼	97	4s……Jan 1 1962	88	92
5s……July 1 1969	100	100½	3s……Jan 1 1962	78	82
5s……Oct 1 1969	100⅞	101¾			
5s……Feb 1 1970	100¼	101¼			

Montreal Stock Exchange

Oct. 7 to Oct. 13, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

Stocks— Par	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range of Prices Low	High	Sales for Week Shares	Range Since Jan. 1, 1939 Low		High	
Agnew-Surpass Shoe……*	11	11	11	90	9¼	Apr	10½	Oct
Preferred……100	……	110	110	10	107	Feb	110	Oct
Alberta Pacific Grain A……*	4¼	3¾	4⅝	1,240	1½	May	4⅝	Oct
Preferred……100	32	32	32	10	14	Apr	21	July
Algoma Steel Corp……*	19	17¾	19	3,347	**6½**	**Apr**	18⅝	Oct
Preferred……100	……	84	84	20	51½	Apr	80	Sept
Asbestos Corp……*	24½	23	24⅝	1,987	17½	Sept	**28¼**	**Jan**
Associated Breweries……*	14	13	15	565	11	Sept	17	Aug
Preferred……100	112	112	112	6	109	Sept	115	Feb
Bathurst Pow & Paper A……*	12¼	10½	12¼	7,090	5	Apr	12	Sept
Bawlf (N) Grain……*	2½	1¾	2¾	3,325	50c	Apr	2¾	Oct
Bell Telephone……100	163	162½	163	214	141	Sept	**178**	**June**
Brazilian Tr Lt & Power……*	8⅜	7⅞	8½	4,175	5⅛	Sept	**12⅝**	**Mar**
British Col Power Corp A……*	25	24	25	325	21½	Sept	**28**	**Mar**
B……*	2½	2⅛	2½	45	2	Jan	3	Mar
Bruck Silk Mills……*	5½	4½	5½	1,765	2	Aug	5	Oct
Building Products A (new)*	16¾	15	16¾	955	12¾	Sept	19¼	July
Bulolo Gold Dredging……5	18⅞	18⅞	19	155	17¾	Sept	28	Jan
Canada Cement Co……*	7⅛	6¾	7¾	1,414	5½	Sept	10⅜	Mar
Preferred……100	83	81	83	230	79	Oct	102	Mar
Canada Forgings class A……*	22½	20	23	700	7	June	24	Sept
Can North Power Corp……*	15	15	15	260	14½	May	18	Mar
Canada Steamship (new)……*	7¼	7⅛	7¾	5,776	1.50	Aug	7⅞	Oct
5% preferred……50	19	18	19	3,585	6½	Aug	19	Oct
Canadian Bronze……*	44	42	44	245	30	June	42	Sept
Canadian Car & Foundry……*	16⅝	15⅞	17½	5,650	6½	Aug	18⅛	Sept
Preferred……25	29¼	28	29¾	955	17	Sept	**34**	**Jan**
Canadian Celanese……*	23	19¾	24	3,411	**10⅛**	**Jan**	24	Oct
Preferred 7%……100	……	110	111	122	**98**	**Apr**	111	June
Rights……*	……	20½	20½	30	19	Aug	21	Feb
Cndn Foreign Investm't……*	4½	4¼	4¾	1,415	6	Aug	13	Mar
Cndn Industrial Alcohol—								
Class B……*	……	3¾	4	390	1.25	Mar	4⅜	Sept
Canadian Locomotive……*	18½	17½	19	75	4	July	18	Oct
Canadian Pacific Ry……25	8⅛	8	8½	16,963	3⅛	Sept	9⅛	Sept
Cockshutt Plow……*	10	10	10½	350	5	Aug	11	Sept
Consol Mining & Smelting 5	51	49¾	51¾	1,593	**37¾**	**May**	**61¼**	**Jan**
Crown Cork & Seal Co……*	……	25	25	45	21⅜	Jan	29	July
Distillers Seagrams……*	17⅞	17⅞	18	205	15⅛	Sept	**20⅛**	**Mar**
Dominion Bridge……*	4	42	44¾	2,049	**24½**	Apr	45	Sept
Dominion Coal pref……25	21½	20⅛	21½	680	**15**	**Jan**	21½	Oct
Dominion Glass……100	……	114	114	5	108	Jan	115	Mar
Dominion Steel & Coal B 25	17	15⅞	17¼	9,918	**7⅛**	Apr	17	Sept
Dom Tar & Chem……*	6⅝	6⅜	6⅞	975	**3¼**	Sept	**7¾**	Sept
Preferred……100	84½	84½	84½	10	77	Jan	80	June
Dominion Textile……*	88	86	88	575	**55**	**Jan**	88⅛	Oct
Dryden Paper……*	10⅜	9	10⅜	2,681	3	Aug	10½	Sept
East Kootenay Power……*	……	100	100	25	75c	Apr	1.00	Oct
Eastern Dairies……*	1.00	1.00	1.00	55	50c	Feb	3.00	Oct
Electrolux Corp……1	……	9⅝	9⅝	10	8	Aug	**15**	**Jan**
Enamel & Heating Prods……*	3	3	3	230	50c	May	3.00	Oct
English Electric B……*	……	6	6	30	4	June	8½	Mar
Foundation Co of Can……*	10⅞	8½	11	3,105	6	Aug	**11¾**	**Jan**
Gatineau Power……*	14½	14⅜	14½	315	11¼	Sept	**16⅛**	**Mar**
Preferred……100	……	90½	92	104	80	Sept	**95**	**June**
Rights……*	4½	4⅛	4½	430	2⅝	Jan	6	Mar
General Steel Wares……*	10¼	9⅛	10¼	2,160	4½	Aug	11	Sept
Preferred……100	86	84	86	135	60	July	84	Sept
Gurd (Charles)……*	……	4	4	115	4	Sept	6½	May
Gypsum Lime & Alabas……*	5	4⅝	5¼	1,908	3½	Aug	6¼	Jan

Montreal Stock Exchange

Stocks (Concluded) Par	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range of Prices Low	High	Sales for Week Shares	Range Since Jan. 1, 1939 Low		High	
Hamilton Bridge……*	7¾	7⅜	7⅞	1,442	6	Sept	8¾	Sept
Hollinger Gold……5	14¼	13½	14¼	1,910	12	Sept	17	Sept
Howard Smith Paper……*	17	15¾	17	665	9	Aug	17	Sept
Preferred……100	……	95	95	95	88	May	96¼	June
Hudson Bay Mining……*	32	31	32	270	**25½**	Apr	40	Sept
Imperial Oil Ltd……*	17⅞	16⅞	17⅞	3,154	12¾	Sept	17⅞	Oct
Imperial Tobacco of Can……5	15¼	15	15½	1,261	**13**	Sept	**16¾**	July
Preferred……£1	7	7	7	5	6⅞	Sept	7⅝	Jan
Industrial Acceptance……*	24½	24	24½	125	23¾	Sept	33	Mar
Intl Bronze Powders……*	48½	46½	48½	1,331	15	June	22	Sept
Intl Bronze Powders pref……	……	21	21	40	20	Aug	28½	Oct
Intl Nickel of Canada……*	27⅞	27⅞	28½	230	42¾	Apr	60	Sept
Internat Pet Co Ltd……*	27½	25½	27½	2,152	18½	Aug	**27¾**	**Jan**
International Pow pref……100	70	70	70	55	68	Oct	81	June
Jamaica Pub Serv Ltd……*	……	39½	39½	15	35½	Feb	40½	Aug
Lake of the Woods……*	27	25	28½	2,480	**13¼**	**Feb**	26	Oct
Lang & Sons (John A)……*	16	15½	16	190	9⅝	June	16	Sept
Laura Secord……3	……	10½	10½	20	10	Sept	13⅛	Jan
Legare pref……	8⅜	7¾	8⅞	715	5	Apr	9¼	Sept
Massey-Harris……*	8¾	7½	8¾	2,090	**2⅝**	Sept	8⅝	Sept
McColl-Frontenac Oil……*	8½	8	8½	313	**5½**	Feb	9⅝	Sept
Montreal Cottons pref……100	……	101	101	10	100	Apr	100	Apr
Mont L H & P Consol……*	30	29¾	31	2,117	25¾	Sept	33	June
Montreal Tramways……100	63	63	63½	237	63	Oct	70	Jan
National Breweries……*	34	33½	35	1,340	31	Sept	**43**	**Mar**
National Steel Car Corp……*	72	65	72¾	2,927	39½	Aug	72	Oct
Niagara Wire Weaving……*	……	25	25	100	16	May	28	Sept
Noranda Mines Ltd……*	……	73½	75	845	69½	Sept	83¾	July
Ogilvie Flour Mills……*	35½	35	35¾	1,905	**23**	Apr	35¾	Oct
Preferred……100	……	150	150	5	150	Sept	163	July
Ontario Steel Prod pref……100	……	110	110	15	90	Apr	110	Oct
Ottawa L H & Power……100	……	15	15¼	110	14	June	15¼	Oct
Penmans……*	……	62½	63½	325	38	June	63½	Oct
Power Corp of Canada……*	10½	9½	11	805	7	Sept	**12¼**	**Jan**
Price Bros & Co Ltd……*	21½	20¼	21¾	4,000	6½	Sept	22¼	Oct
5% preferred……100	62	60	62	310	39	Aug	63	Sept
Quebec Power……*	17	17	17½	115	15	Sept	19	**Mar**
Regent Knitting……*	6	6	6	145	2⅛	June	6	Sept
Rolland Paper v t……	……	17	17	55	6	Mar	18	Sept
Preferred……100	……	90	90	5	90	Sept	98	Jan
Saguenay Power pref……100	……	102½	102½	20	**100**	Sept	**107**	Apr
St Lawrence Corp……*	5½	5½	5⅞	1,020	1.90	Aug	6¼	Sept
A preferred……50	17½	16½	18	1,290	6	Aug	18½	Sept
St Lawrence Flour Mills……*	30	30	31	140	18	Jan	32	Sept
St Lawrence Paper pref……100	47¼	46	47¼	387	21	Apr	49½	Sept
Shawinigan W & Power……*	22⅝	22	22⅝	1,500	**18½**	Apr	**22½**	**Mar**
Sher Williams of Can……*	12¾	10	12¾	1,165	10	May	14⅞	Jan
Preferred……100	103	103	103	20	103	Oct	110	Jan
Simon (H) & Sons……*	……	7½	7½	20	7	Sept	9	Jan
Southern Canada Power……*	12	12	12	155	10	Aug	12	Jan
Steel Co of Canada……*	87	84½	87	205	**67**	Apr	88	Sept
Preferred……25	83½	83	83½	85	66½	Apr	84	Sept
Tooke Brothers……*	……	3	3	80	50c	Feb	3½	Sept
Preferred……100	……	12	12	10	5	Mar	15½	Sept
Tuckett Tobacco pref……100	……	150	150	5	150	Sept	170	Feb
United Steel Corp……*	7⅜	6¾	7½	2,195	3	Aug	7½	Sept
Viau Biscuit……*	……	3	3	106	2½	Feb	3	Jan
Preferred……100	52	52	52	5	47	Apr	52	Sept
Western Grocers pref……100	……	105	106	80	104½	June	106	Sept
Wilsil Ltd……*	22¾	22¼	23	610	17	Aug	22½	Oct
Winnipeg Electric A……*	2⅛	2⅛	2¼	600	1.00	Aug	2⅝	Oct
B……*	……	2¼	2¼	56	1.10	Aug	2½	Sept
Preferred……100	……	10	10	23	7	Feb	10½	Oct
Zellers Ltd……*	8	8	8	110	7	Feb	9	Jan
Preferred……*	……	22½	22½	100	22	Apr	24½	July
Banks—								
Commerce……100	157	155	157	32	**135**	**Sept**	**178**	**Jan**
Montreal……100	……	191	191	39	**177**	**Sept**	**222**	**Jan**
Nova Scotia……100	298	298	298	11	**207**	**Sept**	**310**	**Feb**
Royal……100	175	170	175	19	**150**	**Sept**	**193**	**May**

Montreal Curb Market

Oct. 7 to Oct. 13, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

Stocks— Par	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range of Prices Low	High	Sales for Week Shares	Range Since Jan. 1, 1939 Low		High	
Abitibi Pow & Paper Co……*	1.70	1.60	1.75	4,245	50c	May	3⅜	Sept
6% cum pref……100	16	15¾	16½	2,320	**3½**	**June**	**21¼**	**Jan**
7% cum pref……100	……	34	35	40	5¾	Mar	35	Oct
Acadia Sugar Refd Co……5	……	4½	4½	25	3¾	Apr	4½	Sept
Aluminium Ltd……*	125	120	125	145	**104**	**Sept**	**142½**	**Sept**
Bathurst P & P Co B……*	4¾	4¼	4⅞	1,315	1.25	May	5	Sept
Beauharnois Power Corp……*	5½	5¼	5½	772	3	Ja	5½	Sept
Brew & Dist of Vancouver 5	……	4	4	20	3½	Sept	5¼	Mar
Brit Amer Oil Co Ltd……*	22⅞	22⅞	23	1,800	**19**	Sept	23½	Sept
British Columbia Packers……*	15	15	15½	75	11	Jan	28¼	Aug
Calgary Pow 6% cm prf 100	98	98	98	15	95	Feb	98	Oct
Canada & Dom Sug (new)*	33	32	33	1,017	**25**	**Sept**	33	Oct
Canada Malting Co Ltd……*	33½	33	34½	95	**29**	Sept	**38**	**June**
Can Nor Pow 7% cm pf 100	……	102	102½	10	99	Sept	**112**	**Jan**
Canadian Breweries Ltd……*	……	1.20	1.40	425	80c	Sept	1.80	Jan
Preferred……*	……	18¼	18¼	165	14½	Sept	23	Jan
Canadian Gen Invest Ltd……*	9¼	8⅞	9¼	125	7½	Apr	9⅛	July
Can Inter I Tr 5% cm pf100	……	45	45	10	45	May	45	May
Cndn Pow & Paper Inv……*	1.25	1.25	1.25	49	50c	Mar	1.50	Sept
Cndn Vickers Ltd……*	8⅞	8	9	1,290	2	June	**10**	**Jan**
7% cum pref……100	36	34¼	37	265	10	Aug	41	Jan
Catelli Food Prod Ltd……*	10½	10½	10⅞	250	6	Jan	12	Sept
City Gas & Electric Corp……*	25c	25c	25c	55	15c	Apr	1.10	Jan
Commercial Alcohols Ltd……*	3½	3¼	3⅝	8,915	1.50	Jan	3½	Sept
Preferred……5	6½	6	6½	785	4¾	Jan	6½	Oct
Consolidated Paper Corp……*	8⅜	8	8⅝	13,868	**2⅞**	Aug	9	Sept
Cub Aircraft……	3½	3	3¾	5,020	50c	Aug	4¼	Sept
Dominion Engineering……*	40	38	40	580	22	Aug	44	Sept
Donnacona Paper A……*	9	8¼	9	2,250	2	Aug	9⅛	Sept
B……*	8⅜	7⅞	8⅜	475	2	Aug	9	Sept
EasternDairies7%cm pf100	7	6	7	380	2½	Apr	7	Oct
Fairchild Aircraft Ltd……5	6⅛	6¼	7⅛	8,538	2¾	Sept	7½	Sept
Fleet Aircraft Ltd……*	9¾	7⅛	10¼	25,305	3⅛	Aug	**10⅛**	**Jan**
Ford Motor of Can A……*	23	22½	23⅝	1,261	16½	Sept	**23⅛**	**Jan**
Foreign Pow Sec Corp Ltd*	……	20c	20c	200	15c	Apr	20c	July

* No par value. r Canadian market.

Canadian Markets—Listed and Unlisted

Montreal Curb Market

Stocks (Concluded)	Par	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range of Prices Low	High	Sales for Week Shares	Range Since Jan. 1, 1939 Low		High	
Fraser Companies Ltd	*	20½	18½	20½	315	5	Sept	21	Sept
Frasers Cos voting trust	*	22	20½	22¾	5,900	5	Aug	23¼	Oct
Inter-City Baking Ltd	100	30	30	30	25	25	Apr	35	June
Internatl Paints (Can) A	*	3.00	2.50	3.00	260	1.50	Sept	3⅞	Sept
Intl Utilities B	1	60c	50c	60c	150	40c	Aug	70c	Jan
Lake St John P & P	*	------	23	25	35	5	Aug	27	Sept
Lake Sulphite Pulp Co	*	------	3¼	3¼	400	75c	Apr	4¾	Sept
Mackenzie Air Service	*	60c	45c	70c	1,125	45c	Sept	1.05	Jan
MacLaren Power & Paper	*	18	17½	18	270	8	Sept	18	Oct
Massey-Harris 5% cm pf	100	56⅝	53	56⅝	1,270	**29⅛**	**Apr**	**60½**	**Jan**
McColl-Fron 6% cm pf	100	------	92	92	122	**83**	**Feb**	**94**	**Mar**
Melchers Distilleries	*	1.50	1.50	1.50	515	1.25	Oct	1.50	Mar
Melchers Distilleries pref	10	------	5	5	116	4¾	Oct	6½	Jan
Mitchell (Robt) Co Ltd	*	16¼	15	17½	4,675	6	Aug	17½	Oct
N S L & P 6% cum pref	100	------	104½	104½	10	104¼	Apr	104½	Oct
Page-Hersey Tubes	*	------	107	107	5	97	Apr	107½	Oct
Paton Mfg 7% cum pref	100	------	115	115	25	102½	Oct	115	Oct
Power of Can 6% cm 1st pf	100	97	97	97	23	100	Aug	105	Jan
Provincial Transport Co	*	7¾	6¾	8	7,175	5½	Sept	7⅞	Oct
Quebec Tel & Pow A	*	------	4¾	4¾	25	4¼	Jan	4¾	Oct
Reliance Grain Co	*	------	6	6	25	2¼	Sept	6	Oct
Sangamo		20	20	20	140	17½	May	19¾	July
Sou Can Pow 6% cm pref	100	108	108	108	7	107	Jan	110	July
Thrift Sts 6½% cm 1st pf	25	------	8	8	75	3½	Sept	8	Oct
Walkerville Brewery	*	1.10	1.00	1.10	610	70c	Aug	**1.40**	**Jan**
Walker-Good & Worts (H)	*	42	41½	42	145	34	Sept	50½	Jan
Mines—									
Aldermac Copper Corp	*	41c	40c	41c	3,600	**25c**	June	**65c**	Sept
Beaufor Gold Mines	1	------	15c	15½c	3,800	7½c	June	16½c	Sept
Bouscadillac Gd M Ltd	1	4c	4c	4c	500	4c	Aug	10c	Jan
Can Malartic Gd M Ltd	*	------	55c	55c	500	55c	Sept	1.00	Jan
Cartier-Malartic Gold	1	------	2c	2c	200	1⅞	Sept	6c	Jan
Cent Cadillac Gd M Ltd	1	------	10c	12c	4,000	9c	Sept	25½c	July
Central Patricia Gold	1	------	2.10	2.10	100	1.97	Sept	2.74	Jan
Cons Chibougamau Gdfld	1	------	15c	16c	300	11c	June	30c	July
Dome Mines Ltd	*	28	27½	28⅝	455	23	Sept	33¾	Aug
Duparquet Mining	1	------	2c	2c	2,000	2c	Apr	8c	Jan
East Malartic Mines	1	2.53	2.50	2.55	400	**2.00**	Sept	**2.80**	**Jan**
Eldorado Gold M Ltd	1	1.15	1.12	1.17	800	74c	Sept	**2.35**	**Jan**
Falconbridge Nickel	*	4.85	4.85	4.85	250	4.50	Apr	6.70	Sept
Francoeur Gold	*	------	33c	33c	200	16c	Apr	77c	Aug
Kirkland Gd Rand Ltd	1	1½c	1½c	1½c	1,500	1½c	Oct	1½c	Oct
Lake Shore Mines Ltd	1	------	35½	35½	210	**30¾**	Sept	**50½**	Jan
Macassa Mines	1	4.20	3.90	4.20	800	3.60	Sept	**5.80**	**Jan**
McKenzie Red Lk Gd M	1	------	1.13	1.15	700	1.05	Sept	1.33	June
New True Fissure		42c	36c	42c	9,000	20c	July	60c	Mar
O'Brien Gold	1	1.85	1.65	1.90	3,300	1.25	Sept	3.35	Jan
Pend-Oreille M & M	1	------	2.75	2.78	400	1.20	Aug	3.90	Sept
Perron Gold	1	1.80	1.75	1.85	3,450	1.45	Jan	2.05	July
Pickel Crow Gd M Ltd	1	4.40	4.20	4.40	900	4.20	Oct	4.40	Oct
Preston East Dome M Ltd	1	1.45	1.40	1.45	300	1.14	Sept	1.72	Jan
Shawkey Gd Mining Ltd	1	------	3c	3c	500	2c	June	4¾c	Jan
Sherritt-Gordon Mines	1	1.35	1.25	1.35	1,450	83c	Aug	2.00	Sept
Siscoe Gold Mines Ltd	1	91c	91c	94½c	4,200	80c	Sept	**1.65**	**Jan**
Sladen-Malartic Mines	1	35c	29c	35c	5,500	25c	Sept	74c	Jan
Stadacona (new)	*	43c	40c	45c	92,367	**27¾c**	Sept	**1.03**	**Feb**
Sullivan Consolidated	1	------	80c	84¾c	700	**60c**	Aug	**1.01**	**Mar**
Teck-Hughes Gold Ltd	1	3.95	3.95	3.95	100	**3.85**	Oct	**4.60**	**Mar**
Waite-Amulet Mines	1	------	5.95	6.00	300	5.20	Sept	8.10	Jan
Wood Cad	1	13¼c	11½c	13¼c	11,400	**8½c**	Apr	**18½c**	**Jan**
Wright-Hargreaves	*	------	7.75	7.75	225	6.85	Sept	8.85	Mar
Oil—									
Anglo-Canadian Oil Co	*	------	1.10	1.10	300	80c	Apr	1.51	Jan
Calgary & Edmonton	*	------	2.50	2.53	1,100	1.17	Sept	2.75	Jan
Dalhousie Oil Co	*	60c	60c	60c	600	**30c**	Aug	**75c**	Jan
Home Oil Co	*	2.80	2.74	2.85	4,515	**1.25**	Sept	**3.70**	**Jan**
Homestead Oil & Gas	1	------	6½c	6½c	1,000	6½c	Aug	25c	Jan
Royalite Oil Co	*	40	40	40	120	26¼	Sept	44¾	Jan

Toronto Stock Exchange

Oct. 7 to Oct. 13, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

Stocks—	Par	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range of Prices Low	High	Sales for Week Shares	Range Since Jan. 1, 1939 Low		High	
Abitibi	*	1.75	1.60	1.80	3,495	**50c**	July	3¼	Sept
6% preferred	100	15¾	15¾	16⅝	3,880	**3½**	July	**21¼**	Jan
7% preferred	100	------	36	36	25	4	Aug	36	Oct
Afton	1	1½c	1½c	1½c	1,000	1½c	Oct	4c	Mar
A P Grain	*	4⅜	4	4½	425	1½	June	4½	Oct
Alberta Pac Grain pref	100	32	27	34	410	**14**	May	34	Oct
Aldermac Copper	*	42c	41c	42c	9,751	**24c**	Sept	**62c**	Sept
Algoma Steel	*	19	17⅞	19	1,250	7	Apr	19	Oct
Amm Gold Mines	1	6c	5c	6c	13,800	**4¼c**	Sept	**17c**	Jan
Anglo-Can Hold Dev	*	1.07	1.06	1.10	11,825	60c	Sept	**1.52**	Jan
Anglo-Hunorian	*	------	2.10	2.17	400	2.00	Sept	3.25	Mar
Arntfield Gold	1	5½c	5½c	6c	7,300	5½c	Oct	**17½c**	Feb
Astoria-Quebec	1	------	2⅛c	2¼c	4,500	2⅛c	Oct	6½c	Feb
Aunor Gold Mines	1	1.96	1.84	2.04	21,141	1.65	Sept	**2.78**	July
Bankfield Cons	1	18c	18c	21c	6,300	15c	Sept	**38c**	Jan
Bank of Montreal	100	------	190	195	17	176	Sept	220	Jan
Bank of Nova Scotia	100	------	295	300	6	285	Sept	310	Feb
Barkers	*	------	5	5	200	3	Sept	7½	Aug
Preferred	50	------	32	35	35	20	Jan	39½	Aug
Base Metals	*	22c	22c	25c	8,550	**10⅝c**	**Aug**	**34c**	Sept
Bathurst Power A	*	12	10½	12	1,075	4¾	Aug	12	Sept
Bear Expl	*	6½c	6c	6½c	1,800	5	Sept	32	Jan
Beattie Gold	1	1.05	1.02	1.08	3,350	92c	Sept	1.28	July
Beatty A	*	------	5¾	6	200	4	Sept	8½	Jan
Beauharnois	*	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	706	**2⅞**	Jan	5⅝	Oct
Bell Telephone Co	100	163	160	164	210	**140**	Sept	**178**	June
Bidgood Kirkland	1	14c	13c	15c	12,700	**9¾c**	Sept	**30c**	Jan
Big Missouri	1	------	11c	11c	500	10c	June	30c	Jan
Blue Ribbon	*	------	4¾	5¾	329	3½	July	5¾	Oct
Blue Ribbon pref	50	------	34½	34½	10	25	Jan	35½	Sept
Bobjo	1	7½c	7c	8c	23,200	5½c	Sept	22c	Feb
Bralorne	*	10¾	10½	11	2,535	**9½**	Sept	**12¼**	**June**
Brazilian Traction	*	8½	7⅞	8½	4,898	**5⅞**	Sept	**12¼**	**Mar**
Brew & Distillery	5	------	4	4	120	3	Sept	5⅜	Mar
British American Oil	*	23	22¾	23½	3,525	**18¾**	Sept	**23½**	Jan
British Columbia Power A	*	------	25¼	25¼	10	20	Sept	28	Aug
B	*	------	2¼	2¼	115	1.00	Oct	3.00	Mar
British Dominion Oil	*	19c	16½c	19c	4,300	**6c**	Sept	**21½c**	Jan
Broulan-Porcupine	1	30c	23	31	66,600	**19c**	Sept	**75c**	Jan
Brown Oil	*	24c	23c	24c	5,300	**13c**	Sept	**33c**	Jan
Buffalo-Ankerite	1	8c	8c	8½c	1,545	**5¾**	Sept	15¼	Jan
Building Products (new)	*	16⅝	15	16¾	380	**12¾**	Sept	19	July
Bunker Hill	*	4c	2c	4c	11,000	2c	Oct	**11½c**	Jan
Burlington Steel	*	15⅝	14½	15⅝	2,647	**9½**	**Aug**	15⅝	Oct
Calgary & Edmonton	*	2.45	2.45	2.56	5,930	**1 11**	Sept	**2 80**	**Jan**
Calmont	1	43c	42c	45c	5,700	**20c**	Aug	**65c**	**Jan**

Toronto Stock Exchange

Stocks (Continued)	Par	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range of Prices Low	High	Sales for Week Shares	Range Since Jan. 1, 1939 Low		High	
Canada Bread	*	5½	5½	5½	125	3½	May	5½	Jan
Canada Bread B	50	55	55	55	25	49	Apr	60	Aug
Canada Cement	*	7¾	6⅞	7¾	346	**5⅝**	Sept	**10¼**	Mar
Preferred	100	------	80	83	49	78	Sept	101½	Mar
Can Cycle & Motor pref	100	------	101	101	5	100	Sept	105	June
Canada Malting	*	------	33¼	33¼	10	**29⅛**	Sept	**38**	June
Canada Packers	*	100	97	100½	550	66	May	**100½**	Oct
Canada Permanent	100	137	135½	138	36	134	Sept	**153**	Aug
Canada Steamships	*	7¼	7	7¾	6,477	1.25	Aug	7⅞	Oct
Preferred	50	19	17¾	19¼	3,605	6¼	Aug	19¼	Oct
Canada Wire B	*	21	18	21	220	14	June	25	Sept
Canadian Bakeries	*	------	100	100	15	100	Oct	100	Oct
Canadian Bakeries pref	100	55	50⅛	55	46	30	May	55	Oct
Canadian Breweries	*	------	1.05	1.50	3,957	75c	Sept	**1.80**	Jan
Preferred	*	18¼	18	18½	210	**14½**	Sept	**23**	Mar
Cndn Bk of Commerce	100	156	150	158	58	**134**	Sept	**179**	**Mar**
Canadian Canners	*	9⅛	8½	9⅛	940	**2¾**	**July**	9⅛	Oct
Canadian Can A	20	19¼	19	19¼	135	**16½**	**May**	**19½**	Sept
B	*	12⅛	11¾	12⅛	2,077	**6**	**May**	12⅛	Oct
Can Car & Foundry	*	16¾	15⅞	17⅝	4,060	**6½**	Sept	**18¼**	Sept
Preferred	25	29½	28¼	29⅞	610	**17½**	Aug	**34¼**	Jan
Canadian Dredge	*	15	14	15	330	10¼	Sept	23½	Jan
Cndn Industrial Alcohol A	*	4½	4¼	4⅝	1,315	**1.50**	**May**	4⅞	Oct
Canadian Locomotive	100	------	17	17	20	4⅜	July	17½	Oct
Canadian Malartic	*	------	54c	60c	2,300	**50c**	Sept	**1.03**	Jan
Canadian Oil	*	12½	12	12½	235	12½	Oct	20	Jan
C P R	25	8	8	8⅜	12,894	**3**	Sept	**9⅛**	Sept
Canadian Wall A	*	------	9	9	30	9	Oct	15	Jan
Cariboo	1	2.03	1.99	2.03	550	**1.70**	Sept	2.40	June
Celanese	*	------	23	23⅝	20	23	Oct	23⅝	Oct
Central Patricia	1	2.25	2.15	2.35	3,650	**1.91**	Sept	**2.75**	Jan
Central Porcelain	1	------	6c	6½c	14,000	5⅛c	Sept	14½c	June
Chesterville-Larder Lake	1	65c	65c	73c	16,483	**62c**	Sept	**1.39**	Jan
Chromium	*	70c	57c	72c	25,100	40c	Sept	85c	Feb
Cockshutt Plow	*	10½	10	10½	1,180	5	Apr	**11½**	Sept
Conduits	1	------	3¼	3¼	100	3	Apr	4	Jan
Coniagas	5	------	1.60	1.60	600	1.25	Aug	2.00	July
Coniarum Mines	*	1.35	1.30	1.40	9,349	**1.10**	Sept	**2.34**	July
Consolidated Bakeries	*	16	15	16¼	280	**14**	**Apr**	**17½**	Sept
Consolidated Chiboug	1	------	13c	13c	740	11c	Aug	30c	July
Cons Smelters	5	51	50	52	1,328	**37½**	June	**61**	Jan
Consumers Gas	100	167	165	167	142	**150**	Sept	**183**	**June**
Cosmos	*	26	24	26	1,240	16⅞	June	25	Oct
Davies Petroleum	*	33c	31c	34c	7,000	18c	Sept	**60c**	Jan
Denison Nickel Mines	1	------	10c	12c	1,700	5c	Sept	17c	Sept
Distillers Seagrams	*	18	17½	18	555	**15**	Sept	**20⅝**	**Mar**
Dome Mines (new)	*	28½	27½	28¾	2,790	**23**	Sept	**34**	**Mar**
Dominion Bank	100	------	195	200	33	185	Sept	210½	Mar
Dominion Coal pref	25	21½	21	21½	370	15	Sept	21½	Oct
Dominion Exploring	1	------	2c	2c	1,500	2c	Oct	3¼c	July
Dominion Foundry	*	35½	33½	36	1,642	**19**	**Apr**	36	Oct
Preferred	100	29¾	29	29¾	165	25	Sept	30	Feb
Dom Scot Invest pref	50	17	15⅞	17¼	11,470	17¼	Apr	17¼	Oct
Dom Stores	*	5½	5	5½	35	**4**	Sept	**7⅝**	**May**
Dominion Tar	*	6¾	6½	6¾	150	**4**	Aug	**7¾**	Sept
Preferred	100	3½	3½	3½	1,500	73	Feb	88	Sept
East Crest Oil	*	7c	7c	7c	3,000	**4½c**	Aug	**13c**	**Mar**
East Malartic	1	2.52	2.30	2.54	9,675	**2 01**	Sept	**2.85**	**Aug**
Eastern Steel	*	19¾	18	19½	1,340	13½	Aug	19½	Oct
Easy Washing Machine	*	------	3	3	100	1.50	Aug	3.00	Sept
Economic Invest	25	------	25	25	7	22	June	30	Jan
Eldorado	1	27	23	27	12,700	**75c**	Aug	**2.36**	Jan
Extension Oil	*	1.12	1.08	1.15	5,150	**19½**	**Sept**	**27**	**Sept**
Falconbridge	*	4.90	4.65	4.90	1,145	**4.50**	**Apr**	**6.75**	Sept
Fanny Farmer	1	22	21¾	22⅜	1,025	**19**	**Apr**	**24**	**Mar**
Federal-Kirkland	1	2⅝c	2½c	2⅝c	2,500	**2c**	Sept	**8½c**	**Jan**
Firestone Petroleum	25c	10c	8½c	10c	2,000	7c	Aug	13c	Jan
Fleet Aircraft	*	9¾	7	10⅜	13,973	3⅞	Aug	10⅜	Oct
Fleury-Bissell pref	100	------	32	32	35	25	May	33	Sept
Ford A	*	23¼	21⅝	23⅞	7,149	**16½**	**Apr**	23⅜	Jan
B	*	------	23⅜	23⅜	64	17½	Apr	23⅜	Oct
Francoeur	*	33c	33c	35c	8,600	**15c**	**Apr**	**72c**	**Aug**
Gatineau Power	*	14½	14½	14½	115	**11**	**Jan**	**16¼**	**Mar**
Preferred	100	------	89½	92	40	**78**	Sept	**95**	July
Rights	*	4⅛	4⅛	4½	95	**2½**	**Jan**	**6**	**Mar**
General Steel Wares	*	10¼	9½	10¼	724	**4½**	**Aug**	**11**	Sept
Gillies Lake	1	------	5c	5c	5,000	**4c**	Jan	**11¾c**	Feb
God's Lake	*	45c	43c	48c	21,350	**20c**	Feb	**49c**	**Aug**
Goldale Mines	1	------	16½c	16½c	1,400	**10c**	Sept	**28c**	Jan
Gold Belt	50c	------	30c	32c	1,200	19c	Sept	60c	Jan
Gold Eagle	1	14c	12c	14½c	9,000	**4½c**	**July**	**16c**	Oct
Goodfish	1	1⅛c	1c	1⅛c	2,000	1c	Oct	3½c	Jan
Goodyear Tire & Rubber	*	81½	80	81½	225	**66**	**Apr**	**81½**	Oct
Preferred	50	55	54	55	120	**52½**	Sept	**58¼**	**June**
Grandoro	*	------	6c	6½c	9,500	4⅛c	Apr	7c	Jan
Great Lakes voting	*	8¾	8¾	9	44	3	Aug	10⅛	Oct
Great Lakes vot trust	*	24	24	25	255	9¼	Sept	27	Sept
Great West	*	------	1.25	1.25	8	**60c**	Sept	2¼	Sept
Grull Wihksne	1	1¾c	1¾c	1¾c	1,000	1¾c	Oct	2½c	Jan
Gunnar Gold	1	49c	47c	49½c	8,080	**35c**	Sept	**64c**	**Jan**
Gypsum Lime & Alabas	*	4⅞	4¾	5¼	2,641	**3**	Sept	**6½**	**Jan**
Halliwell	1	------	1¾c	2⅛c	10,000	**1½c**	Sept	**6c**	**Jan**
Hamilton Cottons pref	30	31	30	31	200	25	Aug	31	Oct
Hamilton Bridge (new)	*	7⅞	7¼	7⅞	5,245	**6**	**Sept**	8⅝	**Sept**
Harding Carpets	*	4	4	4½	1,835	2½	**Apr**	4¼	Oct
Hard Rock	1	97c	95c	1.02	38,550	**70c**	**Sept**	**1.95**	**Jan**
Harker	1	5¼c	4⅞c	5¼c	8,500	**4½c**	**Sept**	**10c**	**Jan**
Highwood	*	------	21c	23c	1,300	**10c**	**Aug**	**35c**	**Jan**
Hinde & Dauch	*	13	12¾	13	690	**8**	**Apr**	**15**	**Jan**
Hollinger Consolidated	5	14½	13½	14¼	3,215	**12**	**Sept**	**15½**	**July**
Home Oil Co	*	2.80	2.73	2.89	14,675	**1.23**	**Sept**	**3.75**	**Jan**
Homestead Oil	1	6½c	6½c	7c	7,000	**5c**	**Sept**	**26½c**	**Jan**
Howey Gold	1	32c	29½c	32c	13,200	**24c**	**Jan**	**37c**	**Aug**
Hudson Bay Min & Sm	*	31¾	31	31¾	830	**25½**	**Apr**	**39½**	**Sepe**
Huron & Erie	100	65	65	65	43	60	Sept	70¾	;Mar

*No par value

Canadian Markets—Listed and Unlisted

Toronto Stock Exchange

Stocks (Continued)	Par	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range of Prices Low	Week's Range of Prices High	Sales for Week Shares	Range Since Jan. 1, 1939 Low	Range Since Jan. 1, 1939 High
Imperial Oil	*	17⅞	16⅞	18	6,954	12⅞ Sept	18 Oct
Imperial Tobacco	5		15½	15½	500	12¾ Sept	17 Sept
Intl Metals A	*	12¼	11½	12½	1,120	3¼ Aug	12½ Oct
Intl Metal pref	100	100	99⅞	100	183	70 Apr	100 Oct
International Nickel	*	48¼	46¾	48¼	4,747	42⅞ Apr	60⅛ Sept
International Petroleum	*	27¼	25	27¼	4,788	18⅝ Aug	27½ Jan
Intl Utilities B	1	50c	50c	50c	40	35c Aug	70c Jan
Jack Waite	1		40c	45c	12,800	16½c May	50c Sept
Jacola Mines	1	4c	4c	4c	2,000	2c Sept	11½c Jan
Kelvinator	*	9½	9½	9½	275	9 Sept	12 Aug
Kerr-Addison	1	1.80	1.77	1.88	19,233	1.47 Apr	2.14 Aug
Kirkland-Hudson	1	20c	20c	20c	500	20c Oct	73c Feb
Kirkland Lake	1	1.20	1.15	1.25	18,910	1.00 Sept	1.75 Mar
Lake Shore	1	36¾	34¾	37	1,856	31 Sept	50⅛ Jan
Lake Sulphite	*		3	3¾	325	½ Apr	5⅛ Sept
Lake of the Woods	*		28¼	28¼	35	13¾ Apr	28¼ Oct
Lamaque Gold Mines	*	6.35	6.20	6.40	1,507	5.50 Feb	7.30 Aug
Lapa-Cadillac	1	11c	11c	14c	12,650	10c Sept	54c Jan
Laura Secord (new)	3	11	10⅝	11¼	1,385	10 Sept	13⅛ Jan
Lebel Oro	1	2½c	2c	2½c	19,000	2c Sept	8¼c Jan
Legare pref	25		8⅛	8¼	200	5 Sept	9 Sept
Leitch	1		70c	73c	6,110	58c Sept	90c June
Little Long Lac	*	2.90	2.65	2.95	4,310	2.30 Sept	3.60 Jan
Loblaw A	*	27½	27	28	684	22⅛ Apr	28 Oct
B	*	26	24½	26	660	21 Apr	26½ Sept
Macassa Mines	1	4.00	3.75	4.15	9,140	3.50 Sept	5.90 Jan
MacLeod Cockshutt	1	1.82	1.64	1.92	10,175	1.30 Sept	3.20 Jan
Madsen Red Lake	1	33c	38c	33½c	16,850	22c Sept	55c Jan
Malartic Gold	1	51c	48c	56c	10,650	35c Sept	75c May
Manitoba & Eastern	*	1⅜c	1⅜c	1⅜c	1,000	⅞c Sept	2½c Aug
Maple Leaf G pref	10	7	7	7	50	5⅛ May	8 Aug
Maple Leaf Milling	*	6¾c	6c	7c	6,970	1 Apr	7 Oct
Preferred	*	9⅞	9	10¼	6,146	2½ Apr	10¼ Oct
Massey-Harris	*	8¾	7½	8¾	6,950	2⅛ Apr	8¾ Sept
Preferred	100	57½	52¾	57½	1,077	29⅛ Apr	60 Jan
McColl Frontenac	*	8¾	8⅛	9	750	5⅝ June	9⅝ Oct
Preferred	100	92	91	92¼	68	82⅛ Feb	94 Mar
McIntyre Mines	5		49½	51½	811	45 Sept	59 Mar
McKenzie Red Lake	1	1.16	1.10	1.28	18,910	1.00 Sept	1.38 May
McVittie	1		12c	12c	2,600	6c Mar	20½c June
McWatters Gold	*		55c	65c	14,850	35c Aug	75c Jan
Merland Oil	*		4c	4c	500	3c May	7c Jan
Mining Corp	*	1.28	1.24	1.30	1,100	1.00 Aug	2.05 Jan
Moneta	1	86c	83c	87c	7,850	65c Sept	1.45 Jan
Moore Corp	*	44	41	44	460	35 Mar	44 Oct
Morris-Kirkland	1	5c	4½c	5c	9,000	4c Sept	20c Jan
National Grocers	*	6⅞	6	6⅞	1,204	4⅛ Apr	6⅞ Oct
Preferred	20		24	24	50	23 May	25 Aug
National Steel Car	*	71½	64½	73½	3,688	39¾ Aug	73½ Oct
Naybob Gold	1	10½c	10c	12c	8,100	8½c Sept	51¼c Jan
Newbec	*	3½c	3⅛c	3½c	2,000	2c Sept	9c Jan
Nipissing	5		1.15	1.20	232	1.05 Sept	1.80 Mar
Noranda Mines	*	75¾	72¾	75¾	2,265	69 Sept	84 July
Normetal	*	61c	60c	61c	1,920	38c Apr	95c Sept
Northern Canada	*		48c	50c	6,000	44c Apr	60c Mar
North Star	*		75c	75c	25	40c Sept	1.25 Mar
O'Brien	1	1.82	1.65	1.90	5,490	1.20 Sept	3.35 Jan
Okalta Oils	*	1.30	1.28	1.33	2,850	67c Aug	1.73 Jan
Olga Gas	*		2c	2½c	9,000	1c July	3c Oct
Omega	*	22c	20c	23c	6,800	20c Aug	53c Jan
Orange Crush	*	4	3¾	4	360	1.50 Jan	5.00 Aug
Preferred	*		7	7¾	470	4⅛ Jan	7¾ Oct
Oro-Plata	*	31c	31c	35c	3,600	16c Aug	52½c Jan
Pacalta Oils	*		6c	6c	500	3c Aug	12c Jan
Page-Hersey	*	107½	105	107½	95	94 Apr	107½ Oct
Pamour Porcupine	*		1.76	1.90	3,385	1.65 Sept	4.75 Jan
Paymaster Cons	1	32c	32c	34c	25,100	29c Sept	61c Jan
Penmans	*		63	63	10	63 Oct	63 Oct
Perron Gold	1	1.80	1.75	1.81	6,475	1.40 Sept	2.03 July
Pickle Crow	1	4.35	4.20	4.40	4,310	3.35 Sept	5.60 Jan
Pioneer Gold	1	2.25	2.21	2.25	2,555	2.10 Sept	2.70 Jan
Powell Rou	1	1.68	1.55	1.70	9,650	1.18 Apr	2.45 Jan
Power Corp	*	10⅜	9¾	11¼	455	7½ Sept	12⅛ Mar
Premier	1	1.35	1.32	1.35	2,585	1.10 Sept	2.40 Jan
Pressed Metals	*		12¼	12½	275	5 Sept	12½ Oct
Preston E Dome	1	1.45	1.37	1.50	48,815	1.10 Sept	1.75 Feb
Reno Gold	1	55c	50c	56c	16,700	20c Mar	56c May
Riverside Silk	*	27	27	27	50	22½ Apr	28 May
Roche L L	1		4¼c	5c	2,000	3½c Sept	11¾c Jan
Royal Bank	100		169	170	16	140 Sept	192 Mar
Royalite Oil	*		40¼	40¼	35	26 Sept	44⅛ Jan
Russell Ind	100		126	126	15	71 Jan	126 Oct
St Anthony	1	11c	8½c	11c	6,640	6½c Sept	15⅛c Feb
St Lawrence Corp	*	5¾	5½	5¾	130	2 Aug	6⅛ Sept
San Antonio	1	1.72	1.70	1.80	13,370	1.18 Jan	2.03 Aug
Senator-Rouyn	1	25c	20c	25c	8,700	17c Sept	51c Aug
Sheep Creek	50c	1.14	1.10	1.15	1,300	92c Jan	1.25 June
Sherritt-Gordon	1	1.33	1.25	1.36	18,768	75c Sept	2.00 Sept
Sigman Mines, Quebec		6.45	6.40	6.45	677	5.20 Sept	7.70 Aug
Silverwoods	*	4	4	4	130	1.50 July	4¼ Oct
Silverwoods pref	*	6⅜	6	6⅜	235	3½ Apr	6⅜ Oct
Simpsons A	*	15	14	15	75	9½ Sept	15 Oct
Simpsons B	*	5¼	5	5¼	6	3 Mar	5⅛ Oct
Simpsons pref	100	94	93	94	107	78 Apr	95⅛ Aug
Siscoe Gold	1	93c	90c	93c	9,763	80c Sept	1.65 Jan
Sladen Malartic	1	33c	30c	35c	1,000	23c Sept	80c Jan
Slave Lake	1	8c	7⅞c	8⅝c	28,850	2½c Sept	13c Jan
Stadacona	*	43½c	40c	46c	36,593	25c Sept	1.03 Feb
Standard Paving	*		80c	1.00	430	70c Oct	3.50 Mar
Preferred	*		3	3	50	3 Oct	4½ Aug
Stedman	*		19	19	50	16¾ Jan	21½ July
Steel of Canada	*	87	81	87	530	66⅛ Apr	89 Sept
Preferred	25		80½	81	140	65 Jan	85 Sept
Straw Lake Beach	*	2½c	2½c	3c	7,500	2½c Sept	11c Jan
Stuart Oil	*	10	10	10	50	8½ June	10 Oct
Sturgeon River	1	11c	10c	12c	4,100	9c Sept	24¾c Jan

Toronto Stock Exchange

Stocks (Concluded)	Par	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range of Prices Low	Week's Range of Prices High	Sales for Week Shares	Range Since Jan. 1, 1939 Low	Range Since Jan. 1, 1939 High
Sudbury Basin	*	2.15	2.01	2.20	2,500	1.70 Sept	3.00 Jan
Sudbury-Contact	1	4	4	5	2,000	4 Oct	14½ Feb
Sullivan	1		80c	80c	2,600	58c Aug	1.01 Jan
Sylvanite Gold	1	2.99	2.90	3.00	6,000	2.70 Sept	3.55 Jan
Tamblyn com	*	12	11⅞	12	245	10 Aug	12½ June
Teck Hughes	1	3.95	3.85	3.95	4,535	3.75 Sept	4.70 Jan
Tip Top Tailors	*	14	13⅝	14	170	8½ May	14⅛ Sept
Toronto Elevator	*	28	23	28	845	10 Mar	30 Oct
Preferred	50		47	47	20	41½ June	47 Sept
Toronto General Trust	100		84	84	5	79 July	90 Feb
Uchi Gold	1	76c	75c	85c	5,825	65c Sept	1.65 Jan
Union Gas	*	14½	14¼	14½	1,060	11 Apr	15 June
United Fuel A pref	50		34	35	295	26 Sept	38 Feb
B pref	25	4½	4	4½	400	2⅜ Apr	5 Feb
United Steel	*	7¼	6¾	7¼	5,610	3 Aug	7⅛ Sept
Upper Canada	1	56c	52c	60c	18,065	55c Oct	60c Oct
Ventures	*		4.10	4.20	1,745	3.75 Sept	5.80 Jan
Waite Amulet	*	6.25	5.75	6.30	3,466	5.00 Sept	8.25 Jan
Walkers	*	42	41½	42	805	33½ Sept	51¼ Jan
Preferred	*	19⅜	18¾	19⅜	640	16½ Sept	20⅛ Jan
Western Canada Flour	*		6	6⅛	35	2 Mar	7 Sept
W Canada Flour pref	100	45	45	45	10	15 Apr	50 Sept
Western Grocery pref	100		105¾	106	30	105 June	114 Jan
Westons	*	12¼	11¼	12¼	693	9⅝ Apr	12⅛ Jan
Whitewater	1	6c	5c	6c	1,000	1⅞c July	8½c Sept
Wiltsey-Coghlin	1		2c	2c	1,000	2c Sept	8⅛c Jan
Winnipeg Electric A	*	2¼	2	2¼	720	1 Aug	2¾ Oct
B	*	67¼	65¾	67¼	60	60 Aug	67¼ Oct
Wood Cadillac	1	12c	11¾c	12c	3,100	9c Sept	18½c Jan
Wright Hargreaves	*	7.85	7.30	8.00	10,290	6.70 Sept	8.90 Mar
Ymir Yankee	*		4½c	4½c	1,000	3c Sept	9c Mar
Bonds—							
Uchi Gold	*		90	90	500	86 Sept	97¾ July

Toronto Stock Exchange—Curb Section

Oct. 7 to Oct. 13, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

Stocks—	Par	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range of Prices Low	Week's Range of Prices High	Sales for Week Shares	Range Since Jan. 1, 1939 Low	Range Since Jan. 1, 1939 High
Beath A	*	4	4	25	1,025	1½ Aug	4 Oct
Brett-Trethewey	1	1⅛c	1⅛c	1⅛c	500	1c Sept	3⅛c Jan
Bruck Silk	*	5⅜	3¼	5½	315	2½ Aug	5½ Oct
Canadian Bud Brew	*		4	4	15	3 Sept	5 Apr
Canada Vinegars	*	11¼	11	11½	240	10 Sept	14 Mar
Canadian Marconi	1	1.40	1.40	1.50	250	75c June	1.85 Sept
Coast Copper	5		2.25	2.40	380	1.50 Apr	4.25 Sept
Consolidated Paper	*	8⅜	7⅞	8½	6,257	2¾ Aug	9⅛ Sept
De Havilland	*	15¼	13	15¼	156	5 Aug	15¼ Oct
Dominion Bridge	*	44	42	44¼	696	23¾ Apr	45 Sept
Foothills	*		70c	70c	1,500	40c Sept	1.45 Jan
Howard Smith	*		16	16	100	11⅜ June	16 Oct
Humberstone	*		11	12¼	105	10 Aug	15½ Jan
Mercury Mills pref	100	17	17	19	55	5⅛ Jan	25½ Sept
Montreal Power	*	30½	30¼	31	185	26 Sept	33 June
Oils Selections	*		2¾c	2¾c	500	1½c May	3¼c Jan
Ontario Silknit pref	100		19	19	10	7½ June	19 Oct
Pend-Oreille	1	2.85	2.70	3.00	10,020	1.01 Sept	3.95 Sept
Robert Simpson pref	100		133	133	5	115 Feb	138¾ Aug
Rogers Majestic A	*		4	4¼	850	1¾ May	4½ Oct
Shawinigan	*	22⅜	22	22½	350	18¼ Aug	22¾ Mar
Stop & Shop	*		20c	20c	40	10c Feb	20c Oct
Temiskaming Mining	1	5c	5c	5c	1,500	4½c Sept	14½c Feb

Industrial and Public Utility Bonds

Closing bid and asked quotations, Friday, Oct. 13

	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
Abitibi P & Pap ctfs 5s 1953	47	---	Gen Steel Wares 4½s 1952	r95	--
Alberta Pac Grain 6s 1946	r96	99	Gt Lakes Pap Co 1st 5s '55	50	60
Algoma Steel 5s 1948	r108	110	Int Pr & Pap of Nfld 5s '68	60	---
Beauharnois Pr Corp 5s '78	r98½	100	Lake St John Pr & Pap Co 5½s 1961	r85	87
British Col Pow 4½s 1960	r96	---	Maple Leaf Milling— 2½s to '38-5½s to '49	r71	73
Brown Co 1st 5½s 1946	40	42	Massey-Harris 4½s 1954	r90	92
Calgary Power Co 5s 1960	81½	---	Minn & Ont Pap 6s 1945	34	36
Canada Cement 4½s 1951	r96	100	McColl-Front Oil 4½s 1949	r95	98
Canada SS Lines 5s 1957	r90	92	N Scotia Stl & Coal 3½s '63	r83	85
Canadian Canners 4s 1951	r99	101	Power Corp of Can 4½s '59	81½	83¼
Canadian Inter Pap 6s 1949	82	84	Price Brothers 1st 5s 1957	r93½	95½
Canadian Vickers Co 6s '47	r55	62	Quebec Power 4s 1962	r96½	98½
Consol Pap Corp— 5½s ex-stock 1961	r59¼	60	Saguenay Power— 4½s series B 1966	88	---
Dom Gas & Elec 6½s 1945	84	---	Smith H Pa Mills 4½s '51	----	---
Dom Steel & Coal 6½s 1955	r110	113	Union Gas 4½s 1950	----	---
Dom Tar & Chem 4½s 1951	r97	99	Winnipeg Elec— 4-5s series A 1965	48	55
Donnacona Paper Co— 4s 1956	r74	76	4-5s series B 1965	33	37
Famous Players 4½s 1951	r90	95			
Federal Grain 6s 1949	r96	99			
Gatineau Power 3¾s 1969	85½	87½			

* No par value. *f* Flat price. *n* Nominal. *r* Market in Canada, all other quotations are U. S. A. prices.

Canada Appoints Supervisors for Sugar and Leather Industries

The Canadian Wartime Prices and Trade Board announced Oct. 3, appointment of Government supervisors for the sugar and leather industries, it is learned from Ottawa, Canadian Press advices of Oct. 3, which continued:

S. R. Noble, Montreal banker and monetary expert long familiar with the sugar trade has been appointed Sugar Controller. H. J. Hobbins, Montreal engineer and sugar broker, will assist Mr. Noble as technical adviser, it was announced.

Maurice Samson, chartered accountant from Quebec, has been appointed Hides and Leather Administrator.

All three officials will cooperate closely with their respective industries and similar officials in the United Kingdom to assure even supplies and distribution of sugar and leather.

The three will serve for the nominal salary of a dollar a year.

Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities—Friday Oct. 13

New York City Bonds

	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
a2¾s July 15 1969	90½	92	a4½s Mar 1 1964	110¼	111¾
a3s Jan 1 1977	94¾	96	a4¼s Apr 1 1966	110¾	112¼
a3s Feb 1 1979	94¾	96	a4¼s Apr 15 1972	111¼	112¾
a3¼s July 1 1975	96¼	97¾	a4¼s June 1 1974	111½	113
a3½s May 1 1954	101	102	a4¼s Feb 15 1976	112	113½
d3½s Nov 1 1954	101	102	a4¼s Jan 1 1977	112¼	113¾
a3½s Mar 1 1960	100½	102	a4¼s Nov 15 '78	112½	114
a3½s Jan 15 1976	100½	102	a4¼s Mar 1 1981	113¾	115¼
a4s May 1 1957	105½	107	a4½s May 1 1957	111¾	113¼
a4s Nov 1 1958	105¾	107¼	a4½s Nov 1 1957	112	113½
a4s May 1 1959	106	107½	a4½s Mar 1 1963	113½	115
a4s May 1 1977	107¼	108¾	a4½s June 1 1965	114½	115½
a4s Oct 1 1980	107¾	109¼	a4½s July 1 1967	114¼	116
a4¼s Sept 1 1960	109½	111	a4½s Dec 15 1971	115	117
a4¼s Mar 1 1962	109¾	111¼	a4½s Dec 1 1979	116½	118½

New York State Bonds

	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
3s 1974	b2.50	less 1	World War Bonus—		
3s 1981	b2.60	less 1	4¼s April 1940 to 1949	b1.75	----
Canal & Highway—			Highway Improvement—		
5s Jan & Mar 1964 to '71	b2.75	----	4s Mar & Sept 1958 to '67	122½	----
Highway Imp 4½s Sept '63	130	----	Canal Imp 4s J&J '60 to '67	122½	----
Canal Imp 4½s Jan 1964	130	----			
Can & High Imp 4¼s 1965	128	----	Barge C T 4¼s Jan 1 1945	112	----

Port of New York Authority Bonds

	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
Port of New York—			Holland Tunnel 4¼s ser E		
Gen & ref 4s Mar 1 1975	105	106½	1940-1941 M&S	b1.50	----
Gen & ref 2d ser 3¾s '65	105	----	1942-1960 M&S	107	----
Gen & ref 3d ser 3½s '76	101	102½			
Gen & ref 4th ser 3s 1976	97¾	----	Inland Terminal 4¼s ser D		
Gen & ref 3¼s 1977	100	101¼	1940-1941 M&S	b1.80	----
George Washington Bridge			1942-1960 M&S	106	107½
4½s ser B 1940-53 M&N	105	----			

United States Insular Bonds

	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
Philippine Government—			U S Panama 3s June 1 1961	119	122
4½s Oct 1959	104	108			
4½s July 1952	103½	105	Govt of Puerto Rico—		
5s Apr 1955	101	103	4½s July 1952	112	116
5s Feb 1952	107½	110½	5s July 1948 opt 1943	104½	107⅛
5½s Aug 1941	105	107			
			U S conversion 3s 1946	106	----
Hawaii 4½s Oct 1956	109	113	Conversion 3s 1947	106¾	----

Federal Land Bank Bonds

	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
3s 1955 opt 1945 J&J	102¼	102¾	3¼s 1955 opt 1945 M&N	103½	104
3s 1956 opt 1946 J&J	102¼	102¾	4s 1946 opt 1944 J&J	108⅝	109⅜
3s 1956 opt 1946 M&N	102¼	102¾			

Joint Stock Land Bank Bonds

	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
Burlington 5s	f23	26	Lincoln 4½s	86	88
4½s	f23	26	5s	87	89
Central Illinois 5s	f22¾	23¾	5½s	88	90
Chicago 4½s and 5s	f3¾	4¼	Montgomery 4¼s	98	100
5½s	f3¾	4¼	New Orleans 5s	98	100
			New York 5s	97½	100
Dallas 3s	100	101½	North Carolina 3s	98	100
Denver 3s	98	100			
			Ohio-Pennsylvania 5s	98	100
First Carolinas 5s	97	100	Oregon-Washington 5s	f40	43
First Texas of Houston 5s	98	100			
First Trust of Chicago—			Pacific Coast of Portland 5s	98	100
4¼s	98	100	Phoenix 4½s	101	----
4½s	99	100¼	5s	102	104
Fletcher 3¼s	98½	100½			
Fremont 4¾s	76	---	St Louis 4½ and 5s	f22½	24
5s	77	---	San Antonio 3s	98	----
5½s	78	---	Southern Minnesota 5s	f13	13¾
			Southwest 5s	83	86
Illinois Midwest 5s	98	100			
Iowa of Sioux City 4½s	95	97	Union of Detroit 4½s	98	100
Lafayette 5s	98	100	5s	98	100
4½s	98	100	Virginian 3s	98	100

Joint Stock Land Bank Stocks

	Par	Bid	Ask		Par	Bid	Ask
Atlanta	100	65	75	New York	100	8	12
Atlantic	100	40	46	North Carolina	100	70	80
Dallas	100	120	130	Pennsylvania	100	22	27
Denver	100	40	---	Potomac	100	100	110
Des Moines	100	44	---	San Antonio	100	70	75
First Carolinas	100	8	---	Virginia	5	1¾	2
Fremont	100	1	2½	Virginia-Carolina	100	95	---
Lincoln	100	4	6				

Federal Intermediate Credit Bank Debentures

	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
1% due Oct. 16 1939	b .50%	---	1% due Mar 1 1940	b .70%	---
1% due Nov 1 1939	b .60%	---	1% due Apr 1 1940	b .75%	---
1% due Dec 1 1939	b .65%	---	1% due June 1 1940	b .75%	---
1% due Jan 2 1940	b .70%	---	1% due July 1 1940	b .80%	---
1% due Feb 1 1940	b .70%	---	¾% due Aug 1 1940	b .80%	---

Chicago & San Francisco Banks

	Par	Bid	Ask		Par	Bid	Ask
American National Bank				Harris Trust & Savings	100	289	299
& Trust	100	205	215	Northern Trust Co	100	535	548
Continental Illinois Natl							
Bank & Trust	33 1-3	74¼	76¼	SAN FRANCISCO—			
First National	100	228	233	Bk of Amer N T & S A	12½	35½	37½

New York Bank Stocks

	Par	Bid	Ask		Par	Bid	Ask
Bank of Manhattan Co	10	17½	19	National Bronx Bank	50	40	44
Bank of Yorktown	66 2-3	40	---	National City	12½	29¼	30¾
Bensonhurst National	50	75	100	National Safety Bank	12½	12½	14½
Chase	13.55	36	38	Penn Exchange	10	13½	15½
Commercial National	100	174	180	Peoples National	50	45	52
				Public National	17½	30½	32½
Fifth Avenue	100	725	750				
First National of N Y	100	1890	1930	Sterling Nat Bank & Tr	25	23½	25½
Merchants Bank	100	105	115	Trade Bank & Trust	10	17	20

New York Trust Companies

	Par	Bid	Ask		Par	Bid	Ask
Bank of New York	100	445	455	Fulton	100	195	210
Bankers	10	57½	59½	Guaranty	100	286	291
Bronx County	7	4¾	5¾	Irving	10	13¼	14¼
Brooklyn	100	77	82	Kings County	100	1600	1630
				Lawyers	25	29	32
Central Hanover	20	103	106				
Chemical Bank & Trust	10	50¾	52¾	Manufacturers	20	38¾	40¾
Clinton Trust	50	32	42	Preferred	20	51¼	53¼
Colonial Trust	25	9½	11½	New York	25	115	118
Continental Bank & Tr	10	13½	15				
Corn Exch Bk & Tr	20	58¼	59¼	Title Guarantee & Tr	12	4	5
				Underwriters	100	80	90
Empire	10	12¾	13¾	United States	100	1600	1650

Insurance Companies

	Par	Bid	Ask		Par	Bid	Ask
Aetna Cas & Surety	10	107½	111½	Home Fire Security	10	2¼	3¼
Aetna	10	45¾	47¾	Homestead Fire	10	19½	21
Aetna Life	10	29	30½	Ins Co of North Amer	10	67¾	68¾
Agricultural	25	73½	77½	Jersey Insurance of N Y		42¼	45
American Alliance	10	21¾	23¼	Knickerbocker	5	10¼	11¾
American Equitable	5	22¼	23¾	Lincoln Fire	5	2⅛	2⅝
American Home	10	6¾	8¾	Maryland Casualty	1	2⅞	3⅞
American of Newark	2½	12½	14	Mass Bonding & Ins	12½	59	61½
American Re-Insurance	10	42½	44½	Merch Fire Assur com	5	45	49
American Reserve	10	24	25½	Merch & Mfrs Fire New'k	5	7½	8½
American Surety	25	46¾	48¾	Merchants (Providence)	5	3	4½
Automobile	10	32½	34½				
				National Casualty	10	23	26
Baltimore American	2½	6¾	7¾	National Fire	10	58¼	60¼
Bankers & Shippers	25	97	100½	National Liberty	2	8	9
Boston	100	600	611	National Union Fire	20	123	128½
Camden Fire	5	x19¾	21¾	New Amsterdam Cas	2	12½	13¾
Carolina	10	26¾	28¼	New Brunswick	10	33½	35½
City of New York	10	23	24½	New Hampshire Fire	10	42	44
City Title	5	6½	7¾	New York Fire	5	16¼	17¾
Connecticut Gen Life	10	23¾	25¼	Northeastern	5	3¾	4¾
Continental Casualty	5	31¾	34	Northern	12.50	102	106
Eagle Fire	2½	1⅜	2⅜	North River	2.50	26	27½
Employers Re-Insurance	10	45	47	Northwestern National	25	121½	126½
Excess	5	8	9	Pacific Fire	25	124½	128½
Federal	10	43½	45¼	Phoenix	10	76½	80½
Fidelity & Dep of Md	20	125	130	Preferred Accident	5	15¼	17¼
Fire Assn of Phila	10	64¾	67¼	Providence-Washington	10	31¼	33¼
Fireman's Fd of San Fr	25	88½	91½				
Firemen's of Newark	5	9¼	10½	Reinsurance Corp (N Y)	2	8	9½
Franklin Fire	5	31	33	Republic (Texas)	10	24¼	25¾
General Reinsurance Corp	5	42½	44¾	Revere (Paul) Fire	10	25¼	26¾
Georgia Home	10	22½	24¼	Rhode Island	5	3	4½
Gibraltar Fire & Marine	10	25¼	27¼	St Paul Fire & Marine	62½	223	229
Glens Falls Fire	5	38½	40½	Seaboard Fire & Marine	5	6½	8¼
Globe & Republic	5	12¾	14¼	Seaboard Surety	10	32¾	34¾
Globe & Rutgers Fire	15	18½	21	Security New Haven	10	30	32
2d preferred	15	64	67½	Springfield Fire & Mar	25	115½	118½
Great American	5	27	28½	Stuyvesant	5	3	4
Great Amer Indemnity	1	9¾	12	Sun Life Assurance	100	290	340
Halifax	10	15½	17	Travelers	100	411	421
Hanover	10	27½	29	U S Fidelity & Guar Co	2	20¼	21¾
Hartford Fire	10	77	80	U S Fire	4	52½	54½
Hartford Steamboiler	10	55¼	57¼	U S Guarantee	10	61	63¼
Home	5	33½	35½	Westchester Fire	2.50	34¼	36¼

Surety Guaranteed Mortgage Bonds and Debentures

	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
Arundel Bond Corp 2-5s '53	f86	----	Nat Union Mtge Corp—		
Arundel Deb Corp 3-6s '53	f52	----	Series A 3-6s 1954	82	----
Associated Mtge Cos Inc—			Series B 2-5s 1954	95	----
Debenture 3-6s 1953	56½	58½			
			Potomac Bond Corp (all		
Cont'l Inv Bd Corp 2-52 '53	86	----	issues) 2-5s 1953	86	----
Cont'l Inv DebCorp3-6s '53	66	----	Potomac Cons Deb Corp—		
Empire Properties Corp—			3-6s 1953	51	54
2-3s 1945	62	----	Potomac Deb Corp 3-6s '53	50	53
Interstate Deb Corp 2-5s'55	49	----	Potomac Franklin Deb Co		
Mortgage Bond Co of Md			3-6s 1953	55	----
Inc 2-5s 1953	98	----			
			Potomac Maryland Debenture Corp 3-6s 1953	88	----
Nat Bondholders part ctfs			Potomac Realty Atlantic		
Central Funding					
series B & C	f20	----	Deb Corp 3-6s 1953	51	----
series A & D	f20	----	Realty Bond & Mortgage		
Nat Cons Bd Corp 2-5s '53	86	----	deb 3-6s 1953	60	----
Nat Deben Corp 3-6s 1953	51	----	Unified Deben Corp 5s 1955	48	50

Chain Store Stocks

	Par	Bid	Ask		Par	Bid	Ask
Berland Shoe Stores	*	6½	8½	Kobacker Stores—			
B/G Foods Inc common	*	1¾	2¼	7% preferred	100	65	----
Bohack (H C) common	*	2½	3½				
7% preferred	100	20	23	Miller (I) Sons common	5	2	5
				8½% preferred	50	17	22
Diamond Shoe pref	100	107	111				
Fishman (M H) Co Inc	*	7	9	Reeves (Daniel) pref	100	99	---
				United Cigar-Whelan Stores			
Kress (S H) 6% pref		11¾	12¾	$5 preferred	*	18⅞	20⅞

* No par value. a Interchangeable. b Basis price. d Coupon. e Ex-payment. f Flat price. n Nominal quotation. w i When issued. w-s With stock. x Ex-dividend. Ex-liquidating dividend.

† Now listed on New York Stock Exchange.

‡ Now selling on New York Curb Exchange.

§ Quotation not furnished by sponsor or issuer.

Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities—Friday Oct. 13—Continued

Guaranteed Railroad Stocks

(Guarantor in Parentheses)

	Par	Dividend in Dollars	Bid	Asked
Alabama & Vicksburg (Illinois Central)	100	6.00	73	77
Albany & Susquehanna (Delaware & Hudson)	100	10.50	125	130
Allegheny & Western (Buff Roch & Pitts)	100	6.00	68	72
Beech Creek (New York Central)	50	2.00	28	30¾
Boston & Albany (New York Central)	100	8.75	87½	90½
Boston & Providence (New Haven)	100	8.50	18	23
Canada Southern (New York Central)	100	3.00	40½	44½
Carolina Clinchfield & Ohio com (L & N-A C L)	100	5.00	81¼	83½
Cleve Cinn Chicago & St Louis pref (N Y Central)	100	5.00	65	70
Cleveland & Pittsburgh (Pennsylvania)	50	3.50	70½	73½
Betterment stock	50	2.00	43	---
Delaware (Pennsylvania)	25	2.00	42	44
Fort Wayne & Jackson pref (N Y Central)	100	5.50	57	62
Georgia RR & Banking (L & N-A C L)	100	9.00	147½	151½
Lackawanna RR of N J (Del Lack & Wertern)	100	4.00	47	48½
Michigan Central (New York Central)	100	50.00	750	950
Morris & Essex (Del Lack & Western)	50	3.875	33½	35½
New York Lackawanna & Western (D L & W)	100	5.00	59½	62½
Northern Central (Pennsylvania)	50	4.00	82½	85½
Oswego & Syracuse (Del Lack & Western)	50	4.50	37½	41
Pittsburgh Bessemer & Lake Erie (U S Steel)	50	1.50	41	44
Preferred	50	3.00	76	82
Pittsburgh Fort Wayne & Chicago (Penn.) pref	100	7.00	158½	163½
Pgh Ygtn & Ashtabula pref (Penn)	100	7.00	140	146
Rensselaer & Saratoga (Delaware & Hudson)	100	6.64	70	73
St Louis Bridge 1st pref (Terminal RR)	100	6.00	127½	133½
Second preferred	100	3.00	62	65
Tunnel RR St Louis (Terminal RR)	100	6.00	128	----
United New Jersey RR & Canal (Pennsylvania)	100	10.00	228	232½
Utica Chenango & Susquehanna (D L & W)	100	6.00	51¼	54½
Valley (Delaware Lackawanna & Western)	100	5.00	63	67
Vicksburg Shreveport & Pacific (Illinois Central)	100	5.00	61	65
Preferred	100	5.00	64½	69½
Warren RR of N J (Del Lack & Western)	50	3.50	26½	29½
West Jersey & Seashore (Penn-Reading)	50	3.00	50	53½

Railroad Equipment Bonds

	Bid	Ask
Atlantic Coast Line 4½s	b3.00	2.00
Baltimore & Ohio 4½s	b4.40	3.50
Boston & Maine 4½s	b4.75	3.50
5s	b4.75	3.50
3½s Dec 1 1936-1944	b4.50	3.50
Canadian National 4½s	b5.50	4.50
5s	b5.50	4.50
Canadian Pacific 4½s	b5.00	4.00
Cent RR New Jersey 4½s	b4.50	3.50
Chesapeake & Ohio— 4½s	b3.00	2.25
Chicago & Nor West 4½s	b4.50	3.50
Chic Milw & St Paul 4½s	b5.25	4.50
5s	b5.25	4.50
Chicago R I & Pacific— Trustees' ctfs 3½s	96	97
Denver & R G West 4½s	b4.75	4.00
5s	b4.75	4.00
Erie RR 4½s	b4.75	4.00
Great Northern 4½s	b2.00	1.00
Hocking Valley 5s	b2.25	1.25
Illinois Central 4½s	b3.50	2.20
Internat Great Nor 4½s	b4.75	4.00
Long Island 4½s	b4.00	3 00
5s	b4.00	3.00
Maine Central 5s	b4.50	3.50
Missouri Pacific 4½s	b4.25	3.50
5s	b4.25	3.50

	Bid	Ask
New Orleans Tex & Mex— 4½s	b4.50	3.50
New York Central 4½s	b3.25	2.25
New York Chicago & St. Louis 4½s	b4.00	3.25
New York New Haven & Hartford 4½s	b4.75	4.00
5s	b4.75	4.00
Northern Pacific 4½s	b2.50	1,25
Pennsylvania RR 4½s	b2.50	1.50
4s series E due Jan & July 1937-49	b3.00	2.00
2⅝s series G non-call Dec 1 1937-50	b3.25	2.25
Pere Marquette 4½s	b4.00	2.50
Reading Co 4½s	b3.00	2.25
St Louis-San Francisco— 4s	b4.50	3.50
4½s	b4.50	3.50
St Louis Southwestern 5s	b4.00	3.00
Southern Pacific 4½s	b3.00	1.50
Southern Ry 4½s	b3.50	2.00
Texas Pacific 4s	b3.25	2.00
4½s	b3.25	2.00
5s	b2.50	1.50
Virginia Ry 4½s	b2.50	1.50
Western Maryland 4½s	b3.50	2.50
Western Pacific 5s	b4.75	4.00

Miscellaneous Bonds

	Bid	Ask
Commodity Credit Corp ¾% notes Nov 2 1939	100.5	100.9
⅝% Aug 1 1941	99.31	100.2
Fed'l Home Loan Banks 2s Dec 1940	100¾	101⅛
2s Apr 1 1943	100⅜	100⅞
Federal Natl. Mtge Assn 2s May 16 1943— Call Nov16'39 at 101	100	100½
1⅝s Jan 3 1944— Call Jan 3 '40 at 102	98⅛	98⅝
Home Owners' Loan Corp ⅝s May 15 1940	100.2	100.6
⅝s May 15 1941	100.2	100.6

	Bid	Ask
New York City Parkway Authority 3½s '68	102½	104
3½s revenue 1944	b 2.40	less 1
3½s revenue 1949	b 2.90	less 1
Reconstruction Finance Corp— ⅞% notes July 20 1941	100.13	100.16
⅞% Nov 1 1941	100.8	100.12
⅞% Jan 15 1942	100.6	100.10
Triborough Bridge— 4s s f revenue '77 A&O	107½	108½
4s serial revenue 1942	b 1.80	less 1
4s serial revenue 1968	b 3.50	less 1
U S Housing Authority— 1⅜% notes Feb 1 1944	100.10	100.16

Sugar Stocks

	Par	Bid	Ask
Cuban Atlantic Sugar	7½	10¾	12½
Eastern Sugar Assoc	1	13¼	14¼
Preferred	1	26½	27½
Savannah Sug Ref com	1	33¾	35¾
West Indies Sugar Corp	1	7½	8¼

For footnotes see page 2357.

Railroad Bonds

		Bid	Asked
Akron Canton and Youngstown 5½s	1945	f33	35
6s	1945	f33	36
Atlantic Coast Line 4s	1939	100	----
Baltimore & Ohio 4½s sec. notes	1939	57½	59
Certificates of deposit		57⅜	59¼
Boston & Albany 4½s	1943	76½	78
Boston & Maine 5s	1940	57	60
4½s	1944	38	43
Cambria & Clearfield 4s	1955	95	97
Chicago Indiana & Southern 4s	1956	63	68
Chicago St. Louis & New Orleans 5s	1951	76	81
Chicago Stock Yards 5s	1961	101½	----
Cleveland Terminal & Valley 4s	1995	57	58
Connecting Railway of Philadelphia 4s	1951	105	----
Cuba RR. improvement & equipment 5s	1960	36½	37½
Florida Southern 4s	1945	72	75
Hoboken Ferry 5s	1946	45	----
Illinois Central—Louisville Div. & Terminal 3½s	1953	65	----
Indiana Illinois & Iowa 4s	1950	65	69
Kansas Oklahoma & Gulf 5s	1978	93½	95½
Memphis Union Station 5s	1959	107	----
New London Northern 4s	1940	98¼	99¼
New York & Harlem 3½s	2000	97	100
New York Philadelphia & Norfolk 4s	1948	95	96
New Orleans Great Northern income 5s	2032	f16½	17½
New York & Hoboken Ferry 5s	1946	32½	----
Norwich & Worcester 4½s	1947	80	----
Pennsylvania & New York Canal 5s extended to	1949	68	73
Philadelphia & Reading Terminal 5s	1941	101½	----
Pittsburgh Bessemer & Lake Erie 5s	1947	116	----
Portland Terminal 4s	1961	88	90
Providence & Worcester 4s	1947	----	80
Terminal RR. Assn of St. Louis 3¾ ser. B	1974	95	96½
Terre Haute & Peoria 5s	1942	102	105
Toledo Peoria & Western 4s	1967	94	98
Toledo Terminal 4½s	1957	103	106
Toronto Hamilton & Buffalo 4s	1946	98	101
United New Jersey Railroad & Canal 3½s	1951	104	----
Vermont Valley 4½s	1940	74	77
Vicksburgh Bridge 1st 4-6s	1968	64	66
Washington County Ry. 3½s	1954	44	48
West Virginia & Pittsburgh 4s	1990	59	61

Industrial Stocks and Bonds

	Par	Bid	Ask
Alabama Mills Inc	*	3½	4¼
American Arch	*	37¼	41¼
Amer Bemberg A com	*	14	16
American Cynamid— 5% conv pref	10	12¼	12⅞
American Enka Corp	*	40	43
American Hard Rubber— 8% cum pref	100	93	---
American Hardware	25	23¾	25¼
Amer Maize Products	*	22	24½
American Mfg. 5% pref	100	61	67
Andian National Corp	*	23	28
Art Metal Construction	10	13¾	16¼
Bankers Indus Service A	*	¼	¾
Botany Worsted Mills— Class A	5	2⅞	3⅞
$1.25 preferred	10	5⅛	6
Burdines Inc common	1	5¾	7¼
Cessna Aircraft	1	2¼	3
Chic Burl & Quincy	100	53	56
Chilton Co common	10	2½	3½
Columbia Baking com	*	8	10
$1 cum preferred	*	18	20
Crowell-Collier Pub	*	28	30
Dennison Mfg class A	10	½	1¼
6% preferred		8	13
Dentist's Supply com	10	56¾	59¾
Devoe & Raynolds B com	*	22½	26½
Dictaphone Corp	*	35	39
Dixon (Jos) Crucible	100	37¼	41
Domestic Finance cum pf	*	25¾	28¾
Douglas (W L) Shoe— Conv prior pref		2⅞	4⅞
Draper Corp	*	79	82
Fairchild Eng & Airpl	1	3	3¾
Federal Bake Shops	*	5½	6½
Preferred	30	18	23
Fohs Oil Co	*	7½	8¾
Foundation Co For shs	*	⅛	½
American shares	*	2½	3½
Garlock Packing com	*	44	46
Gen Fire Extinguisher	*	14	15
Gen Machinery Corp com	*	20¾	22¼
Good Humor Corp	1	3¼	4¾
Graton & Knight com	*	6½	8½
Preferred	100	49	55
Great Lakes SS Co com	*	39	42
Great Northern Paper	25	41	44
Harrisburg Steel Corp	5	10¾	12¼
Interstate Bakeries com		1¾	2½
$5 preferred		29½	32
Kildun Mining Corp	1	¼	¾
King Seeley Corp com	1	9	10⅛
Landers Frary & Clark	25	25¾	27¾
Lawrence Portl Cement	100	15¼	17¾
Ley (Fred T) & Co	*	1	2⅛
Long Bell Lumber	*	13	14
$5 preferred	100	48½	49½
Macfadden Pub common	*	2	3½
Preferred	*	22½	25½
Marlin Rockwell Corp	1	39½	41
McKesson & Robbins	5	2½	2¾
$3 conv preferred	*	15½	16¾
Merck Co Inc common	1	38½	40½
6% preferred	100	115	---
Mock Judson & Voehringer 7% preferred	100	100	110
Muskegon Piston Ring	2½	14¼	16

	Par	Bid	Ask
National Casket	*	25	30
Preferred	*	98	102
Nat Paper & Type com	*	4	5¼
5% preferred	100	20½	24
New Britain Machine	*	31½	33½
New Haven Clock— Preferred 6½%	100	50	60
Norwich Pharmacal	2½	16⅛	17⅞
Ohio Match Co	*	9⅞	11¼
Pan Amer Match Corp	25	12⅝	13⅞
Pathe Film 7% pref	*	100½	---
Pepsi-Cola Co	*	180	188
Petroleum Conversion	1	25c	50c
Petroleum Heat & Power	*	2⅝	3⅝
Pilgrim Exploration	1	4¼	5
Pollak Manufacturing	*	12¾	14½
Remington Arms com	*	5⅛	6⅛
Safety Car Htg & Ltg	50	68	71½
Scovill Manufacturing	25	33¾	35¾
Singer Manufacturing	100	139	141
Singer Mfg Ltd		2	3
Skenandoa Rayon Corp	*	8¼	9¾
Solar Aircraft	1	3⅜	4⅜
Standard Screw	20	42½	45½
Stanley Works Inc	25	44¾	46¾
Stromberg-Carlson Tel Mfg		4½	5½
Sylvania Indus Corp	*	18¾	20¼
Taylor Wharton Iron & Steel common	*	8⅞	10¼
Tennessee Products	*	2¾	3⅜
Time Inc	*	149½	154
Trico Products Corp	*	32	34
Triumph Explosives	2	3⅜	4⅛
Tubize Chatillon cum pf	10	80	86½
United Artists Theat com	*	¾	1⅛
United Piece Dye Works	*	½	1
Preferred	100	4	5½
Veeder-Root Inc com	*	53	55
Warren (Northam)— $3 conv preferred	*	42	---
Welch Grape Juice com	5	15½	17½
7% preferred	100	108½	---
West Va Pulp & Pap com	*	18	19¾
Preferred	100	94	97
West Dairies Inc com v t c	1	1	1⅝
$3 cum preferred	*	20	22
Wickwire Spencer Steel	*	8⅝	9⅝
Wilcox & Gibbs com	50	7½	9½
WJR The Goodwill Sta	5	26	28
Worcester Salt	100	40½	---
York Ice Machinery	*	3	4¼
7% preferred	100	24½	27
Bonds—			
Amer Writ Paper 6s	1961	f55¾	58¼
Brown Co 5½s ser A	1946	f40¾	43¼
Carrier Corp 4½s	1948	75⅞	78⅜
Crown Cork & Seal 4½s	'48	98	99
Deep Rock Oil 7s	1937	f54¾	57¼
Haytian Corp 8s	1938	f28½	31
McKesson & Rob 5½s	1950	f74¼	76¼
Minn & Ont Pap 6s	1945	f33	36
Nat Radiator 5s	1946	f22½	35
N Y World's Fair 4s	1941	27	30
Old Bell Coal inc 6s	1948	39½	42
Scott Paper 3¾s	1952	117	119
Scovill Mfg 5½s	1947	108½	---
Union Oil of Cal 3s	1959	98¾	99¼
Woodward Iron— 1st 5s	1962	104½	---
2d conv income 5s	1962	123	127

Telephone and Telegraph Stocks

	Par	Bid	Ask
Am Dist Teleg (N J) com	*	88	93
Preferred	100	114½	117½
Bell Telep of Canada	100	100	135
Bell Telep of Pa pref	100	122	134
Cuban Teleph 6% prf		49	54
Emp & Bay State Tel	100	45	---
Franklin Telegraph	100	x26	---
Gen Telep Allied Corp— $6 preferred	*	x99¾	102¾
Int Ocean Telegraph	100	65	75
Mtn States Tel & Tel	100	127	130
New York Mutual Tel	100	15	---
Pac & Atl Telegraph	25	15½	17
Peninsular Telep com	*	29	31
Preferred A		28½	29½
Rochester Telephone— $6.50 1st pref	100	111	---
So & Atl Telegraph	25	15	17
Sou New Eng Telep	100	157	161
Wisconsin Telep 7% pf	100	114	---

Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities—Friday Oct. 13—Continued

Investing Companies

Par	Bid	Ask
Adminis'd Fund 2nd Inc..*	12.50	13.30
Aeronautical Securities...	7.96	8.66
Affiliated Fund Inc...1¼	3.80	4.16
Amerex Holding Corp..	16	17½
Amer Business Shares....	3.56	3.94
Amer Gen Equities Inc 25c	.43	.49
Am Insurance Stock Corp*	4	4½
Assoc Stand Oil Shares..2	5¼	6
Bankers Nat Invest Corp		
*Class A..............	6⅜	7½
Basic Industry Shares..10	4.01	----
Boston Fund Inc.........	16.09	17.30
British Type Invest A...1	.28	.43
Broad St Invest Co Inc..5	24.46	26.16
Bullock Fund Ltd.......1	14⅜	15¾
Canadian Inv Fund Ltd..1	3.45	4.05
Century Shares Trust...*	23.81	25.60
Chemical Fund..........1	10.42	11.27
Commonwealth Invest...1	3.69	4.01
*Continental Shares pf100	11¼	12
Corporate Trust Shares..1	2.51	----
Series AA.............1	2.42	----
Accumulative series...1	2.42	----
Series AA mod.........1	2.92	----
Series ACC mod........1	2.92	----
*Crum & Forster com...10	27½	29½
*8% preferred.......100	116	----
*Crum & Forster Insurance		
*Common B share...10	33	35
*7% preferred.......100	112	----
Cumulative Trust Shares..*	5.10	----
Delaware Fund..........	16.41	17.74
Deposited Bank Shs ser A1	1.62	----
Deposited Insur Shs A...1	2.84	----
Deposited Insur Shs ser B1	2.53	----
Diversified Trustee Shares		
C................3.50	3.95	----
D....................1	5.90	6.65
Dividend Shares.......25c	1.29	1.41
Eaton & Howard Management Fund series A-1...	18.08	19.42
Equit Inv Corp (Mass)..5	28.33	30.46
Equity Corp $3 conv pref 1	27¼	28
Fidelity Fund Inc.......*	19.41	20.89
First Mutual Trust Fund..	7.23	8.01
Fiscal Fund Inc—		
Bank stock series...10c	2.54	2.82
Insurance stk series.10c	3.20	3.57
Fixed Trust Shares A...10	10.27	----
Foreign Bd Associates Inc.	6.40	7.06
Foundation Trust Shs A.1	4.10	4.65
Fundamental Invest Inc.2	18.34	17.94
Fundamental Tr Shares A2	5.20	5.93
B....................*	4.72	----
General Capital Corp....*	31.06	33.40
General Investors Trust.*	4.90	5.34
Group Securities—		
Agricultural shares.....	5.79	6.30
Automobile shares......	4.90	5.34
Aviation shares.........	7.81	8.49
Building shares.........	5.95	6.48
Chemical shares........	6.90	7.51
Food shares............	4.36	4.76
Investing shares........	3.58	3.91
Merchandise shares.....	5.26	5.73
Mining shares..........	6.06	6.60
Petroleum shares.......	4.91	5.35
RR equipment shares....	4.79	5.44
Steel shares...........	6.25	6.80
Tobacco shares.........	4.84	5.27
*Huron Holding Corp....1	.15	.35
Incorporated Investors..*	17.29	18.59
*Independence Trust Shs.	2.27	----
Institutional Securities Ltd		
Bank Group shares.....	1.14	1.25
Insurance Group Shares.	1.28	1.41
Investors Fund C.......1	11.14	11.87

Par	Bid	Ask
Keystone Custodian Funds		
Series B-1............	26.34	28.78
Series B-2............	22.50	24.61
Series B-3............	14.91	16.38
Series K-1............	14.15	15.53
Series K-2............	10.24	11.34
Series S 2............	14.01	15.42
Series S-3............	11.46	12.68
Series S-4............	4.56	5.13
Manhattan Bond Fund Inc	7.06	7.79
Maryland Fund Inc...10c	5.35	5.90
Mass Investors Trust....1	21.12	22.71
Mutual Invest Fund....10	10.98	12.00
Nation Wide Securities—		
Common............25c	3.84	----
Voting shares..........	1.29	1.44
National Investors Corp.1	5.87	6.25
New England Fund......1	13.47	14.51
N Y Stocks Inc—		
Agriculture............	8.19	8.56
Automobile............	5.37	6.04
Aviation...............	9.74	10.53
Bank stock............	8.96	9.69
Building supplies......	6.24	8.76
Chemical...............	9.34	10.10
Electrical equipment...	8.05	8.71
Insurance stock	9.77	10.56
Machinery.............	8.27	8.95
Metals................	8.18	8.85
Oils..................	8.42	9.11
Railroad..............	3.93	4.28
Railroad equipment...	8.55	9.25
Steel.................	8.19	8.86
No Amer Bond Trust ctfs.	46½	----
No Amer Tr Shares 1953..*	2.40	----
Series 1955...........1	2.92	----
Series 1956...........1	2.87	----
Series 1958...........1	2.61	----
Plymouth Fund Inc...10c	.44	.49
*Putnam (Geo) Fund....	14.23	15.22
Quarterly Inc Shares..10c	8.80	9.70
5% deb series A.......	99½	102½
Representative TrustShs10	10.74	11.24
Republic Invest Fund.25c	.26	.29
Selected Amer Shares..2½	9.64	10.51
Selected Income Shares..	4.47	----
Sovereign Investors.....	.72	.79
Spencer Trask Fund.....*	15.61	16.55
Standard Utilities Inc.50c	.55	.59
State St Invest Corp...	78½	81¾
Super Corp of Am Tr ShsA	3.72	----
AA...................	2.57	----
B....................	3.88	----
Supervised Shares 3	10.16	11.04
Trustee Stand Invest Shs—		
Series C.............1	2.58	----
Series D.............1	2.53	----
Trustee Stand Oil Shs A.1	5.70	----
Series B.............1	5.54	----
Trusteed Amer Bank Shs B	.55	.61
Trusteed Industry Shares.	.87	.97
U S El Lt & Pr Shares A..	15½	----
B....................	2.25	----
Voting shares.........	.98	----
Wellington Fund........1	14.54	15.98
Investm't Banking Corp		
Blair & Co............	2⅛	2⅞
Central Nat Corp cl A..	24	30
Class B.............	2	3
*First Boston Corp.....10	14	15½
*Schoelkopf, Hutton & Pomeroy Inc com...10c	1	2

Public Utility Stocks

Par	Bid	Ask
Alabama Power $7 pref..*	97¾	98¾
Arkansas Pr & Lt 7% pref *	95¼	97
Associated Gas & Electric		
Original preferred.....*	1½	3½
$6.50 preferred........*	3¼	4½
$7 preferred...........*	3¼	4½
Atlantic City El 6% pref.*	117½	120
Birmingham Elec $7 pref.*	71½	73½
Buffalo Niagara & Eastern		
$1.60 preferred.......25	20¾	21½
Carolina Power & Light—		
$7 preferred...........*	99	101
6% preferred...........*	90	92
Central Maine Power—		
7% preferred........100	106½	108½
$6 preferred.........100	98	100
Cent Pr & Lt 7% pref..100	103¼	105¼
Consol Elec & Gas $6 pref *	8½	9¾
Consol Traction (N J).100	51	54½
Consumers Power $5 pref*	101	102¾
Continental Gas & El—		
7% preferred........100	90¼	92
Dallas Pr & Lt 7% pref.100	115	118
Derby Gas & El $7 pref..*	35½	40
Federal Water Serv Corp—		
$6 cum preferred.......	24	25½
$6.50 cum preferred...*	24¾	26¼
$7 cum preferred......*	25½	27¼
Idaho Power—		
$6 preferred...........*	107½	110
7% preferred........100	110	113
Interstate Natural Gas..*	23	25

Par	Bid	Ask
Interstate Power $7 pref.*	4¾	6
Jer Cent P & L 7% pf..100	100½	101¾
Kan Gas & El 7% pref.100	112½	116
Kings Co Ltg 7% pref.100	83	86
Long Island Lighting—		
6% preferred........100	29¼	31
7% preferred........100	33¾	35½
Mass Utilities Associates—		
5% conv partic pref..50	33½	33⅞
Mississippi Power $6 pref *	82¾	85¾
$7 preferred...........*	86	88½
Mississippi P & L $6 pref.*	x76½	78½
Miss Riv Pow 6% pref.100	111¼	113
Missouri Kan Pipe Line..5	4¼	5⅛
Monongahela West Penn Pub Serv 7% pref....25	27	29
Mountain States Power—		
7% preferred........100	64	66½
Nassau & Suf Ltg 7% pf 100	28	33
Nebraska Pow 7% pref.100	114	116
New Eng G & E 5½% pf..*	37	38
New Eng Pub Serv Co—		
$7 prior lien pref......*	50½	52
New Orl Pub Serv $7 pf..*	114¾	116½
New York Power & Light—		
$6 cum preferred......*	101¼	103¼
7% cum preferred...100	108¾	110
N Y State Elec & Gas—		
5½% pref...........100	99	100½
Northern States Power—		
(Del) 7% pref.......100	70½	72¾
(Minn) 5% pref.......*	106	108

Public Utility Stocks—Continued

Par	Bid	Ask
Ohio Edison $6 pref.....*	102¾	103¾
$7 preferred...........*	108¾	110½
Ohio Power 6% pref...100	112	114
Ohio Public Service—		
6% preferred........100	99½	101¼
7% preferred........100	x106½	108½
Okla G & E 7% pref..100	107¼	109½
Oklahoma Nat Gas—		
5.50% prior pref......*	106	107
Pacific Ltg $5 pref.......*	101½	102½
Pacific Pr & Lt 7% pf..100	89	92
Penn Pow & Lt $7 pref...*	107⅞	108⅞
Queens Borough G & E—		
6% preferred........100	29	30¾
Republic Natural Gas.. 1	5½	6⅜

Par	Bid	Ask
Rochester Gas & Elec—		
6% preferred D.....100	97	99
Sierra Pacific Power com.*	18⅜	19⅞
Sioux City G & E $7 pf.100	97	100
Southern Calif Edison—		
6% pref series B......25	27⅜	28¼
Texas Pow & Lt 7% pf.100	105¼	107¼
Toledo Edison 7% pf A.100	108½	111
United Gas & El (Conn)—		
7% preferred........100	85	87
Utah Pow & Lt $7 pref...*	63	64
Virginian Ry 100	173	---
Washington Gas Lt......*	27¾	28½
West Penn Pr 4½% pf 100.	107½	108½

Public Utility Bonds

	Bid	Ask
Amer Gas & Power 3-5s '53	45½	47½
Amer Utility Serv 6s.1964	81¼	83¼
Associated Electric 5s.1961	66	67
Assoc Gas & Elec Corp—		
Income deb 3½s...1978	32	32¾
Income deb 3⅝s...1978	32½	33
Income deb 4s.....1978	34	34½
Income deb 4½s...1978	37	37¾
Conv deb 4s.......1973	64	---
Conv deb 4½s.....1973	65	66½
Conv deb 5s.......1973	68	69
Conv deb 5½s.....1973	74	75
8s without warrants.1940	95	96½
Assoc Gas & Elec Co—		
Cons ref deb 4½s..1958	36	38
Sink fund inc 4½s..1983	31	33½
Sink fund inc 5s....1983	33½	35
S f inc 4½s-5½s...1986	33	---
Sink fund inc 5-6s..1986	36	---
Blackstone Valley Gas & Electric 3½s....1968	103½	105½
Cent Ark Pub Serv 5s.1948	94	96
Central Gas & Elec—		
1st lien coll tr 5½s.1946	84⅞	86⅜
1st lien coll trust 6s.1946	90¼	92¾
Cent Ill El & Gas 3¾s.1964	95¼	96
Central Illinois Pub Serv—		
1st mtge 3¾s......1968	98¼	99
Central Pow & Lt 3¾s '69.	94¼	95
Central Public Utility—		
Income 5½s with stk '52	f1⅜	2⅜
Cities Service deb 5s..1963	71⅜	73⅛
Cons Cities Lt Pow & Trac		
5s................1962	92	93½
Consol E & G 6s A...1962	55	57
6s series B.........1962	54½	56½
Crescent Public Service—		
Coll inc 6s (w-s)....1954	54	57
Cumberl'd Co P&L 3½s'66	104	105½
Dallas Pow & Lt 3½s.1967	105	---
Dallas Ry & Term 6s.1951	70½	73
Federated Util 5½s...1957	80⅞	83⅜
Havana Elec Ry 5s...1952	f44	---
Inland Gas Corp 6½s.1938	f59	61½
Iowa Public Serv 3¾s.1969	96¼	97

	Bid	Ask
Kan City Pub Serv 4s.1957	33⅝	34⅞
Kansas Power Co 4s..1964	97¾	98½
Kan Pow & Lt 3½s..1969	104¾	105½
Lehigh Valley Transit 5s '60	58½	60½
Lexington Water Pow 5s '68	81¾	84¼
Montana-Dakota Util—		
4½s...............1954	102½	103½
Mountain States Power—		
1st 6s.............1938	99½	101½
New Eng G & E Assn 5s.'62	66	68
N Y, Pa & N J Util 5s 1956	83½	86
N Y State Elec & Gas Corp		
4s.................1965	101½	103
1st 3¾s...........1964	100¼	101
Nor States Power (Wisc)—		
3½s...............1964	103¼	104
Okla Nat Gas 3¾s B. 1955	103½	104¼
Old Dominion par 5s..1951	74	76
Parr Shoals Power 5s..1952	103	---
Peoples Light & Power—		
1st lien 3-6s.......1961	93¼	95¾
Portland Electric Power—		
6s.................1950	f23½	25
Pub Util Cons 5½s...1948	80	82
Republic Service—		
Collateral 5s........1951	71½	74
St Joseph Ry Lt Heat & Pow		
4½s...............1947	103	---
Sioux City G & E 4s..1966	100½	101½
Sou Cities Util 5s A..1958	55½	57
Tel Bond & Share 5s..1958	71⅜	73⅜
Texas Public Serv 5s..1961	92½	94½
Toledo Edison 3½s...1968	102	102½
United Pub Util 6s A.1960	92½	---
Utica Gas & Electric Co—		
5s.................1957	122	---
Wash Wat Pow 3½s..1964	102¼	103
West Texas Utils 3¾s.1969	98	98¾
Western Public Service—		
5½s...............1960	94½	96½
Wisconsin G & E 3½s.1966	103	---
Wis Mich Pow 3¾s..1961	103½	---

Real Estate Bonds and Title Co. Mortgage Certificates

	Bid	Ask
Alden Apt 1st mtge 3s.1957	f30	---
Beacon Hotel inc 4s..1958	f6	8
B'way Barclay inc 2s..1956	f18½	20½
B'way & 41st Street—		
1st leasehold 3½-5s 1944	31½	---
Broadway Motors Bldg—		
4-6s...............1948	61½	65
Brooklyn Fox Corp—		
3s.................1957	f9½	12½
Chanin Bldg 1st mtge 4s '45	40½	43½
Chesebrough Bldg 1st 6s '48	49¼	---
Colonade Construction—		
1st 4s (w-s)........1948	21½	---
Court & Remsen St Off Bld		
1st 3¼s............1950	27½	29½
Dorset 1st & fixed 2s..1957	25	28
Eastern Ambassador		
Hotel units...........	3	4
Equit Off Bldg deb 5s.1952	37	39½
Deb 5s 1952 legended...	35½	37
500 Fifth Avenue—		
6½s (stamped 4s)..1949	---	30
52d & Madison Off Bldg—		
1st leasehold 3s.Jan 1 '52	31½	---
Film Center Bldg 1st 4s '49	38½	---
40 Wall St Corp 6s....1958	f19¼	20¾
42 Bway 1st 6s.......1939	f59	---
1400 Broadway Bldg—		
1st 4s stamped....1948	34½	38½
Fox Thea & Office Bldg—		
1st 6½s............1941	f5	7
Fuller Bldg deb 6s....1944	18	23
1st 2½-4s (w-s)....1949	35½	39
Graybar Bldg 1st lshld 5s'46	75½	78
Harriman Bldg 1st 6s.1951	20	22
Hearst Brisbane Prop 6s '42	37	39½
Hotel St George 4s...1950	32	34
Lefcourt Manhattan Bldg		
1st 4-5s...........1948	54½	---
Lefcourt State Bldg—		
1st lease 4-6½s....1948	53½	---
Lewis Morris Apt Bldg—		
1st 4s..............1951	43½	---
Lexington Hotel units....	39½	42
Lincoln Building—		
Income 5½s w-s...1963	67½	69
London Terrace Apts—		
1st & gen 3-4s.....1952	36½	39½
Ludwig Baumann—		
1st 5s (Bklyn).....1947	45½	---
1st 5s (L I).........1951	56½	---

	Bid	Ask
Metropolitan Chain Prop—		
6s.................1948	88	92
Metropol Playhouses Inc—		
S f deb 5s.........1945	63	66
N Y Athletic Club—		
2s.................1955	17½	19½
N Y Majestic Corp—		
4s with stock stmp..1956	5	6¼
N Y Title & Mtge Co—		
5½s series BK.........	49½	51⅛
5½s series C-2........	34½	36½
5½s series F-1........	52⅛	54½
5½s series Q..........	42¾	44¾
Oilcrom Corp v t c........	f1½	3½
1 Park Avenue—		
2d mtge 6s.........1951	49½	---
103 E 57th St 1st 6s...1941	19	21½
165 Bway Bldg 1st 4½s '51	48	---
Sec s f ctfs 4½s (w-s) '58	41¾	44
Prudence Secur Co—		
5½s stamped.......1961	56½	---
Realty Assoc Sec Corp—		
5s income..........1943	49¾	52
Rittenhouse Plaza (Phila)		
2½s...............1958	34½	---
Roxy Theatre—		
1st mtge 4s........1957	57½	60½
Savoy Plaza Corp—		
3s with stock.......1956	f12	14
Sherneth Corp—		
1st 5¾s (w-s)......1956	f10½	12½
60 Park Place (Newark)—		
1st 3½s............1947	35	---
61 Broadway Bldg—		
3½s with stock....1950	30	---
616 Madison Ave—		
3s with stock.......1957	23	---
Syracuse Hotel (Syracuse)		
1st 3s..............1955	62	---
Textile Bldg—		
1st 6s..............1958	32½	---
Trinity Bldgs Corp—		
1st 5½s............1939	35	38
2 Park Ave Bldg 1st 4-5s'46	47	50
Walbridge Bldg (Buffalo)—		
3s.................1950	11½	---
Wall & Beaver St Corp—		
1st 4½s w-s........1951	16½	18½
Westinghouse Bldg—		
1st mtge 4s........1948	70	73

For footnotes see page 2357.

Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities—Friday Oct. 13—Concluded

Water Bonds

	Bid	Ask
Alabama Wat Serv 5s_1957	101¼	102
Ashtabula Wat Wks 5s '58	104¾	---
Atlantic County Wat 5s '58	100	---
Butler Water Co 5s___1957	105	106½
Calif Water Service 4s 1961	101½	104
Chester Wat Serv 4½s '58	104	---
City of New Castle Water		
5s_______________1941	101	---
City Water (Chattanooga)		
5s series B__________1954	101½	---
1st 5s series C_______1957	105	---
Community Water Service		
5½s series B_________1946	71	76
6s series A__________1946	73	78
Huntington Water—		
5s series B__________1954	101	---
6s_______________1954	102	---
5s_______________1962	105	---
Indianapolis Water—		
1st mtge 3½s_______1966	101	103½
Indianapolis W W Securs—		
5s_______________1958	96	100
Joplin W W Co 5s____1957	105	---
Kokomo W W Co 5s__1958	105	---
Long Island Wat 5½s_1955	104¼	106
Monmouth Consol W 5s '56	99½	102½
Monongahela Valley Water		
5½s______________1950	101	---
Morgantown Water 5s 1965	105	---
Muncie Water Works 5s '65	105	---
New Jersey Water 5s_1950	101	---
New Rochelle Water—		
5s series B__________1951	88	93
5½s______________1951	93½	98½
New York Wat Serv 5s '51	94	99
Newport Water Co 5s 1953	101	---
Ohio Cities Water 5½s '53	95	100
Ohio Valley Water 5s 1954	107	---

	Bid	Ask
Ohio Water Service 5s_1958	101	103½
Ore-Wash Wat Serv 5s 1957	88	93
Penna State Water—		
1st coll trust 4½s__1966	99¾	100¾
Peoria Water Works Co—		
1st & ref 5s_________1950	101½	---
1st consol 4s________1948	100	---
1st consol 5s________1948	100	---
Prior lien 5s________1948	104	---
Phila Suburb Wat 4s__1965	105½	107½
Pinellas Water Co 5½s_'59	99½	103½
Pittsburgh Sub Wat 5s '58	102	---
Plainfield Union Wat 5s '61	107	---
Richmond W W Co 5s_1957	105	---
Roch & L Ont Wat 5s_1938	100½	---
St Joseph Wat 4s ser A_'66	105	108
Scranton Gas & Water Co		
4½s______________1958	102	105
Scranton-Spring Brook		
Water Service 5s_1961	85	90
1st & ref 5s A______1967	87	92
Shenango Val 4s ser B 1961	100¼	---
South Bay Cons Water—		
5s_______________1950	75	80
Springfield City Water—		
4s A_____________1956	100	103
Terre Haute Water 5s B '56	101	---
6s series A__________1949	102	---
Texarkana Wat 1st 5s_1958	104½	---
Union Water Serv 5½s '51	101	104
W Va Water Serv 4s__1961	102	105
Western N Y Water Co—		
5s series B__________1950	96	101
1st mtge 5s_________1951	95	---
1st mtge 5½s_______1950	99½	---
Westmoreland Water 5s '52	101	---
Wichita Water—		
5s series B__________1956	101	---
5s series C__________1960	105	---
6s series A__________1949	103½	---
W'msport Water 5s____1952	103	---

For footnotes see page 2357.

Foreign Unlisted Dollar Bonds

Due to the European situation all quotations are nominal.

	Bid	Ask
Anhalt 7s to__________1946	f7	---
Antioquia 8s__________1946	f52	---
Bank of Colombia 7%_1947	f22	---
7s_______________1948	f22	---
Barranquilla ,s'35-40-46-48	f20	---
Bavaria 6½s to______1945	f7	---
Bavarian Palatinite Cons		
Cities 7s to_________1945	f5	---
Bogota (Colombia) 6½s '47	f16¾	17¾
8s_______________1945	f14¾	15¾
Bolivia (Republic) 8s_1947	f3⅛	3⅝
7s_______________1958	f3	3¼
7s_______________1969	f3	3¼
6s_______________1940	f3	4
Brandenburg Elec 6s__1953	f7	---
Brazil funding 5s__1931-51	f12¾	13¾
Brazil funding scrip_______	f25	---
Bremen (Germany) 7s_1935	f15	---
6s_______________1940	f7	---
British see United Kingdom		
British Hungarian Bank—		
7½s______________1962	f3	---
Brown Coal Ind Corp—		
6½s______________1953	f8	---
Buenos Aires scrip________	f46	---
Burmeister & Wain 6s_1940	75	---
Caldas (Colombia) 7½s '46	f14½	15½
Cali (Colombia) 7s___1947	f24	---
Callao (Peru) 7½s____1944	f5	6
Cauca Valley 7½s____1946	f14½	15½
Ceara (Brazil) 8s_____1947	f1	3
Central Agric Bank—		
see German Central Bk		
Central German Power		
Madgeburg 6s______1934	f8	---
Chilean Nitrate 5s____1968	f52½	---
City Savings Bank		
Budapest 7s________1953	f3	---
Colombia 4s__________1946	f67	70
Cordoba 7s stamped__1937	f49	54
Costa Rica funding 5s_'51	f14	16
Costa Rica Pac Ry 7½s '49	f17½	---
5s_______________1949	f14	16
Cundinamarca 6½s___1959	f13½	14½
Dortmund Mun Util 6½s'48	f8	---
Duesseldorf 7s to______1945	f8	---
Duisburg 7% to_______1945	f8	---
East Prussian Pow 6s_1953	f8	---
Electric Pr (Ger'y) 6½s '50	f8	---
6½s______________1953	f8	---
European Mortgage & Investment 7½s_____1966	f11	---
7½s income______1966	f1	---
7s_______________1967	f11	---
7s income________1967	f1	---
Farmers Natl Mtge 7s_'63	f3	---
Frankfurt 7s to_______1945	f8	---
French Nat Mail SS 6s '52	90	100
German Atl Cable 7s__1945	f15	---
German Building & Landbank 6½s__________1948	f8	---
German Central Bank		
Agricultural 6s_____1938	f8	---
German Conversion Office		
Funding 3s_________1946	f17½	18½
German scrip____________	f2½	3½
Graz (Austria) 8s____1954	f5	---
Great Britain & Ireland—		
See United Kingdom		
Guatemala 8s_________1948	f26	34
Hanover Harz Water Wks		
6s_______________1957	f8	---
Haiti 6s_____________1953	60	---
Hamburg Electric 6s__1938	f8	---
Housing & Real Imp 7s '46	f9	---

	Bid	Ask
Hungarian Cent Mut 7s '37	f3	---
Hungarian Ital Bk 7½s '32	f3	---
Hungarian Discount & Exchange Bank 7s____1936	f3	---
Jugoslavia 5s funding_1956	18	23
Jugoslavia 2d series 5s_1956	18	23
Koholyt 6½s_________1943	f8	---
Land M Bk Warsaw 8s '41	f6	---
Leipzig O'land Pr 6½s '46	f8	---
Leipzig Trade Fair 7s_1953	f8	---
Luneberg Power Light &		
Water 7s__________1948	f8	---
Mannheim & Palat 7s_1941	f8	---
Meridionale Elec 7s___1957	37	40
Montevideo scrip__________	f35	---
Munich 7s to_________1945	f8	---
Munic Bk Hessen 7s to '45	f8	---
Municipal Gas & Elec Corp		
Recklinghausen 7s__1947	f8	---
Nassau Landbank ½s '38	f8	---
Nat Bank Panama—		
(A & B) 4s___1946-1947	f55	59
(C & D) 4s___1948-1949	f53	58
Nat Central Savings Bk of		
Hungary 7½s______1962	f3	---
National Hungarian & Ind		
Mtge 7s___________1948	f3	---
North German Lloyd 6s '47	f80	---
4s_______________1947	15	---
Oldenburg-Free State—		
7s to_____________1945	f8	---
Oberpfalz Elec 7s____1946	f8	---
Panama City 6½s____1952	f38	---
Panama 5% scrip________	f61	64
Poland 3s____________1956	f5	---
Porto Alegre 7s______1968	f7	8
Protestant Church (Germany) 7s___________1946	f8	---
Prov Bk Westphalia 6s '33	f8	---
6s 1936_______________	f8	---
5s_______________1941	f6	---
Rio de Janeiro 6%____1933	f6⅛	7¼
Rom Cath Church 6½s '46	f8	---
R C Church Welfare 7s '46	f8	---
Saarbruecken M Bk 6s_'47	f8	---
Salvador		
7s 1957______________	f8½	---
7s ctfs of deposit_1957	f7¾	8¾
4s scrip______________	f5	---
8s_______________1948	f14	---
8s ctfs of deposit_1948	f13	---
Santa Catharina (Brazil)—		
8%______________1947	f6½	7½
Santa Fe 7s stamped_1942	63	65½
Santander (Colom) 7s_1948	f17	---
Sao Paulo (Brazil) 6s__1943	f6¼	7¼
Saxon Pub Works 7s__1945	f8	---
6½s______________1951	f8	---
Saxon State Mtge 6s__1947	f9	---
Siem & Halske deb 6s_2930	300	---
State Mtge Bk Jugoslavia		
5s_______________1956	18	23
2d series 5s________1956	18	23
Stettin Pub Util 7s___1946	f8	---
Toho Electric 7s______1955	65	67½
Tolima 7s____________1947	f15	15¾
United Kingdom of Great		
Britain & Ireland 4s_1990	64	---
3½% War Loan________	53	---
Uruguay conversion scrip__	f35	---
Unterelbe Electric 6s__1953	f8	---
Vesten Elec Ry 7s____1947	f8	---
Wurtemberg 7s to____1945	f8	---

CURRENT NOTICES

—John W. Hanes, Under-Secretary of the Treasury, will address the Bond Club of New York at its first luncheon meeting of the season to be held at the Bankers Club on Wednesday, Oct. 18. The subject of his address will be "Certain Aspects of Our Capital Markets."

Francis T. Ward, President of the Bond Club, will preside at the luncheon which will inaugurate the 1939-40 series of luncheon meetings to be addressed by prominent speakers.

—Formation as of Oct. 16 of the firm of Arthur Thompson & Co., at 52 William St., specialists in U. S. Government securities, has been announced. Mr. Thompson for the past six years has been with C F. Childs & Co. as Vice-President in charge of trading and prior thereto was with Dillon, Read & Co., R. W. Pressprich & Co. and Chas. E. Quincey & Co. The firm's telephone number is Hanover 2-3950; teletype, N. Y. 1-2670.

—Haskell, Scott & Jennings, Inc., announce that Paul Krotzer has become associated with them as manager of the statistical department. Mr. Krotzer was previously connected with Quail & Co. of Davenport, Iowa, and was also with The National City Co. prior to its being dissolved.

—Edward B. Wulbern, formerly Vice-President of McAlister, Smith & Pate, and more recently head of the municipal department of Hernon, Pearsall & Co., has become associated with R. S. Dickson & Co., Inc., in New York as manager of the investment department.

—William J. Stelmack Corp., 70 Pine St., New York City, announces that it has printed additional copies of its monthly bulletins of Sept. 1 and Oct. 2 entitled "The Problem of Money Not Working" and "This Business of War" to meet an unexpected demand for them.

Statement of the Ownership, Management, &c., required by the Acts of Congress of Aug. 24, 1912 and March 3, 1933, of the Commercial & Financial Chronicle, published weekly at New York, N. Y., for Oct. 1, 1939.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: Before me, a notary public, in and for the State and County aforesaid, personally appeared Herbert D. Seibert, who having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the editor of the Commercial & Financial Chronicle and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, &c., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, as amended by the Act of March 3, 1933, embodied in Section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse side of this form, to wit:

(1) That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor and business managers are:

Publisher, William B. Dana Company, 25 Spruce St., New York, N. Y.
Editor, Herbert D. Seibert, 25 Spruce St., New York, N. Y.
Managing Editor, Herbert D. Seibert, 25 Spruce St., New York, N. Y.
Business Manager, William D. Riggs, 25 Spruce St., New York, N. Y.

(2) That the owner is (if owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated, and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1% or more of the total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address as well as those of each individual member, must be given):

Owner, William B. Dana Company, 25 Spruce St., New York, N. Y.
Stockholders, Estate of Jacob Seibert, 25 Spruce St., New York, N. Y.

(3) That the known bondholders, mortgagees and other security holders owning or holding 1% or more of the total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

(4) That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner, and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association or corporation has any interest, direct or indirect, in the said stock, bonds or other securities than as so stated by him.

(Signed) Herbert D. Seibert, Editor. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 27th day of Sept., 1939. Thomas A. Creegan, Notary Public, Kings County, New York, County Clerk's No. 169. New York County Register No. 1C101. (My commission expires March 30 1941.)

General Corporation and Investment News

RAILROAD—PUBLIC UTILITY—INDUSTRIAL—INSURANCE—MISCELLANEOUS

NOTE—For mechanical reasons it is not always possible to arrange companies in exact alphabetical order. However, they are always as near alphabetical position as possible.

FILING OF REGISTRATION STATEMENTS UNDER SECURITIES ACT

The following additional registration statements (Nos. 4204 to 4207, inclusive) have been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Act of 1933. The amount involved is approximately $3,115,000.

Hayes Industries, Inc. (2-4204, Form A-2) of Jackson, Mich. has filed a registration statement covering 84,800 shares of $1 par common stock. which will be offered first at $6.25 and later at market, if a market is established. Proceeds of the sale is for the account of seven stockholders who are sponsoring the registration. C. B. Hayes is President of the company. Van Grant & Co. and Brown, Schlessman, Owen & Co. have been named underwriters. Filed Oct. 7, 1939.

Forest Lawn Co. (2-4205, Form A-2) of Glendale, Calif. has filed a registration statement covering $1,750,000 of 5%, 25-year, first mortgage bonds, due 1964, which will be offered at $100. Proceeds of the issue will be used to retire the 6%, 15-year, first closed mortgage sinking fund bonds, due 1949, and for working capital. Hubert Eaton is President of the company. Banks, Huntley & Co., et al, have been named underwriters. Filed Oct. 7, 1939.

Peerless Casualty Co. (2-4206, Form A-2) of Keene, N. H. has filed a registration statement covering 30,000 shares of $5 par common stock which will be offered first to common stockholders at $11 per share and the unsubscribed shares will be offered publicly through underwriters at $12 per share. If 10,000 shares are not sold by Dec. 1, 1939 the officers and directors may purchase, the difference between the shares sold and the 10,000 shares, from the underwriters at $10.25 per share. Proceeds of the issue will be used for capital and surplus. Walter G. Perry is President of the company. Barrett Herrick & Co., Inc. have been named underwriters. Filed Oct. 9, 1939.

Nancy Lee Mines, Inc. (2-4207, Form AO-1) of Kellogg, Idaho has filed a registration statement covering, 1,400,000 shares of 25 cents per common stock. Carl M. Stolle, et al, have received options as partial consideration for forming syndicates and for loan of $30,000 to issuer. The options are for 500,000 unissued shares which are optioned at 25 cents; 300,000 treasury shares, optioned at 50 cents; and 400,000 shares optioned to the syndicate by certain stockholders at 10 to 50 cents. 100,000 shares will be donated to syndicate by certain stockholders as additional consideration, and 100,000 unissued shares will be issued to Frank Eichelberger for services. Issuers part of proceeds will be used for equipment, development and working capital. R. L. Brainard is President of the company. The securities will be offered by Carl M. Stolle, et al, as the syndicate. Filed Oct. 10, 1939.

The last previous list of registration statements was given in our issue of Oct. 7, page 2223.

Abbott Laboratories—*Underwriters Named*—

The company in an amendment to its registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission lists underwriter and the amount of their participation in its proposed offering of 71,400 shares of no par common stock as follows: A. G. Becker & Co., Inc., 38%; F. S. Mosley & Co., 31% Shields & Co., 31%. The stock is to be offered first to stockholders at $50 per share and any unsubscribed portion to the public.

Listing—

The Chicago Stock Exchange has approved the application of the company to list 71,400 additional shares of common stock, no par.—V. 149, p. 2223.

Adams Express Co.—*Report*—

Based on market values as of Sept. 30, 1939, the net assets of the company applicable to its outstanding securities were $30,779,326, which compares with $24,913,612 on June 30, 1939, while the net asset value of the common stock as of Sept. 30, 1939, was $14.17 per share, which compares with $10.25 per share at June 30, 1939.

The four largest groups of securities in the portfolio in the order of current market value are oils, mining, iron and steel and investment companies, these four groups together having a market value on Sept. 30, 1939, equivalent to approximately 43% of the total assets of the company on that date. Cash (after allowing for amounts receivable and payable for securities sold and purchased) was equivalent to 11.93% of the total assets on Sept. 30, 1939, which compares with 7.40% as of June 30, 1939.

Income Account for 9 Months Ended Sept. 30

	1939	1938	1937	1936
Income—				
Divs. on securities	$613,943	$507,471	$1,062,274	$842,143
Interest on securities	54,111	41,823	35,045	6,749
Miscellaneous income	1,291	775	6,746	2,184
Total income	$669,345	$550,070	$1,104,065	$851,077
General expenses	164,251	174,332	187,049	145,939
Int. on coll. tr. 4% bds	298,826	302,330	344,012	357,772
x Provision for taxes	25,584	20,542	33,189	15,943
Net income	$180,685	$52,866	$539,815	$331,423
Bal., surplus, Dec. 31	3,787,063	3,852,972	3,841,829	3,758,691
Total surplus	$3,967,748	$3,905,838	$4,381,644	$4,090,114
Div. paid on com. stock	149,985	149,984	471,132	167,322
Earned surp. Sept. 30	$3,817,763	$3,755,853	$3,910,511	$3,922,881

x No allowance has been made for Federal surtaxes on undistributed profits.

Comparative Consolidated Balance Sheet

Assets—	Sept. 30 '39 $	Dec. 31 '38 $	Liabilities—	Sept. 30 '39 $	Dec. 31 '38 $
Cash	3,928,986	2,687,931	Coll. tr. 4% bonds, due 1947	1,262,000	2,089,000
Accr. int. & divs	62,099	58,441	Coll. tr. 4% bds., due 1948	1,384,500	2,242,500
Amount receiv. for securs. sold, not delivered	109,479	178,404	10-yr. 4¼% debs., due 1946	6,883,500	5,218,500
y Securities at cost	40,327,133	41,323,637	Amt. pay. for secs. pur., not rec'd	302,014	33,728
Prop. & equipment (less deprecia'n)	10,778	11,597	Accrued interest	87,567	143,368
			Accr'ls & res'ves for taxes, conting's, &c	440,374	440,812
			x Common stock & capital surplus	30,260,758	30,305,038
			Earned surplus	3,817,763	3,787,063
Total	44,438,475	44,260,009	Total	44,438,475	44,260,009

x Represented by 1,500,000 no par shares. y Market value Sept. 30, 1939, $27,497,939, and Dec. 31, 1938, $30,362,832.

Note—The excess of cost over market value of the company's investments at Sept. 30, 1939, was $12,829,194, as compared with $10,960,805 at Dec. 31, 1938.—V. 149, p. 403.

Algonquin Printing Co.—*New Group Takes over Control*—

Jerome A. Newman of New York, a textile operator, and a group of associates announced Oct. 10 acquisition of all but approximately 300 of the 10,000 outstanding shares of stock in the company. The reported price was $305 a share.

Mr. Newman said the cotton textile plant, organized in 1891 and normally employing about 500 persons, would continue in operation.

The following directors were chosen: Robert J. Marony, Financial Vice-President Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul RR.; William G. Rade, Vice-President Manufacturers Trust Co., New York; Elias Reiss, textile converter, New York; Mr. Newman, and a brother, Douglas Newman, also of New York.—V. 149, p. 2071.

Allied Kid Co.—*September Operations*—

Company reports that volume of deliveries for September was the largest for any month in the company's history, due to advance buying. Dollar sales for the month were $1,307,828, the second largest monthly total ever shown by the company. Selling prices showed a rising tendency throughout the month and are now holding steady, at a figure about 20% above the August level.

For the three months ended Sept. 30, 1939, the first quarter of the company's present fiscal year, sales totaled $2,753,865 compared with $1,962,002 in the same period of 1938. Deliveries aggregated 13,934,143 square feet, against 9,580,707 square feet in the corresponding period last year.

The company states that the recent wave of advance buying has spent its force, at least for the present, and in view of this "stocking up" by manufacturers, there is no likelihood that physical volume or dollar sales during the coming quarter will be as great as in the September quarter.—V. 149, p. 1168.

American Business Credit Corp.—*Gain in Receivables*—

Corporation, reports a gain of $651,606 in gross receivables outstanding for the month of September. The total of gross receivables outstanding on Sept. 30, 1939 was $7,583,361, compared with a total of $2,717,318 outstanding on the same date a year ago.

Business written during September, 1939 topped all previous records, totaling $3,919,562.—V. 149, p. 1903.

American Dairies, Inc. (**& Subs.**)—*Earnings*—

Earnings for the Year Ending Mar. 31, 1939

Net sales (excluding inter-company sales)	$8,725,536
Cost of sales	7,424,501
Gross profit	$1,301,035
Selling, delivery, general and administrative expenses	918,579
Operating profit	$382,457
Interest and income from investments	2,693
Appreciation in market value of securities	163
Profit on disposal of capital assets	2,164
Miscellaneous income (incl. $6,434 non-recurring income)	11,249
Total income	$398,726
Interest paid	4,083
Loss on plant facilities discarded or not in use	5,605
Provision for depreciation	168,572
Provision for Federal and State income taxes	52,266
Net profit	$168,201
Earned surplus balance, March 31, 1938	76,490
Total	$244,691
Dividends on preferred stock of subsidiary	319
Dividends on preferred stock	165,008
Worthless investment charged off	10,000
Balance, earned surplus March 31, 1939	$69,365

Consolidated Balance Sheet, Mar. 31, 1939

Assets—Cash in banks and on hand, $265,660; marketable securities—at market, $3,300; cash surrender value of life insurance, $28,194; Notes and accounts receivable (less reserve for doubtful items of $90,300), $455,731; inventories, $260,902; miscellaneous investments and advances, $86,060; property and equipment (less reserve for depreciation of $1,373,912), $1,586,467; deferred charges, $57,236; goodwill purchased, $214,772; total, $2,958,322.

Liabilities—Accounts payable, $102,346; outstanding drafts and coupons, $15,403; accrued wages, taxes, &c., $39,318; dividends payable, due April 1, 1939, $33,080; reserve for Federal and State income taxes, $52,700; 7% cumulative preferred stock (subsidiary), $4,500; 7% cumulative preferred stock (par $100), $1,885,800; common stock (108,230 no par shares), $108,230; Treasury stock 1,470 shares, *Dr*$1,470; initial surplus, $649,052; earned surplus, $69,365; total, $2,958,322.—V. 148, p. 2109.

American Light & Traction Co. (**& Subs.**)—*Earnings*—

12 *Months Ended Aug.* 31—	1939	1938
Gross oper. earnings of sub. cos. (after eliminating intercompany transfers)	$41,793,999	$40,405,541
General operating expenses	22,893,301	22,033,477
Maintenance	2,274,308	2,409,414
Provision for depreciation	3,181,453	2,554,383
General taxes and estimated Federal income taxes	5,125,339	4,960,594
Net earnings from opers. of sub. companies	$8,319,598	$8,447,673
Nonoperating income of sub. companies	47,849	*Dr*169,549
Total income of subidiary companies	$8,367,447	$8,278,124
Int., amort. & pref. divs. of sub. companies	4,321,186	4,521,385
Balance	$4,046,261	$3,756,739
Proport'n of earns., attributable to min. com. stk	7,626	8,310
Equity of American Lt. & Traction Co. in earns. of sub. companies	$4,038,634	$3,748,429
Inc. of American Lt. & Traction Co. (excl. of inc. received from subsidiaries)	1,553,558	1,567,071
Total	$5,592,192	$5,315,501
Expenses of American Lt. & Traction Co	204,011	212,968
Taxes of American Lt. & Traction Co	180,472	190,857
Balance	$5,207,708	$4,911,676
Holding company interest deductions	72,750	139,563
Balance transferred to consolidated surplus	$5,134,958	$4,772,113
Dividends on preferred stock	804,486	804,486
Balance	$4,330,472	$3,967,627
Earnings per share of common stock	$1.56	$1.43

—V. 149, p. 1904.

American Piano Corp.—*Earnings*—

Years Ended June 30—	1938	1937
Net sales of pianos, radios, music rolls, &c	$707,107	$708,941
Cost of sales	374,887	370,715
Gross profit on sales	$332,219	$338,226
Selling and administrative expenses	416,987	425,298
Operating loss on sales	$84,767	$87,073
Interest, rentals, income (net)	35,090	38,565
Net loss from operations	$49,677	$48,507
Dividend income, Aeolian American Corp	75,000	50,000
Net profit	$25,323	$1,493

—V. 149, p. 1752.

American Stove Co.—*To Pay $1 Dividend*—

Directors have declared a dividend of $1 per share on the common stock, payable Nov. 1 to holders of record Oct. 18. This compares with 25 cents paid on Aug. 1; 10 cents paid on May 1, last; 20 cents paid on Jan. 14 last; 10 cents paid on Oct. 14 and April 15, 1938, and a dividend of 50 cents per share paid on Dec. 24, 1937.—V. 149, p. 1318.

American Telephone & Telegraph Co.—*Earnings*—

Period End. Aug. 31—	1939—*Month*—1938		1939—8 *Mos.*—1938	
Operating revenues	$9,386,307	$8,478,504	$73,403,691	$68,133,594
Uncollectible oper. rev	42,629	52,599	364,090	482,014
Operating revenues	$9,343,678	$8,425,905	$73,039,601	$67,651,580
Operating expenses	6,731,046	6,481,788	53,999,387	52,511,323
Net oper. revenues	$?,612,632	$1,944,117	$19,040,214	$15,140,257
Operating taxes	1,145,184	1,049,411	8,915,336	8,573,245
Net operating income	$1,467,448	$894,706	$10,124,878	$6,567,012
Net income	660,235	166,866	81,333,721	76,048,038

—V. 149, p. 2224.

American Tobacco Co.—*Gets $24,000,000 Loan*—

The company borrowed $24,000,000 on Sept. 14 from five New York banks of which $16,250,000 were used to pay off current bank loans and the balance was added to cash for general corporate purposes, according to a report filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, which was made public Oct. 10 at the Stock Exchange.

The loan was made on 2% promissory notes which mature serially on July 1, 1940, to July 1, 1945. The loan was divided as follows: The Guaranty Trust Co., $10,000,000; the Chase National Bank, $5,000,000; the National City Bank, $5,000,000; the Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co., $2,000,000, and the Bankers Trust Co., $2,000,000. The banks paid par for the notes.—V. 148, p. 1309.

American Water Works & Electric Co., Inc.—*Weekly Output*—

Output of electric energy of the electric properties of American Water Works & Electric Co. for the week ended Oct. 7, 1939, totaled 54,648,000 kilowatt-hours, an increase of 25.1% over the output of 43,683,000 kilowatt-hours for the corresponding week of 1938.

Comparative table of weekly output of electric energy for the last five years follows:

Week Ended—	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935
Sept. 16	48,974,000	43,170,000	49,895,000	*46,010,000	41,051,000
Sept. 23	51,949,000	42,460,000	49,408,000	49,046,000	40,380,000
Sept. 30	52,787,000	42,999,000	48,908,000	49,010,000	37,100,000
Oct. 7	54,648,000	43,683,000	49,429,000	49,573,000	41,187,000

* Includes Labor Day.—V. 149, p. 2224.

Associated Gas & Electric Co.—*Weekly Output*—

For the week ended Oct. 6 Associated Gas & Electric System and the New England Gas & Electric Association Group report net electric output of 104,051,155 units (kwh.). This is an increase of 14,445,572 units or 16.1% above production of 89,605,583 units for a year ago. This is the second consecutive week that the percentage increase has been greater than any since the week ended July 2, 1937.

Gross output, including sales to other utilities, amounted to 114,235,564 units for the current week.

SEC Approves Application by A. G. & E. Pension Trust—

The Securities and Exchange Commission on Oct. 10 approved an application made by Trustees Under Pension Trust Agreement for approval of a program for investing the current funds of the organization.

The trustees have been held by the commission to be a subsidiary of Associated Gas & Electric Co. and an affiliate of New England Gas & Electric Association. The investments are to be made exclusively in securities of associate and affiliate companies.—V. 149, p. 2224.

Associated Public Utilities Corp. (**& Subs.**)—*Earns.*

Calendar Years—	1938	1937
Total operating revenues	$1,550,912	$1,536,007
Operations	510,712	497,660
Maintenance	231,748	258,351
Depreciation	211,336	204,344
Net earnings from operations	$597,116	$575,652
Federal income taxes	37,589	27,270
Social security taxes	20,701	17,422
Other taxes	139,758	141,214
Net operating income	$399,069	$389,746
Non-operating income	12,009	52,513
Income available for fixed charges	$411,078	$442,260
Interest on funded debt (public)	360,174	380,070
Interest on unfunded debt (public)	881	2,231
Amortization of bond discount and expense	5,420	5,420
Withholding taxes	7,378	6,699
Net income available for dividends	$37,225	$47,839
Preferred stock dividends	3,355	3,420
Common stock dividends	46,312	------
Net income transferred to surplus	x$12,442	$44,419

x Deficit.

Earnings for 12 Months Ended June 30

	1939	1938
Gross earnings	$1,571,680	$1,547,490
Operating expense	884,033	915,693
Net earings from operations	$687,647	$631,797
Non-operating revenue	721	25,092
Gross corporate income	$688,368	$656,889
Interest on funded debt—public	350,380	373,428
Miscellaneous interest—public	856	1,842
Depreciation	210,920	209,917
Amortization of bond discount and expense	5,420	5,420
Withholding taxes	7,569	7,178
Federal income tax	38,376	27,880
Net income	$74,845	$31,222
Preferred stock dividends	3,310	3,375
Common stock dividends	18,562	36,000
Balance to surplus	$52,972	x$8,153

x Deficit.

Consolidated Balance Sheet

Assets—	June 30 '39 $	Dec. 31 '38 $	*Liabilities*—	June 30 '39 $	Dec. 31 '38 $
Fixed assets	11,454,977	11,465,290	Pref. stk. ($25 par)	46,775	47,775
Miscell. investm'ts	12,500	------	a Common stock	4,269,376	4,269,376
Sink. funds and special funds	256,507	311,349	Long-term debt	6,377,100	6,515,100
Cash	130,936	132,372	Accounts payable	63,482	76,884
Special deposits	7,896	------	Subscribers & consumers' deposits	13,252	11,357
Notes receivable	850	------	Accr. int. on long-term debt	53,620	53,905
Accts. receiv. (net)	187,829	172,710	Accrued int. (other)	150	41
Accts. rec. (miscel.)	2,426	8,314	Accrued taxes	137,286	128,396
Material & suppl.	136,179	148,056	Accrued dividends	409	417
Unbilled revenue	372	378	Advance billing & payments	99,772	90,654
Miscell. curr. assets	70	236	Other current liab.	7,684	765
Prepaid and def. charges	112,622	104,369	Reserves	1,317,855	1,279,479
			Contrib. for exten.	16,037	15,899
			Capital deficit	244,036	243,035
			Earned surplus	144,403	96,062
Total	12,303,165	12,343,077	Total	12,303,165	12,343,077

a Represented by 82,500 no par shares.—V. 148, p. 3525.

Associated Telephone Co., Ltd.—*Earnings*—

12 *Months Ended June 30*—	1939	1938
Operating revenues	$3,959,439	$3,728,723
Operating expenses and taxes	2,967,675	2,724,644
Net operating income	$991,764	$1,004,079
Other income (net)	8,576	15,113
Net earnings	$1,000,340	$1,019,192
Interest on long-term debt	412,000	378,000
General interest	212	12,816
Amortization of debt discount and expense	36,775	36,222
Interest charged construction	*Cr*27,000	*Cr*22,271
Net income	$578,353	$614,425

—V. 148, p. 1946.

Athens Terminal Co.—*July Interest Not Paid*—

The interest due July 1, 1939 on the 1st mtge. 5s has not as yet been paid. because a new arrangement has still not been made with Seaboard Air Line Ry. and Gainesville Midland RR. for the leasing of the terminal properties. The two roads are continuing to use the terminal pending consummation of a new arrangement.—V. 14J, p. 2854.

Atlantic Gulf & West Indies Steamship Lines (**& Subs.**)—*Earnings*—

Period End. Aug. 31—	1939—*Month*—1938		1939—8 *Mos.*—1938	
Operating revenues	$2,198,746	$2,263,137	$16,944,612	$16,357,297
Operating expenses (including depreciation)	1,966,273	2,041,957	15,739,794	15,732,560
Net oper. revenue	$232,473	$221,180	$1,204,817	$624,737
Taxes	45,505	26,216	368,705	333,455
Operating income	$186,968	$194,964	$836,113	$291,282
Other income	12,254	5,609	43,989	37,785
Gross income	$199,222	$200,573	$880,102	$329,066
Int., rentals, &c	109,512	103,145	903,275	849,468
Net income	$89,710	$97,428	x$23,173	x$520,402

x Indicates loss.—V. 149, p. 1753.

Atlantic Pipe Line Co.—*New President*—

At a meeting of the board of directors of this company, subsidiary of the Atlantic Refining Co., E. J. Henry, Vice-President and director of the Atlantic Refining Co., was elected President of the Atlantic Pipe Line Co. —V. 143, p. 3620.

Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe Ry.—*Equipments*—

The company has asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to issue $8,000,000 2½% series C equipment trust certificates. According to the application the carrier is inviting bids on the equipment trust certificate issue for Oct. 17. Equipment trust certificates mature serially, $800,000 Nov. 1, 1940, and a like amount annually thereafter until and including Nov. 1, 1949.—V. 149, p. 2225.

Baltimore & Ohio RR.—*Court Approves Plan for Reduction in Interest*—

An opinion, given by Hon. W. Calvin Chestnut and concurred in by Hon. John J. Parker and Hon. Armistead M. Dobie, was handed down Oct. 9 in the U. S. District Court for the District of Maryland, approving the company's plan for modification of interest charges and maturities.

The lengthy, 15,000-word opinion on the case is summed up by the Court in the following brief extract:

"In short summary, we find and conclude from consideration of the plan and the testimony in support thereof that it is fair and equitable and indeed highly desirable and advantageous for all the creditors as well as in the public interest and that it is feasible in that it has a reasonable prospect of being successfully carried out so that in the long run the creditors will have the best chance to ultimately avoid substantial loss on their investments, and the railroad will be enabled to continue its service to the public as an interstate commerce carrier."

Officials of the B. & O., who have been closest to the working out of the plan, expressed themselves as being highly pleased that the decision of the three judges of the Federal Court was unanimous, and that, in effect, it commended the plan as being so clearly in the interests of all those affected by it.

To Vote on Guaranty—

Stockholders at their annual meeting to be held Nov. 20 will consider ratifying the guaranty by this company, jointly and severally with six other railroad companies using the Terminal, of payment of principal, interest and sinking fund of and on $12,000,000 first mortgage, 3⅜% bonds, series E, of the Cincinnati Union Terminal Co.—V. 149, p. 2073.

Barnsdall Oil Co.—*Acquisition*—

The company has reported to the Securities and Exchange Commission the acquisition of the Nelson Development Co. for 14,490 shares of Barnsdall stock. The two shareholders of the acquired company have agreed to hold the Barnsdall stock for investment, according to a release by the SEC through the New York Stock Exchange Oct. 6.—V. 149, p. 1616.

(**N.**) **Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd.**—*Earnings*—

Years End. July 31—	1939	1938	1937	1936
Operating profit	$92,177	xloss$133,727	xloss$73,348	x$119,222
Bond interest; U. S. A. exch. on bond int. & bond redem'n.	12,378	14,743	17,498	19,824
Depreciation	71,050	------	------	98,667
Directors' fees	1,500	------	------	------
Prov. for inc. tax (est.)	------	------	------	500
Net profit	$7,248	loss$148,470	loss$90,847	$231
Previous surplus	78,007	230,909	378,012	383,415
Total surplus	$85,255	$82,439	$287,165	$383,646
Property adjustments	------	------	53,789	1,485
Income tax adjustments for prior years	------	------	------	4,149
Loss on investments	z10,099	y4,433	2,467	------
Profit and loss surplus	$75,156	$78,007	$230,909	$378,012

x After deducting all expenses, including executive salaries and legal fees of $30,057 in 1938, $29,854 in 1937 and $30,747 in 1936. y Loss on sale of property. z Loss on demolition of elevator and disposal of properties.

Comparative Consolidated Balance Sheet July 31

Assets—	1939	1938	*Liabilities*—	1939	1938
Fixed assets	$2,524,315	$2,565,089	Preferred stock	$1,995,500	$1,995,500
Cash	33,438	18,860	x Common stock	60,000	60,000
Accts. receivable	53,996	42,628	Bank loan	270,000	80,000
Inventories of grain and coal	233,962	23,476	Accounts payable	70,679	76,926
Life Insur'ce, cash surrender value	24,575	20,889	Accr. taxes, partly estimated	10,195	9,697
Prepaid expenses	4,455	4,440	Bond int. accrued	2,050	------
Investments and memberships	166,263	166,172	Est. liab. re impts. and repairs	16,000	------
			Special reserve	40,000	40,000
			1st mtge. bonds of Bawlf Terminal Elevator Co.	205,000	205,000
			Capital surplus	296,424	296,425
			Operating surplus	75,156	78,007
Total	$3,041,005	$2,841,554	Total	$3,041,005	$2,841,554

x Represented by 60,000 shares of no par value.—V. 147, p. 2384.

Birtman Electric Co.—*Extra Dividend*—

Directors have declared an extra dividend of 25 cents per share in addition to a regular quarterly dividend of like amount on the common stock, both payable Nov. 1 to holders of record Oc. 16. Like amounts were paid on May 1, last.—V. 148, p. 2256.

Bliss & Laughlin, Inc.—*Earnings*—

9 Mos. End. Sept. 30—	1939	1938	1937	z1936
a Net profit	$391,376	loss$22,414	x$643,203	x$449,817
Earns. per sh. on com	$2.16	Nil	$3.60	y$2.81

a Before provision for Federal surtax on undistributed profits. y After dividends paid on 25,000 shares of 5% cum. pref. stock (par $30) for period from May 22, 1936, date of issuance, to Sept. 30, 1936. z Revised.

For the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1939, net profit was $137,861, equal to 76 cents a common share, comparing with $14,551 or six cents a share on common in September quarter of preceding year, and $119,134 or 65 cents a share on common in quarter ended June 30, 1939.—V. 149, p. 2073.

Blue Ridge Corp. (**& Subs.**)—*Earnings*—

Income Account 9 Months Ended Sept. 30

	1939	1938	1937	1936
Income—Dividends	$1,069,646	$751,995	x$1,389,474	$965,080
Interest	99,478	154,225	168,356	198,639
Total income	$1,169,124	$906,220	$1,557,830	$1,163,720
Expenses	163,990	189,535	295,922	344,953
Interest on bank loans	93,775	98,726	96,720	64,303
Prov. for normal Federal income tax	19,800	13,900	9,200	10,000
Net income	$891,559	$604,058	$1,155,987	$744,463
Optional $3 conv. pref. dividends	901,593	921,656	961,705	971,005
Common dividends	------	------	1,123,422	748,948

x Includes $22,000 optional stock dividend (taxable).

Surplus Accounts for the 9 Months Ended Sept. 30, 1939

(1) Capital Surplus Account:	
Balance, Dec. 31, 1938 and Sept. 30, 1939	$11,088,333
(2) Earned Surplus Account (subsequent to Dec. 31, 1932):	
Balance, Dec. 31, 1938	$4,429,002
Net income for the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1939	891,559
Net profit on sales of securities, based on average cost	239,591
Total	$5,560,152
Adjustment of prior year tax	4,148
Divs. on optional $3 conv. pref. stock, paid in cash	901,593
Balance, Sept. 30, 1939	$4,654,411

Note—The indicated net unrealized depreciation of investments, as shown in the annexed balance sheet at Sept. 30, 1939, was $876,206. This compares with net unrealized appreciation at Dec. 31, 1938 of $1,322,364.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Sept. 30

Assets—	1939 $	1938 $	*Liabilities*—	1939 $	1938 $
e Investments	36,361,832	34,985,625	Accts. pay. and accrued expenses	13,166	61,303
Divs. rec. and int. accrued	152,698	181,933	Due to brokers for securs. purch	106,417	61,300
Short-term notes	------	622,021	Prov. for tax.cont.	52,733	124,669
Cash	1,548,836	4,115,775	Notes pay. to bks.	5,000,000	5,332,667
Est. equity in remain'g net assets of El. Power Assocs., Inc. (in liquidation)	130,200	------	c Preference stock	10,121,450	10,328,950
			b Common stock	7,489,483	7,489,483
			Surplus	11,088,333	11,125,294
			General reserve	------	937,444
			Earned surplus	4,654,411	4,693,221
			a Treasury stock	*Dr*.332,426	*Dr*.248,977
Total	38,193,567	39,905,354	Total	38,193,567	39,905,354

a Represented by 8,830 (6,700 in 1938) shares of cumulative optional $3 convertible preference stock at cost. b Represented by shares of $1 par value. Of the authorized 12,500 000 $1 par value shares, there are 594,042 shares reserved for conversion of preference stock; 1,142,914 shares of dividends on preference stock (maximum annual requirements 49,504 shares) and 228,301 shares for exercise of warrants (to purchase at any time shares of common stock at $20 per share. c 404,858 (403,158 in 1938) shares, no par value, at stated value of $25 per share. e At average book values based on last sale or bid prices at Sept. 30, 1938, the aggregate market value was $35,485,626 in 1939 and $31,549,594.—V. 149, p. 407.

Bond Stores, Inc.—*Sales*—

Period End. Sept. 30—	1939—*Month*—1938		1939—9 *Mos.*—1938	
Sales	$2,666,826	$1,782,607	$15,084,793	$12,677,054

—V. 149, p. 1018.

Borg-Warner Corp.—*Patent Suits Dismissed*—

Two infringement actions instituted by the corporation on May 5, 1936, against General Motors Corp. and Frigidaire Corp., involving six refrigeration patents, were dismissed Oct. 10 by Federal Judge Henry W. Goddard, all parties consenting.—V. 149, p. 1017.

Bridgeport Hydraulic Co.—*Bonds Placed Privately*—The company, effective July 1, 1939, placed privately an issue of $4,971,000 1st mtge. 3⅜% bonds, series I, dated July 1, 1939, and due July 1, 1974. Proceeds were used to redeem a like amount of series G 1st mtge. 3½% bonds on July 1.

Series I, dated July 1, 1939, are red. in whole or part on any interest date or at any other time upon 30 days' notice at principal amount and a premium of 9⅛% to and incl. July 1, 1944; thereafter 8⅛% to and incl. July 1, 1949; thereafter 7⅛% to and incl. July 1, 1954; thereafter 6% to and incl. July 1, 1959; thereafter 5% to and incl. July 1, 1964; thereafter 3½% to and incl. July 1, 1969; thereafter 2½% to and incl. July 1, 1971; thereafter 1¼% to and incl. July 1, 1973, and thereafter to maturity ½% plus in each case accrued int. to date of redemption.—V. 149, p. 1755.

Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Corp.—*Listing of Certificates of Deposit*—

The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of: (a) certificates of deposit for $69,500,000 rapid transit collateral trust bonds, 4½% series, due May 1, 1966, of Brooklyn-Manhattan Corp. (Manufacturers Trust Co., depositary); (b) certificates of deposit for $15,882,000 Brooklyn Union Elevated RR. 1st mtge. 5% gold bonds, due Feb. 1, 1950 (National City Bank of New York, depositary); (c) certificates of deposit for $6,269,000 Kings County Elevated RR. 1st mtge. 4% bonds, due Aug. 1, 1949 (Chase National Bank, New York, depositary); (d) certificates of deposit for 249,468 shares ($6 cumulative dividend) preferred stock, series A (Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co., depositary).—V. 149, p. 2074.

Brooklyn & Queens Transit Corp.—*Protective Committee or Underlying Bonds*—

A committee composed of William Carnegie Ewen (traction specialist), as Chairman, Frederic Worden (Pres. of National Bank of Auburn), and Philip L. Carret (of Carret, Gammons & Co., Investment Securitis), with Paul E. Kern as Secretary, and Charles S. Aronstam as Counsel, has been organized to protect the interests of the underlying mortgage bonds of the corporation in the distribution of the purchase price of $27,000,000 which the City of New York has agreed to pay for the properties of that corporation, pursuant to the plan and agreement of unification and readjustment of the rapid transit, surface railroads and related power and omnibus properties of the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit System.

The committee approves of the inclusion of the properties of the Brooklyn and Queens Transit Corp. in the plan and has no objections to the amount of the purchase price as agreed upon. It does, however, object to the proposed distribution which gives only $18,815,600 or 69.69% of the purchase price to the bondholders, and $8,184,400 or 30.31% to the stockholders. It contends that such a distribution is grossly unfair to the bondholders and unduly favorable to the stockholders in that (1) the Brooklyn & Queens Transit Corp. is a solvent and going concern; (2) the value of the properties is greatly in excess of all of the company's outstanding bonds; and (3) the purchase price of $27,000,000 plus certain assets, estimated at $1,000,000 which are to be retained by the company, is sufficient to retire the $27,526,000 principal amount of bonds outstanding in the hands of the public at par-and accrued interest.

Particular exception is taken to the fact that the bondholders were not consulted when the prices for their securities were fixed and that the allocaions were made by a committee composed entirely of members of the boards of directors of the B. M. T. and the B. Q. T., whose interests are primarily concerned with those of the B. M. T. and adverse to the interests of the bondholders of the B. Q. T.

The committee observes that of the $8,184,400 allocated to the B. Q. T. stockholders, $4,225,071 will go to the B. M. T. by virtue of its ownership of over 57% of the preferred and common stock of the Surface Line company; also that during the eight fiscal years ended June 30, 1930 to 1937, inclusive, the Brooklyn and Queens Transit Corp. paid to its preferred stockholders dividends amounting to $10,055,375, of which the B. M. T. and (or) its other subsidiaries were the principal beneficiaries.

Listing of Certificates of Deposit—

The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of: (a) certificates of deposit for $5,700,000 1st consol. mtge. 5% bonds, due July 1, 1941, of Brooklyn City RR. (Guaranty Trust Co., depositary); (b) certificates of deposit for $10,302,000 Nassau Electric RR. consol. mtge. 4% gold bonds, due Jan. 1, 1951 (Guaranty Trust Co., depositary); (c) certificates of deposit for $1,403,000 Brooklyn, Queens County & Suburban RR. 1st. mtge. 5% gold bonds, due July 1, 1941 (Chase National Bank, depositary); (d) certificates of deposit for $2,703,000 Brooklyn, Queens County & Suburban RR. 1st consol. mtge. 5% gold bonds, due July 1, 1941 (Chase National Bank, depositary); (e) certificates of deposit for 149,217.3 shares ($6 cumulative dividend) preferred stock (Chase National Bank, depositary). —V. 149, p. 1907.

Brown Co. (**Maine**)—*Borrowing Authorized*—

Federal Judge John A. Peters at Portland, Me., has authorized the trustees to continue the financial arrangement with the City of Berlin, N. H., which the company had for some time. Under this arrangement the city advances the company money to conduct woods operations and repayment is made upon sale of the finished products. The Court stipulated that the company shall not at any time be in debt to the city in an amount exceeding $2,500,000.—V. 149, p. 2226.

Broad Street Investing Corp.—*Asset Value*—

The company reports net assets of $7,614,295 as of Sept. 30, 1939, equal to $24.71 per share of capital stock outstanding. The asset value of the capital stock on June 30, 1939, was $22.39. During the third quarter of the year the capital stock outstanding increased from 285,554 shares to 308,108 shares.—V. 149, p. 571.

Burdines, Inc.—*Earnings*—

[Including Burdine Properties and Burdine Realty Corp.]

Earnings Years Ended July 31

	1939	1938	1937	1936
Net sales	$6,129,623	$6,012,162	$6,352,955	$5,609,503
Cost of goods sold	3,917,191	4,077,526	4,294,038	3,770,530
	$2,212,432	$1,934,636	$2,058,916	$1,838,973
Purchase discounts	177,794	142,889	142,360	116,100
Gross profit	$2,390,226	$2,077,526	$2,201,277	$1,955,073
Oper. exp., excl. deprec.	1,894,191	1,704,101	1,645,929	1,402,291
Depreciation	141,295	100,754	95,140	85,878
Operating profit	$354,740	$272,671	$460,207	$466,903
Other income	42,776	49,526	78,469	49,964
Total income	$397,516	$322,196	$538,676	$516,868
Other deductions (incl. normal income tax)	83,047	136,264	89,432	79,928
Undistrib. profits tax	------	26,032	43,570	------
Net prof. after all tax	$314,469	$159,900	$405,673	$436,940

Consolidated Balance Sheet July 31

Assets—	1939	1938	*Liabilities*—	1939	1938
Cash	$1,043,865	$677,218	Accounts payable	$128,300	$164,494
Govt. & mun. secs.	10,000	10,000	Accrued expenses	203,389	151,814
Accts. receivable	314,840	336,442	Mtges. payable	y1,460,247	700,000
Merchandise	572,877	478,152	Reserves	27,768	19,310
Value life insur'ce	28,567	12,736	x Capital & surplus	3,555,471	3,482,942
Stocks, bonds, mortgages, &c.	24,854	25,565			
Fixed assets (net)	3,151,832	2,839,442			
Deferred charges	228,340	139,005			
Total	$5,375,175	$4,518,559	Total	$5,375,175	$4,518,559

x Represented by 15,594 (16,201 in 1938) shares preference stock outstanding ($45 per share, callable value), and 286,340 (278,340 in 1938) shares common stock outstanding (par $1 per share). y $258,515 payable within one year.—V. 149, p. 571.

Bush Terminal Co.—*Trustee Again Sustained by Court in Call for Dividend Accounting*—

In a unanimous decision the Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court Oct. 6 sustained an order of Supreme Court Justice Ernest E. L. Hammer requiring three defendants in a $3,600,000 suit brought by the reorganization trustee of the Bush Terminal Co. to give particulars of their defenses. There are 11 other defendants, all of whom were directors of the company at some time between 1928 and 1932.

The plaintiff in the action is C. Walter Randall, as trustee. His complaint charges that the company declared and paid dividends illegally at a time when the payments impaired the company's capital. He is suing to recover the amount of the dividends.

The three men who were directed to furnish particulars are Frank Bailey, James G. Harbord and Harry B. Lake. They alleged that they had acted in good faith and that the valuations of assets upon which they relied in voting the dividends had been made in good faith. The other defendants in the suit are Maurice H. Bent, Irving T. Bush, Herbert L. Dillon, Gayer G. Dominick, William N. Dykman, Philip L. Gerhardt, Frederick J. Lisman, Matthew S. Sloan, G. L. P. Stone, the estate of Clinton Burdick and the estate of Edward T. Bedford.—V. 149, p. 1468.

California Oregon Power Co.—*Earnings*—

Years Ended Aug. 31—	1939	1938
Operating revenues	$4,866,598	$4,627,600
Operation	1,089,750	1,005,894
Maintenance and repairs	278,280	280,299
Appropriation for retirement reserve	366,570	300,000
Amortization of limited-term investment	7,270	7,270
Taxes	658,102	614,168
Provision for Federal income taxes	96,460	122,951
Net operating revenues	$2,370,165	$2,297,017
Rent for lease of electric plant	238,210	238,210
Net operating income	$2,131,956	$2,058,808
Dividend and interest revenues	249	569
Merchandise and jobbing (net)	*Dr*17,775	*Dr*60.312
Gross income	$2,114,429	$1,999,065
Interest on funded debt	842,500	842,500
Amortization of debt discount and expense	203,223	203,220
Other interest (net)	277	1,813
Amortiz. of preliminary costs of projects abandon.	105,827	45,047
Miscellaneous deductions	20,973	18,625
Net Income	$941,629	$887,860

—V. 149, p. 1756.

Canada Dry Ginger Ale, Inc.—*Hupfel Brewery Purchased by Company at Public Auction*—

The Hupfel Brewery property, comprising two 5-story and one 7-story buildings at 225-38 East 38th St., and the 4-story and 1-story buildings at 224-40 East 39th Street, N. Y. City, were sold at auction Oct. 10 in the Vesey Street salesrooms to Canada Dry Ginger Ale, Inc., the plaintiff, on a bid of $500,000. Action resulting in the sale had been brought against the J. Chr. G. Hupfel Brewing Corp. to satisfy a judgment of $1,215,833 with interest from Aug. 23. Taxes and other liens amounted to approximately $66,439. The sale included the brewery equipment.

During the year ended Sept. 30, 1938, operations of the Hupfel Brewery (which was controlled by Canada Dry) were discontinued and the mortgages of $1,000,000 on the brewery, owned by Canada Dry and carried in

ts balance sheet at a nominal value of $1, has been foreclosed.—V. 149, p. 1018.

Canadian Breweries, Ltd.—*New Director*—

Charles F. W. Burns has been elected a director of this company, succeeding the late D. J. McDougall.—V. 149, p. 1756.

Canadian Pacific Ry.—*Earnings*—

Earnings for the Week Ended Oct. 7

	1939	1938	*Increase*
Traffic earnings	$4,367,000	$3,929,000	$438,000

—V. 149, p. 2227.

Capital Administration Co., Ltd.—*Asset Value*—

The company reports net assets before deducting bank loan, as of Sept. 30, 1939, of $5,589,003, which compares with $5,149,654 at June 30, 1939. The asset coverage of the $3 preferred stock on Sept. 30, 1939, was $91.91, and the class A stock had an asset value of $12.68. Comparable figures were $81.78 and $9.62, respectively, on June 30, 1939.—V. 149, p. 572.

Certain-teed Products Corp.—*New Controller*—

Hector J. Dowd will on Oct. 16 take the position of Controller of this company.—V. 149, p. 2227.

Chesapeake Corp.—*Earnings*—

Earnings for 6 Months Ended June 30, 1939

Total income	$1,288,356
Total expenses	56,304
Provision for Federal taxes	x113,629
Net income	$1,118,423

x Includes provision for Federal taxes on 1939 income as estimated, $30,355; net additional assessment of Federal taxes on 1937 and 1938 income, $83,274.

The book carrying value of investments was $51,869,743 on June 30, 1939, which had an indicated value based on closing bid prices on the New York Stock Exchange at the end of June of $39,269,431, as compared with an indicated value of $40,770,894 three months earlier.—V. 149, p. 1020.

Chesapeake & Ohio Ry.—*Equipment Trust Certificates*—

The Interstate Commerce Commission on Oct. 7 authorized the company to assume obligation and liability in respect of not exceeding $4,200,000 2¼% equipment-trust certificates, to be issued by the Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co., as trustee, and sold at 100.16% of par and accrued dividends in connection with the procurement of certain equipment.

The company invited 97 firms to bid for the purchase of the certificates and received three bids in reply. The highest bid, 100.16% of par and accrued dividends, was made by Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc. of Chicago, Ill., and associates, and has been accepted. On this basis the average annual cost of the proceeds to the applicant will be approximately 2.4688%.—V. 149, p. 2075.

Chicago Milwaukee St. Paul & Pacific RR.—*Interest*—

The trustees have been authorized by Federal Judge James H. Wilkerson to pay $47,633 interest for the six months ended May 31, 1939, on Milwaukee & Northern RR. first mortgage 4½% bonds.—V. 149, p. 2227.

Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Ry.—*Equipment*—

The company has received court authority to buy $3,775,000 of equipment and to repair 4,0 box cars. The new equipment will comprise 1,000 light-weight steel box cars and 10 oil-electric switching engines of 600 horsepower and 10 of 360 horsepower. The company is to issue $3,400,000 of equipment trust certificates to defray the cost.—V. 149, p. 2075.

Chicago & Southern Air Lines, Inc.—*Passenger Revenue*

Company flew 6,466,412 revenue passenger miles during the first nine months of 1939, an increase of 30.5% over the same period of 1938, when the airline flew 4,955,417 passenger miles. D. D. Walker, Vice-President, announced on Oct. 2 that during the period from Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1939, a total of 16,361 revenue passengers were carried against 12,920 for the same months in 1938. This is an increase of 26.6%.

The total number of passengers carried in September, 1939, showed an increase of 6.2% over August of the same year and 21.6% increase over the month of September, 1938. The company flew a total of 895,510 revenue passenger miles in September, 1939, against 825,421 in August, 1939, and 664,189 in September, 1938.—V. 149, p. 1757.

Chicago Springfield & St. Louis Ry.—*May Abandon Line*—

Application was filed Oct. 9 with the Interstate Commerce Commission by the bondholders' committee of which George E. Warren is Chairman, and by the receiver for the company, for permission to discontinue operation of the railroad. Ralph Montgomery Arkush, counsel for the committee, stated that it might not be necessary to utilize such permission in case negotiations now pending were successful in providing additional capital and a new management for the company.

Covering about 80 miles between Springfield, Ill., and a point near East St. Louis the road has been in receivership since 1930. The committee represents over 95% in amount of the $500,000 outstanding bonds and controls the property through purchase at a foreclosure sale had in 1931. The other members of the committee are Harry A. Miskimin, Leonard A. Wales and H. Duncan Wood.—V. 148, p. 3217.

Collins Co.—*To Pay $2 Dividend*—

Directors have declared a dividend of $2 per share on the common stock, payable Oct. 14 to holders of record Oct. 3. Previously regular quarterly dividends of $1.50 per share were distributed.—V. 146, p. 2360.

Columbia Broadcasting System—*Gross Billings*—

Gross billings for time on the Columbia Network prior to deductions for agency commissions and time discounts to sponsors, totaled $2,565,246 during September, 1939. This brings the nine month cumulative total for 1939 to $24,167,548.—V. 149 p. 1619.

Commonwealth Edison Co.—*Weekly Output*—

The electricity output of the Commonwealth Edison Co. group (inter-company sales deducted) for the week ended Oct. 7, 1939, was 155,485,000 kilowatt-hours, compared with 133,704,000 kilowatt-hours in the corresponding period last year, an increase of 16.3%.

The following are the output and percentage comparisons for the last four weeks and the corresponding periods last year:

	—*Kilowatt-hour*	*Output*—	
Week Ended—	1939	1938	*% Increase*
Oct. 7	155,485,000	133,704,000	16.3
Sept. 30	154,483,000	130,480,000	18.4
Sept. 23	149,269,000	129,168,000	15.6
Sept. 16	152,041,000	133,102,000	14.2

—V. 149, p. 2228.

Congregation of the Resurrection Parish, Lansing, Mich.—*Bonds Offered*—**B. C. Ziegler & Co., West Bend, Wis., are offering $110,000 1st ref. mtge. serial bonds. The bonds bear 2½%, 3½%, 3¾% and 4% coupons. The 2½% coupon bonds are offered at prices to yield 3% and the remainder are offered at prices ranging from 100½ and int. to 101 and int., according to maturity.**

Dated Aug. 1, 1939; due semi-annually Feb. 1, 1940 to Aug. 1, 1951. Definitive bonds will be in coupon form in denoms. of $1,000, $500, and $100, registerable as to principal. Prin. and int. payable F. & A. at office of Central Trust Co., Lansing, Mich., trustee, or at the option of the holder, at office of First National Bank of West Bend (Wis., paying agent and registrar. Both principal and interest of these bonds will be payable in lawful money of the United States of America.

The bonds are being issued under an indenture dated as of Aug. 1, 1939, executed by Joseph H. Albers, Roman Catholic Bishop of the Diocese of Lansing, Mich., in trust for the Church of the Resurrection Parish of Lansing, Mich.

The proceeds of this issue of bonds will be paid out (a) to pay the cost of financing; (b) toward the payment and retirement of the existing indebtedness of the mortgagor upon the property; (c) for the payment and retirement of an existing note or notes of the mortgagor; (d) toward the liquidation of the cost of construction and equipment of a new school and community hall building now in the course of construction.

The indebtedness of the mortgagor to be retired consists of an unpaid balance of $9,919 on a land contract given on 1922, and an unpaid balance of $19,000 on a mortgage given in 1926; also notes payable the proceeds of which have heretofore been expended toward construction contracts in connection with the new school and community hall building.

These bonds, in the opinion of counsel are the direct obligation of Joseph H. Albers, Roman Catholic Bishop of the Diocese of Lansing, Mich., in trust for the Congregation of the Resurrection Parish of Lansing, Mich., and will be secured by a valid, direct, closed 1st mtge. on the land, buildings and other fixed equipment of the Parish located in Lansing, Mich., with an appraised valuat,on of $255,086.

Consolidated Edison Co. of New York, Inc.—*Weekly Output*—

Company announced production of the electric plants of its system for the week ended Oct. 8, amounting to 148,500,000 kwh., compared with 129,400,000 kwh. for the corresponding week of 1938, an increase of 14.9%.—V. 149, p. 2077.

Consolidated Retail Stores Co.—*Sales*—

Period End. Sept. 30—	1939—*Month*—1938		1939—9 *Mos.*—1938	
Sales	$924,839	$892,287	$6,647,326	$6,197,055

—V. 149, p. 1619.

Consumers Water Co. (& Subs.)—*Earnings*—

Years End. Dec. 31—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Total revenue	$1,468,330	$1,776,348	$1,757,295	$1,715,924
Other income	171,581	88,292	149,813	113,709
Gross income	$1,639,911	$1,864,640	$1,907,108	$1,829,634
Oper. exps. & all taxes	795,436	979,423	921,676	914,708
Int. & amortiz. charges (subs.)	457,644	629,504	644,296	629,588
Balance	$386,832	$255,713	$341,135	$285,338
Divs. on subsidiaries	96,809	100,727	94,989	101,342
Balance	$290,023	$154,986	$246,145	$183,995
Int. on funded debt	69,206	73,890	73,890	73,890
Other int. & amortiz	7,922	9,867	16,675	16,859
Balance	$212,895	$71,229	$155,579	$93,246
Min. stkhldrs. interest	*Dr*112	*Dr*50	*Dr*26	*Cr*28
Balance to surplus	$212,783	$71,179	$155,553	$93,274

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

Assets—	1938 $	1937 $	*Liabilities*—	1938 $	1937 $
Fixed capital	13,046,160	18,353,491	Common stock	212,838	212,838
Invest. in subsidiary companies	2,185,788	2,185,518	Com. stock subs	1,945,500	1,945,500
Other investments	66,097	57,057	7% pref. stock	462,100	462,100
Invest. securities	353,730	377,112	Pref. stock, subs	2,897,084	2,897,084
Treasury securities	391,379	694,700	Preferred stock—instalments paid	------	2,200
Materials & supp.	58,652	73,297	1st coll. mtge. 6s	500,000	500,000
Cash	770,009	155,598	5½% gold notes	623,000	798,000
Notes receivable	336,646	628,979	Bonded debt, subs.	7,537,500	11,002,250
Accts. receivable	204,326	246,670	Gold notes—subs.	------	32,000
Dividends receiv	5,200	6,000	Mtge. notes, subs.	69,000	------
Sinking fund	217,424	196,284	Notes payable	561,231	1,195,774
Special deposits	31,505	133,055	Accounts payable	183,991	230,690
Deferred charges	163,015	269,212	Coupons payable	31,505	133,055
Prepaid items	4,735	7,684	Dividends payable	7,391	8,191
Debt discount and expenses	494,442	562,303	Accrued interest	148,110	240,131
Unbilled water ser.	65,996	87,290	Reserves	78,632	155,293
			Other accruals	121,134	115,848
			Deprec. reserve	1,167,578	1,376,527
			Contrib. to extens.	27,803	160,876
			Segregated surplus	514,980	1,106,875
			Earned surplus	1,305,728	1,459,015
Total	18,395,105	24,034,249	Total	18,395,105	24,034,249

—V. 147, p. 2388.

Continental Gas & Electric Corp. (& Subs.)—*Earnings*

12 Months Ended Aug. 31—	1939	1938
Gross operating earnings of sub. cos. (after eliminating inter-company transfers)	$36,943,015	$37,330,746
General operating expenses	13,826,917	13,910,094
Maintenance	1,932,175	1,867,370
Provision for depreciation	5,351,678	4,973,231
General taxes and est. Federal income taxes	4,578,769	4,577,402
Net earnings from operations of sub. companies	$11,253,476	$12,002,648
Non-operating income of subsidiary companies	54,843	*Dr*431,105
Total income of subsidiary companies	$11,308,320	$11,571,543
Int., amort. & pref. divs. of subsidiary companies	4,669,360	4,658,166
Balance	$6,638,960	$6,913,376
Propor. of earns. attrib. to minority com. stock	17,273	16,194
Equity of Continental Gas & Electric Corp. in earnings of subsidiary companies	$6,621,687	$6,897,182
Income of Continental Gas & Electric Corp. (excl. of income received from subsidiaries)	11,775	52,663
Total	$6,633,461	$6,949,845
Expenses of Continental Gas & Electric Corp	81,222	128,845
Taxes of Continental Gas & Electric Corp	215,775	22,837
Balance	$6,336,464	$6,798,164
Holding company deductions—		
Interest on 5% debentures, due 1958	2,559,262	2,581,616
Amortization of debenture discount and expense	161,539	162,920
Taxes on debenture interest	42,257	40,697
Balance transferred to consolidated surplus	$3,573,405	$4,012,930
Dividends on prior preference stock	1,320,053	1,320,053
Balance	$2,253,352	$2,692,877
Earnings per share	$10.50	$12.55

—V. 149, p. 1910.

Continental Insurance Co.—*Earnings*—

6 Months Ended June 30—	1939	1938
Underwriting—Premium's written	$9,701,760	$10,083,098
Increase in unearned premium reserve	76,715	98,665
Premiums earned	$9,625,044	$9,984,433
Losses	4,423,751	4,459,984
Expenses	4,559,706	4,610,064
Underwriting profit and loss items	15,022	*Cr*43,147
	$626,565	$957,531
Investment—Interest, dividends and rents	1,968,275	1,609,004
Expenses	215,429	180,256
	1,752,846	1,428,748
Balance	$2,379,411	$2,386,280
Net surplus, Dec. 31	62,314,404	51,759,597
Increase in special reserves	185,241	*Cr*20,701
Decrease in market value of stocks and bonds (net)	4,703,978	*Cr*1,071,038
	$59,804,597	$55,237,616
Loss on sales of stocks and bonds (net)	62,458	131,467
Cash dividends declared	1,599,990	1,599,596
Net surplus, June 30	$58,142,149	$53,506,553

Balance Sheet June 30

Assets—	1939 $	1938 $	Liabilities—	1939 $	1938 $
Bonds and stocks	82,788,353	79,811,664	Unearned prems	19,802,865	20,621,371
Real estate	1,684,688	1,684,688	Loss in process of adjustment	3,013,306	2,918,884
Prem. in course of collection	3,247,632	3,137,391	Res. for taxes and expenses	1,230,100	1,264,895
Accrued int., &c.	255,199	237,422	Reserve for divs	1,600,000	1,600,000
Cash	3,935,068	4,259,387	All other claims	2,100,000	1,800,000
			Conting. reserve	1,022,521	2,418,849
			Cash capital	5,000,000	5,000,000
			Net surplus	58,142,149	53,506,553
Total	91,910,941	89,130,552	Total	91,910,941	89,130,552

—V. 148, p. 578.

Cowpens Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.—*Reorganization*—

An amended reorganization plan for the company as recommended by A. M. Law, Special Master, recently approved by the Federal Court, Spartanburg, S. C., has been accepted by creditors and stockholders.

Under the amended plan preferred stockholders who choose to remain in the reorganized corporation, receive 25% of the stock of the reorganized corporation allocated proportionately among the preferred stock outstanding, or $10 per share in cash for any preferred stockholder not remaining in the reorganized corporation. This amendment will increase participation of preferred stockholders in the reorganized corporation from 20 to 25% and would increase the cash payment to those not remaining from $5 to $10 per share. The increase in the percentage of preferred stockholders in the new corporation will be at the expense of the common stockholders, who will have their interest reduced from 10 to 5%. No reduction will be made in the amount to be paid common stockholders not electing to remain in the new corporation. Common stockholders so electing will receive 50 cents for each share owned.

The charter of the company will be amended to provide for a single issue of $20 per share stock to consist of sufficient shares to carry out terms of the plan, and to be distributed as follows: 70% to general unsecured creditors, 25% to preferred stockholders and 5% to present common stockholders, provided members of all classes contribute in the proportion of stock distribution to a fund of $15,000 to clear the plant of indebtedness.

Crown Drug Co.—*Sales*—

Sales for September, 1939 were $667,135, as compared to $628,528 for September, 1938, an increase of $38,607 or 6.1%. There are 82 stores in operation at the present time and these figures cover 82 stores for both periods. However, in September, 1938 there was 90 stores in operation and sales for the 90 stores as compared to the 82 this year were $674,667, which would show a decrease this year of $7,532 or 1.1%.—V. 149, p. 1620.

(William) Cramp & Sons Ship & Engine Building Co.—*Plan of Reorganization*—

William T. Cramp, President, has proposed a plan of reorganization for his company. Under the proposed plan, a new company would be formed with present bondholders and stockholders exchanging their securities for common stock of the new company, and $4,500,000 of the new common stock would be sold to the public at $10 per share.

Creditors and bondholders of the old company would receive one share of new common for each $20 of credits, accounting for approximately 150,000 shares of the new stock. All interest would be waived under the plan. About 7,600 new shares would be given to present stockholders on the basis of 20 old shares for each new one. The new company would have 657,617 shares of common stock, and present security holders would have preference in the subscription of new shares.—V. 149, p. 3372.

Cuneo Press, Inc.—*Stock Split-Up Voted*—

Directors on Oct. 9 approved splitting company's common shares 2-for-1 and making application to list them on the New York Stock Exchange. As of Dec. 31, 1938, 178,623 shares of common were outstanding.—V. 149, p. 575.

Dayton Rubber Mfg. Co.—*Smaller Dividend*—

Directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the $2 cumul. class A shares payable Oct. 25 to holders of record Oct. 14. Dividend of 50 cents was paid on Aug. 1, last, and a regular semi-annual dividend of $1 per share was paid on May 1, last.—V. 149, p. 257.

Discount Corp. of New York—*Bal. Sheet Sept. 30*—

Assets—	1939 $	1938 $	Liabilities—	1939 $	1938 $
Accept. discounted	1,491,181	1,177,934	Capital	5,000,000	5,000,000
U. S. Govt. secur. & bought under resale agreem'ts	60,563,168	75,992,140	Surplus	5,000,000	5,000,000
Int. receiv. accrd.	34,845	173,519	Undivided profits	2,116,926	2,786,387
Sundry debits	70,815	21,110	Reserve for divs	75,000	75,000
Cash and due from banks	4,285,243	3,375,105	Sundry res. for discounts, taxes, &c	430,582	272,217
			Loans pay. & due to bks & custom	49,997,271	49,996,708
			U. S. Govt. sec. repurchase agree'ts	3,800,000	17,550,000
			Unearned discount	1,432	1,325
			Sundry credits	24,040	58,171
Total	66,445,251	80,739,808	Total	66,445,251	80,739,808

—V. 149, p. 411.

Dodge Manufacturing Corp.—*New President*—

J. E. Otis Jr., has resigned as President of Stewart Warner Corp. to become President of this company, effective Nov. 1. He has been a director of the latter company for several years and is receiving an option on 10,000 shares of stock at $15 a share over a 5-year period as a condition of becoming active manager. He will also resign as director of Stewart-Warner.—V. 148, p. 436.

Dome Mines, Ltd.—*September Output*—

Bullion production reached a new record high in September, totaling $654,356 against $603,523 in August and $609,191 in September, 1938.

In first nine months bullion amounted to $5,408,833 against $5,470,829 in same 1938 period.

Officials explain that increase in September output was entirely due to premium received on United States funds. Actual gold output in the month was 330 ounces less than in August.—V. 149, p. 1912.

Dow Chemical Co.—*Earnings*—

3 Months Ended Aug. 31—	1939	1938
Consolidated income after interest, estimated depreciation and income tax	$1,449,524	$838,703
Earnings per share	$1.33	$0.81

—V. 149, p. 1473.

(E. I.) du Pont de Nemours & Co.—*Exchange Offer Made to Holders of 6% Cumulative Debenture Stock*—

Holders of the 6% cumulative debenture stock are being offered the right to exchange their stock for shares of preferred stock, $4.50 cumulative, on the basis of 1⅓ shares of preferred stock—$4.50 cumulative for each share of 6% cumulative debenture stock held (scrip to be issued for fractional shares). The exchange offer will expire at the close of business on Oct. 24, 1939, and is subject to the following conditions: (a) if holders of two-thirds or more of the 6% cumulative debenture stock outstanding surrender their certificates in acceptance of the offer, it will become binding upon the company; (b) if holders of less than two-thirds of the 6% cumulative debenture stock outstanding surrender their shares in acceptance of the offer, it will be optional with the company whether or not the exchange of shares will be made. In the event the exchange of shares is made, any debenture shares not exchanged will be redeemed on Jan. 25, 1940, at $125 a share and accumulated dividends thereon.

Debenture shares exchanged and redeemed and any held in the treasury will be retired and stockholders will be asked at the next annual meeting to authorize an amendment to the certificate of incorporation to eliminate all reference to the debenture stock.

Stockholders will be notified shortly after the expiration date of the offer whether the exchange will be made. If exchange of shares is made the preferred stock $4.50 cumulative exchanged for debenture stock will be issued as of Oct. 26, 1939.

Holders of debenture stock of record Oct. 10, 1939 will receive the regular quarterly debenture dividend payable on Oct. 25. The first quarterly dividend payable on the preferred stock issued in exchange will be quarterly dividend payable Jan. 25, 1940.

Certificates for whole shares and scrip certificates for a fraction of one share of preferred stock will be mailed soon after Oct. 26, 1939 to stockholders accepting the offer.

Prior to Oct. 26, 1940, scrip certificates for fractions totaling one or more whole shares of preferred stock may be surrendered to the company and the holders will receive in exchange certificates for whole shares.

Dividends payable on or after Oct. 26, 1939 but prior to the delivery of such certificates will be paid to the owners named in the certificates when delivered. On or after Oct. 26, 1940, the company will sell all the remaining preferred stock held for delivery in exchange for scrip, and any scrip presented after that date will be entitled to its ratable proportion of the sum total of the net proceeds of such sale, to which net proceeds no dividend or interest will be added.

The company will not buy or sell scrip certificates, but it is expected brokers will be able to purchase or sell fractions for stockholders.

Reasons for Proposed Program

In recent years there has been a marked reduction in interest rates and, based on market values, in the rate of return on dividend paying senior securities of public and other corporate bodies.

This situation has prompted many corporations to refund their senior securities by an exchange of such securities upon the basis of current lower rates, or by the sale of new securities and redemption of the former securities. Because of continuing low interest rates the company could sell a senior security on which total dividends payable would be sufficiently less than the total dividends payable upon its present senior security, the debenture stock, to warrant redeeming the debenture stock at $125 a share, at which price the certificate of incorporation provides that it may be redeemed on Jan. 25 of any year.

If the debenture stock be so redeemed, the holders thereof would be subject to income tax liability, under existing tax laws, if the cost of their shares is less than the redemption price, and, in addition, would be confronted with the problem of investing advantageously the funds thus received. The directors propose, therefore, to adjust the company's capitalization to more nearly accord with conditions maintaining in the capital markets in such manner as will enable the holders of debenture stock to retain their investment in the company without being subject to tax liability.

Listing of Accumulative Preferred Stock Authorized—

Accordingly the certificate of incorporation was amended in order (1) to enable the directors to offer to holders of debenture stock shares of preferred stock—$4.50 cumulative in exchange for shares of debenture stock now outstanding and (2) to make available shares of preferred stock—$4.50 cumulative which the company shall have authority to issue in the event such shares are required for corporate purposes in the future.

The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of 1,229,567 additional shares of preferred stock—$4.50 cumulative, without par value, on official notice of issuance in exchange for debenture stock (par $100), making the total amount applied for 1,779,567 shares of preferred stock—$4.50 cumulative.

Obituary—

J. B. D. Edge, a Vice-President of this company, died from a heart attack on Oct. 4.—V. 149, p. 2229.

Eastern Shore Public Service Co. (& Subs.)—*Earnings*

Earnings for the 12 Months Ended Aug. 31, 1939

Operating revenues	$2,833,398
Operating expenses	1,112,626
Maintenance	130,682
Provision for retirements	341,436
Federal income taxes	85,087
Other taxes	243,161
Operating income	$920,406
Other income (net)	18,859
Gross income	$939,264
Interest on long-term debt	436,395
Other interest	7,094
Amortization of debt discount and expense	49,062
Interest charged to construction	Cr786
Net income	$447,499
Dividends on preferred stock	215,573
Balance	$231,926

Consolidated Balance Sheet

Assets—	Aug. 31 '39 $	Dec. 31 '38 $	Liabilities—	Aug. 31 '39 $	Dec. 31 '38 $
Fixed capital	14,784,150	14,593,514	Capital stock	4,345,173	4,345,173
Miscell. investm'ts	1,247	1,247	Long-term debt	8,139,000	8,139,000
Deposits for matured bond int. & divs. (contra.)	247,985	36,381	Accts. pay. to affil. companies	------	29,938
Deps. with trustee in lieu of mtged. prop., sold, &c.	12,998	4,056	Matured bond int. & divs. (contra)	247,985	36,381
Cash	116,409	158,406	Notes payable	------	13,500
Accounts receiv.	227,862	211,520	Accounts payable	69,257	48,539
Materials, supplies and merchandise	133,803	78,123	Dividends accrued	------	17,963
Appliance accounts rec. sold (contra)	77,282	93,278	Taxes accrued	207,542	130,804
Unamort. debt discount and exp.	506,193	539,423	Interest accrued	31,161	145,850
Prepayments	10,516	13,758	Miscell. accruals	1,450	2,084
Miscel. unadj. deb	3,795	1,647	Consumers' service and line deposits	84,779	72,706
			Appliance accts. rec. sold (contra)	77,282	93,278
			Reserves	1,875,501	1,686,338
			Contributions for extensions	61,871	61,567
			Capital surplus	562,144	562,144
			Earned surplus	419,096	346,088
Total	16,122,241	15,731,354	Total	16,122,241	15,731,354

—V. 149, p. 1912.

Eastern Sugar Associates—*Annual Report—Correction*—

The annual report for the fiscal year June 30, through a typographical error appeared in last weeks "Chronicle" page 2229, under the head of Eastern Sugar Estates.—V. 149, p. 2229.

Ebasco Services Inc.—*Weekly Input*—

For the week ended Oct. 5, 1939, the kilowatt-hour system input of the operating companies which are subsidiaries of American Power & Light Co., Electric Power & Light Corp., and National Power & Light Co., as compared with the corresponding week during 1938, was as follows:

Operating Subs. of—	1939	1938	Increase Amount	Increase %
American Power & Light Co.	127,089,000	109,357,000	17,732,000	16.2
Electric Power & Light Corp.	65,280,000	57,689,000	7,591,000	13.2
National Power & Light Co.	79,879,000	73,027,000	6,852,000	9.4

Note—The above figures do not include system inputs of any companies not appearing in both periods.—V. 149, p. 2229.

Edison Bros. Stores, Inc.—*Sales*—

Period End. Sept. 30—	1939—Month	—1938	1939—9 Mos.	—1938
Sales	$2,334,116	$2,360,773	$18,100,788	$17,542,449

—V. 149, p. 1760.

Electric Bond & Share Co.—*Earnings Rise—Chairman Groesbeck Reports Output and Capacity Gains*—

Companies in the Electric Bond & Share system have enjoyed a sharp upturn in business and earnings since the last annual meeting, G. E. Groesbeck, Chairman, told the stockholders at their annual meeting Oct. 11. August gross earnings showed an increase of 6% and net operating revenues, after retirement of property appropriations, increased 13% as compared with August, 1938. Kilowatt-hour output reached a new record in the week of Sept. 14, totaling 395,000,000 kilowatt-hours, an increase of 12% over a year ago.

"In the past 12 months," Mr. Groesbeck said, "the companies of the system have completed installation of 249,250 kilowatts of new generating capacity, with 137,500 kilowatts more authorized for immediate construction. The coordination plan which the company is following has made more than 155,000 kilowatts of additional capacity available to the company.

"The financial position of this group of companies is strong. The operating companies now have more than $72,000,000 and the holding companies more than $90,000,000 of cash equivalent. Operating company preferred dividends, suspended or reduced by the depression, have been resumed and arrears are being cleared up. More than $440,000,000 in outstanding debt has been refunded at considerable savings in annual interest charges."

Electric Bond & Share companies contributed more than $52,000,000 to the Government in taxes. In six years more than $280,000,000 in taxes has been contributed, Mr. Groesbeck said. Almost 53,000 persons are employed by the companies in this country and 35,000 are employed abroad.

Mr. Groesbeck outlined the progress made in the company's program of coordination with the Government's power projects to the stockholders. Companies of the system had now contracted with projects in the Colorado River area, the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Loup River power district in Nebraska and the Fort Peck dam in Montana for more than 100,000 kilowatts of power annually. He gave the reasons for Electric Bond & Share suggesting the coordination program as follows:

"The Government's entry into the power business came when the private utilities were supplying substantially all the markets and had ample generating capacity for present needs and normal future requirements. Court decisions said there was no barrier to Government financed competition. Unless some plan of joint employment of Government and private facilities could be evolved, the private utilities had to face competition or sell out to the Government.

"The private utilities could not long withstand competition from Government-financed projects. Such competition was started in the TVA territory, but practically all private utilities in the immeidate TVA territory in Tennessee have been sold to Government agencies and municipalities. To avoid repetition of these costly experiences, in other parts of the country, we suggested the coordination plan and it has received widespread support. we propose to continue our efforts to bring about its adoption in areas where Government competition continues to threaten the investor in utility securities."—V. 149, p. 876.

El Paso Electric Co. (Del.) (& Subs.)—*Earnings*—

Earnings of El Paso Electric Co. (Texas)

Period End. Aug. 31—	1939—*Month*—1938		1939—12 *Mos.*—1938	
Operating revenues	$235,772	$238,349	$2,925,986	$2,892,310
Operation	96,839	97,574	1,175,856	1,196,992
Maintenance	14,493	16,661	191,422	178,773
Taxes	33,013	29,232	370,401	333,899
Net oper revenues	$91,428	$94,882	$1,188,307	$1,182,646
Non-oper. income (net)	1,432	*Dr*4,115	*Dr*8,543	*Dr*54,780
Balance	$92,860	$90,767	$1,179,764	$1,127,865
Int. & amort. (public)	36,276	36,270	436,605	436,628
Balance	$56,584	$54,497	$743,159	$691,237
Int. (El Paso El. Co. Del.)	2,083	2,083	25,000	25,000
Balance	$54,501	$52,413	$718,159	$666,237
Appropriations for retirement reserve			357,533	333,795
Balance			$360,626	$332,443
Preferred dividend requirements (public)			46,710	46,710
Balance applicable to El Paso Electric Co. (Del.)			$313,916	$285,733

Earnings of El Paso Electric Co. (Del.)

12 *Months Ended Aug.* 31—	1939	1938
Earnings of El Paso Elec. Co. (Texas)	$313,916	$285,733
Note interest deducted from above earnings	25,000	25,000
Earnings of other sub. cos., applic. to El Paso Electric Co. (Del.)	82,992	81,709
Miscellaneous revenue	------	15.
Total	$421,908	$392,456
Expenses, taxes and interest	34,847	28,997
Balance	$387,061	$363,459
Preferred dividend requirements	182,972	182,972
Balance for common dividends and surplus	$204,089	$180,487

—V. 149, p. 1913.

Erie RR.—*C. & O. Fights Program for Reorganization as Proposed by Examiner*—

The Chesapeake & Ohio majority stockholder in the Erie, whose stock interest would be materially reduced under the plan of reorganization proposed by an Interstate Commerce Commission examiner, filed a brief with the I. C. C. Oct. 12 stating that the exceptions taken to the examiner's plan by certain creditors have demonstrated "by their lack of substance" that "the stock should have a greater participation in the reorganized company than the examiner proposes."

Among other things, the C. & O. contended that the Erie management's estimate of the road's prospective earnings in the 1939-43 period was short by more than $4,000,000 in the amount which would be available for fixed charges.

Answering a criticism of the group plan's sponsors, the C. & O. said that "in its anxiety to confine the debtor's stock—irrespective of its value—to the warrants provided in the plan, the group, notwithstanding the apparent aid from many 'competent members of the bar,' has simply overstepped the mark."

The C. & O. then cited Jerome Frank, chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, as authority for the view that even in equity receiverships "if the excess value clearly exceeded all the debts" then the stockholders "should be permitted to participate in this excess" and the courts "should allow stockholders participation without any assessment where the value of the assets exceeds all the debts."

Asks for Permission to Put Out $7,000,000 Issue—

John A. Hadden, trustee, applied Oct. 10 to the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to issue $7,000,000 of Erie RR. Cleveland & Mahoning Valley RR. collateral trust certificates. The issue will be sold at par for cash to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the proceeds, together with cash in the railroad's treasury, will be used to purchase the entire capital stock of the Cleveland & Mahoning from Atlantic Leased Lines, Inc., an English corporation.

The certificates are to be secured by a first lien on the Cleveland & Mahoning Valley stock and would mature in 10 years from date. They are to be amortized in the amount of $200,000 per year with semi-annual payments and are to bear interest at 4%, payable semi-monthly.

The Cleveland & Mahoning Valley is a part of the Erie system and is operated by Erie under lease to the Nypano RR. at an annual rental of about $550,000 plus $8,000 additional for taxes. In the Erie reorganization plan, the subsidiary was to be merged with the parent road, its $2,876,000 of bonds would remain undisturbed and the $2,851,800 of stock would be exchanged for stock in the new company.

Seeks to Issue $3,000,000 Equipment Trust Certificates—

The trustee has applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for approval of a $3,000,000 equipment trust issue which the road has asked the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to buy. Proceeds of the issue would be used for the purchase of 700 box cars, 250 gondola cars, 500 hopper cars and 50 flat cars. The total cost of the equipment would be $3,868,294.

The proposed equipment trust certificates would bear interest at 2½% payable semi-annualy.—V. 149, p. 2229.

Family Loan Society, Inc.—*Rights to Stockholders*—

The company has offered to holders of common stock of record of Aug. 7 rights to subscribe to 49,233 additional shares of stock at $18 a share.

After the expiration of the rights on Oct. 18 company expects to offer to the public 25,000 shares of $1.50 cumulative convertible preferred stock, series B, at $26.50 a share. Bodell & Co. are underwriters of the preferred stock.—V. 149, p. 1760.

Ferro Enamel Corp.—*September Business*—

September was the largest month in the history of this corporation, according to Robert A. Weaver, President.

Tonnage for September showed a gain over August and over like month of 1938, while shipments for first nine months of current year were considerably above corresponding period last year.—V. 149, p. 2081.

Fidelity-Phenix Fire Insurance Co.—*Earnings*—

6 *Months Ended June* 30—	1939	1938
Underwriting: Premiums written	$8,122,290	$8,098,645
Increase in unearned premium reserve	190,778	461,405
Premiums earned	$7,931,512	$7,637,239
Losses	3,739,347	3,649,474
Expenses	3,734,389	3,659,969
Underwriting profit and loss items	21,802	*Cr*17,519
	$435,974	$345,315
Investment: Interest, dividends and rents	1,522,524	1,190,728
Expenses	176,291	156,951
	$1,346,233	$1,033,777
Balance	$1,782,207	$1,379,092
Net surplus Dec. 31	48,647,375	40,351,755
Increase in special reserves	277,507	*Cr*22,493
Decrease in market value of stocks and bonds (net)	4,581,019	*Cr*824,923
	$45,571,057	$42,578,263
Loss on sales of stocks and bonds (net)	7,802	39,104
Cash dividends declared	1,199,995	1,199,718
Net surplus June 30	$44,363,259	$41,339,441

Balance Sheet June 30

Assets—	1939 $	1938 $	*Liabilities*—	1939 $	1938 $
Bonds and stocks	64,673,230	63,000,539	Unearned prems	15,657,705	15,829,403
Real estate	1,654,688	1,654,688	Losses in process of adjustment	2,803,317	2,629,588
Prems. in course of collection	2,594,536	2,271,510	Other claims	2,000,000	1,600,000
Int. & rents accrued	173,495	168,593	Reserve for divs	1,200,000	1,200,000
Cash	2,533,262	2,352,961	Res. for tax & exp.	935,000	944,195
			Conting. reserve	919,932	2,155,665
			Cash capital	3,750,000	3,750,000
			Net surplus	44,363,259	41,339,441
Total	71,629,213	69,448,291	Total	71,629,213	69,448,291

—V. 148, p. 3221.

(M. H.) Fishman Co., Inc.—*Sales*—

Period End. Sept.:30—	1939—*Month*—1938		1939—9 *Mos.*—1938	
Sales	$385,354	$354,134	$2,957,877	$2,819,375

—V. 149, p. 1621.

Florence Stove Co.—*Earnings*—

8 *Months Ended Aug.* 31—	1939	1938
x Profit before Federal taxes	$670,000	$370,000

x Approximate.—V. 149, p. 1474.

Forest Lawn Co.—*Registers with SEC*—

See list given on first page of this department.—V. 149, p. 1914.

Florida East Coast Ry.—*Asks Equipment Loan*—

Receivers of the road asked the Interstate Commerce Commission Oct. 10 for authority to issue and sell to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation $1,240,000 3% equipment trust certificates to purchase two streamlined coach trains costing about $1,370,000.—V. 149, p. 2081.

Florsheim Shoe Co.—*Dividends*—

Directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the class A common stock and a dividend of 25 cents per share on the class B common stock, both payable Oct. 27 to holders of record Oct. 21. Like amounts were paid on July 1, last, and regular quarterly dividends at half these rates were paid on April 1, last.—V. 148, p. 3687.

Foote-Burt Co.—*Dividend Resumed*—

Directors have declared a dividend of 20 cents per share on the common stock, no-par value, payable Oct. 27 to holders of record Oct. 20. This will be the first dividend paid since March 15, 1938, when a regular quarterly dividend of 20 cents was paid.—V. 146, p. 3499.

Ford Motor Car Co.—1940 *Model Prices*—

Base prices of the 1940 model Ford. Mercury, and Lincoln-Zephyr cars, as announced by this company, show advances of $20 for the Fords, $26 for the Mercuries, and up to $70 for the Zephyrs as compared with the 1939 lists. At the same time, however, the company stated that reductions in handling charges should result in lower delivered prices to consumers in practically all sections of the country.

Dearborn factory prices, including standard equipment but excluding distribution and delivery charges and also excluding Federal and State taxes, follow, together with a comparison of last year's prices:

Ford 60—	1940	1939	*Advance*	*Mercury*—	1940	1939	*Advance*
Coupe	$600	$580	$20	2-door sedan	$920	$294	$26
Business coupe	620	----	--	Sedan-coupe	960	934	26
2-door sedan	640	620	20	Club convert	1,050	----	--
4-door sedan	685	665	20	Convert. sedan	1,180	----	--
Ford 85—				*Lincoln-Zephyr*—			
Coupe	640	620	20	Coupe	1,360	1,320	40
Business coupe	660	----	--	Sedan	1,400	1,360	40
2-door sedan	680	660	20	Club coupe	1,400	1,330	70
4-door sedan	725	705	20	Convert. coupe	1,770	1,700	70
Ford 85 Deluxe—							
Coupe	700	680	20				
Business coupe	720	----	--				
2-door sedan	740	720	20				
4-door sedan	785	765	20				

Gasifier Suit Dismissed—

A suit filed by Gasifier Mfg. Co. of Clayton, Mo., seeking $12,500,000 damages and an additional claim for treble this amount against the Ford Motor Co. for alleged patent infringement has been dismissed by Federal Judge John C. Collett at St. Louis, who sustained a motion of the Ford company for judgment.

The alleged infringement involved a device to reduce gasoline consumption of automobiles described as a "gasifier."

The court set for trial Oct. 23 a similar suit filed by the Gasifier company against the White Motor Co. in which $3,000,000 actual damages are asked and treble the amount as provided under the patent laws. The Gasifier company also has suits pending against other automotive companies including General Motors Corp. and International Harvester Co.—V. 149, p. 1324.

(Theodore) Gary & Co.—*Accumulated Dividend*—

Directors have declared a dividend of 15 cents per share on account of accumulations on the $1.60 cumulative first preferred stock, payable Oct. 9 to holders of record Oct. 2. Like amount was paid on July 15 and on Jan. 18, last.—V. 149, p. 260.

General American Investors Co., Inc.—*Listing*—

The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of 500,000 shares of common stock, (no par) to be issued upon the exercise of outstanding negotiable stock purchase warrants entitling the holders thereof to purchase such shares of common stock, making a total of 1,800,220 shares of common stock applied for.

Each warrant presently outstanding provides, in substance, that the holder is entitled at any time on or before Oct. 15, 1953 to purchase the number of shares of common stock specified therein at the price specified therein, subject to certain adjustments in the event of recapitalization or the declaration of stock dividends or otherwise as provided in the warrant. Each warrant provides that it may be transferred on the books of the corporation or exchanged alone or with other warrants of like tenor for another warrant or warrants of like tenor of a different denomination or denominations at any time on or before Oct. 14, 1953. The warrants pre-

sently outstanding entitle the holders to purchase an aggregate of 500,000 shares of the corporatoin's common stock as follows: 100,000 shares at $10 per share; 100,000 shares at $12.50 per share; 100,000 shares at $15 per share; 100,000 shares at $17.50 per shre; and 100,000 shares at $20 per share. —V.149, p. 2230.

General Capital Corp.—*Earnings*—

9 Months Ended Sept. 30—	1939	1938	1937
Income cash dividends	x$108,207	x$83,977	$181,552
Expenses and taxes	22,837	22,934	36.483
Net income	$85,369	$61,043	$145,069
Net loss from transactions in securs	117,779	171,504	prof121,884
Prov. for Federal tax on income	2,013	1,426	------
Net loss	$34,423	$111,887	prof$266,953
Dividends	85,450	74,323	132,577

x Includes $438 ($122 in 1938) interest on bonds.

Balance Sheet Sept. 30

Assets—	1939	1938	*Liabilities*—	1939	1938
Cash in bank, demand deposit	$197,480	$902,917	Accounts payable: Management fee & other exps.	$7,855	$9,028
Accts. receiv. for securs. sold, not delivered	34,634	------	Prov. for accrued Federal & State taxes	6,028	7,408
Accts. receiv. for stock of General Capital Corp. sold, not del'v'd	------	118,600	Dividend payable	26,808	19,892
			Capital stock	2,108,634	x2,457,708
Cash divs. receiv.	9,022	9,754	Shares sold but unissued	------	118,600
Marketable securs. at quoted market value	3,632,098	3,143,851	Surplus	1,723,907	1,562,486
Total	$3,873,233	$4,175,122	Total	$3,873,233	$4,175,122

x Represented by 126,071 (137,833 in 1938) shares issued, including 4,322 (5,221 in 1938) shares held in treasury, no par. The corporation by vote of the stockholders on Dec. 18, 1934, amended its certificate of incorporation so that stockholders may require the corporation to redeem its stock at "liquidating value" out of assets available for the purpose. Treasury stock held at Sept. 30, 1939, represents in part stock so redeemed and in part stock purchased in the open markets.—V. 149, p. 1761.

General Gas & Electric Corp.—*Plan of Investment of Assets, Simplification of Structure and Equitable Distribution of Voting Power*—

The General Gas & Electric Corp., an intermediate holding company subsidiary of Associated Gas & Electric Co., Oct. 10 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission a proposed plan of divestment of assets, simplification of structure and equitable distribution of voting power. The plan calls for elimination of certain intercompany holdings of securities and the replacement of the present debt and stock structure, of seven classes, by a new capitalization consisting of 54,845 shares of $5 preferred stock and 1,000,000 shares of common.

General Gas is a registered holding company. It has two immediate subsidiaries, Southeastern Electric & Gas Co. and Southern Electric Utilities Co. Through Southeastern Electric & Gas Co., General Gas owns and controls various operating utility companies in Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. The entire assets of Southern Electric Utilities Co. consist of stocks of Associated Gas & Electric Co. ("Ageco").

Substantially all of the debt and over 70% of the capital stock of General Gas is owned by Associated Gas & Electric Corp., also a registered holding company ("Agecorp"), and all of the capital stock of Agecorp is owned by Ageco, which is also a registered holding company.

At July 31, 1939, the capitalization of General Gas and the amounts of the securities of General Gas owned by Agecorp and the public respectively, were as follows:

Security—	*Outstanding*	*Owned by Agecorp*	*Held by Public*
4% int. bearing scrip due Dec. 30, 1942	$999,310	$959,324	$39,985
$5 prior preferred	60,000 shs.	27,888.4 shs.	a32,111.6 shs.
$6 cum. pref A	b335,814 shs.	324,762 shs.	11,052 shs.
$6 cum. pref. B	b283,990 shs.	276,584 shs.	7,406 shs.
$7 cum. pref	c22,266.9 shs.	20,193.5 shs.	2,073.4 shs.
$8 cum. pref	d13,543.8 shs.	12,212.5 shs.	1,331.3 shs.
Com. stock, class A	e4,9'1,434.2 shs.	2,622,412.1 shs.	2,289,022.1 shs.
Com. stock, class B	3,047,000 shs.	3,036,985.2 shs.	10,014.8 shs.

a Includes 2,136 shares of $5 prior preferred owned by an affiliate of Agecorp which will be treated as publicly held for the purposes of the plan. b Unpaid cumulative dividends at July 31, 1939, amounted to $38.25 per share. c Unpaid cumulative dividends at July 31, 1939, amounted to $44.33 per share. d Unpaid cumulative dividends at July 31, 1939, amounted to $50.67 per share. e Includes due bill for 720,136.9 shares.

Under the plan it is proposed to eliminate all of the debt of General Gas and to have outstanding only two classes of stock in lieu of the seven classes of stock now outstanding. The two classes of stock will be the present $5 prior preferred stock (to be changed to $5 preferred stock) and a new common stock. The holders of the $5 preferred stock will, in addition to their present rights and privileges, be given the privilege, for a period of five years from the effective date of the plan, to convert their $5 preferred stock into the new common stock on the basis of seven shares of new common stock for each share of $5 preferred stock. The new common stock (par $1) will be entitled to sole voting rights, subject to the contingent voting power vested in the $5 preferred stock in the event of a default in dividends thereon.

Under the plan Agecorp will surrender to General Gas all of its holdings n securities of General Gas in exchange for 885,048.2 shares of new common stock and the delivery by General Gas to Ageco of the entire investment in Southern Electric Utilities Co., which company owns the following stocks of Ageco, i.e., 102,683 shares of $5 dividend series preferred stock, 713,014 shares of $4 cumulative preference stock and 367,825 shares of $6 cumulative preference stock.

Exchange of Securities

The public holders of the 4% interest bearing scrip, due Dec. 30, 1942, the cumulative preferred stocks and the common stock, class A, and common stock, class B, of General Gas, will be entitled to receive, in exchange for the securities held by them, new securities on the following bases:

4% Interest Bearing Scrip—The public holders of the 4% interest bearing scrip, due Dec. 30, 1942, will be entitled to receive one share of $5 preferred stock for each $100 principal amount of such scrip, with adjustment in cash for accrued interest on such scrip and accrued dividends on such stock.

Cumulative Preferred Stocks—The public holders of the cumulative preferred stocks will be entitled to receive, in exchange for their cumulative preferred stock, $5 preferred stock on the following bases (without any adjustment on account of accumulated dividends on the cumulative preferred stock): 1 share of $5 preferred stock for each share of $6 cumulative preferred stock, series A and (or) series B; 1 and 1-10th shares of $5 preferred stock for each share of $7 cumulative preferred stock; and 1 and 1-5th shares of $5 preferred stock for each share of $8 cumulative preferred stock.

Dividends on such $5 preferred stock will accrue from the dividend date next preceding its issuance under the plan.

Common Stock, Class A, and *Common Stock, Class* B—The public holders of the common stock, class A, and common stock, class B, will be entitled to receive new common stock on the basis of one share of new common stock for each 20 shares of commoh stock, class A, and (or) common stock, class B.

No fractional shares of $5 preferred stock or new common stock will be issued. In lieu thereof, scrip will be issued which will not be entitled to dividends or voting rights but which, when combined with other scrip aggregating one or more full shares, may be exchanged for such shares. If not so exchanged, all scrip will become void in five years.

The $5 preferred stock, amounting to 22,734 shares, to be issued to the public holders of cumulative preferred stocks and 4% interest bearing scrip will be a part of the present 27,888.4 shares of such $5 prior preferred stock held by Agecorp and to be surrendered to General Gas by Agecorp. The remainder of such $5 prior preferred stock, amounting to 5,154.4 shares, to be surrendered by Agecorp and all of the other securities surrendered by Agecorp to General Gas will be canceled and retired.

Effect of Plan

The structure of General Gas and of the holding company system of which it is a part will be greatly simplified. General Gas will have no debt, and instead of seven classes of stock it will have but two classes. Its holdings in stock of its parent Ageco will be eliminated.

The capitalization of General Gas after the completion of the plan will be as follows:

a $5 prior preferred stock	54,845 shs.
Common stock	1,000,000 shs.

a To be redesignated $5 preferred stock.

Holders of the cumulative preferred stocks will be entitled to receive the $5 preferred stock on which dividends have been regularly declared since its issuance, and for which, on the basis of present earnings, there will be ample coverage for such dividends. Holders of the common stock, class A and common stock, class B, as the holders of new common stock, will, also, on the basis of current earnings, be in a position to receive dividends, and all public holders of the new common stock will participate in voting rights with Agecorp.

The following are comparative statements, based on earnings for the 12 months ended July 31, 1939, of the earnings which would be applicable, on a consolidated and parent company basis, to the $5 preferred stock and new common stock to be issued under the plan:

	Consolidated Basis	*Parent Company Basis*
Earnings applicable to stocks of Gen. Gas	$1,361,124	$698,191
Adjustment—add back int. for 12 months ended July 31, 1939, on 4% interest bearing scrip which is to be retired	39,972	39,972
Earnings as adjusted	$1,401,096	$738,163
Annual dividend requirements on $5 preferred stock	274,225	274,225
Applicable to new common stock	$1,126,871	$463,938

In other words, on the basis of earnings for the 12 months ended July 31, 1939, the dividend requirements on the $5 preferred stock will be earned over five times on a consolidated basis and over 2½ times on a parent company basis, and there will be applicable to the new common stock, to consist of 1,000,000 shares, $1.12 per share on a consolidated basis and 46 cents per share on a parent company basis.

By simplifying and improving its capital structure, General Gas will be in a position to take steps toward funding the present bank loans, purchase money obligations and other indebtedness of subsidiaries, on completion of which, provided relief may be obtained from burdensome transfer taxes, Southeastern Electric & Gas Co. and Eastern Power Co., subholding companies of General Gas, and Southeastern Investing Corp., an investment subsidiary, can be eliminated, making General Gas the direct owner of the operating companies in its system.—V. 149, p. 1475

General Motors Corp.—*September Car Sales*—The company on Oct. 9 released the following statement:

September sales of General Motors cars and trucks from all sources of manufacture totaled 67,998, compared with 36,335 in September a year ago. Sales in August were 27,064. Sales for the first nine months of 1939 totaled 1,146,362, compared with 795,749 for the same nine months of 1938.

Sales to dealers in the United States totaled 47,606 in September, compared with 16,469 in September a year ago. Sales in August were 7,436. Sales for the first nine months of 1939 totaled 865,633, compared with 532,695 for the same nine months of 1938.

Sales to consumers in the United States totaled 56,789 in September, compared with 40,796 in September a year ago. Sales in August were 76,120. Sales for the first nine months of 1939 totaled 935,401, compared with 682,599 for the same nine months of 1938.

Total Sales of General Motors Cars and Trucks from All Sources of Manufactur

	1939	1938	1937	1936
January	152,746	94,267	103,668	158,572
February	153,886	94,449	74,567	144,874
March	182 652	109,555	260,965	196,721
April	158,969	109,659	238,377	229,467
May	145,786	104,115	216,654	222,603
June	156,959	101,908	203,139	217,931
July	100,302	90,030	226,681	204,693
August	27,064	55,431	188,010	121,943
Septemoer	67,998	36,335	82,317	19,288
October	------	123,835	166,939	90,764
November	------	200,256	195,136	191,720
December	------	187,909	160,444	239,114
Total	1,146,362	1,307,749	2,116,897	2,037,690

Sales to Dealers in United States

	1939	1938	1937	1936
January	116,964	56,938	70,901	131,134
February	115,890	63,771	49,674	116,762
March	142,743	76,142	216,606	162,418
April	126,275	78,525	199,532	194,695
May	112,868	71,676	180,085	187,119
June	124,048	72,596	162,390	186,146
July	71,803	61,826	187,869	177,436
August	7,436	34,752	157,000	99,775
September	47,606	16,469	58,181	4,669
October	------	92,890	136,370	69,334
November	------	159,573	153,184	156,041
December	------	150,005	108,232	197,065
Total	865,633	935,163	1,680,024	1,682,594

Sales to Consumers in United States

	1939	1938	1937	1936
January	88,865	63,069	92,998	102,034
February	83,251	62,831	51,600	96,134
March	142,062	100,022	196,095	181,782
April	132,612	103,534	198,146	200,117
May	129,053	92,593	178,521	194,628
June	124,618	76,071	153,866	189,756
July	102,031	78,758	163,818	163,459
August	76,120	64,925	156,322	133,804
September	56,789	40,796	88,564	85,201
October	------	68,896	107,216	44,274
November	------	131,387	117,387	155,552
December	------	118,888	89,682	173,472
Total	935,401	1,001,770	1,594,215	1,720,213

Buick Orders—

Buick Division of General Motors Corp. in the last 10 days of September booked orders for 11,500 deliveries and increased its unfilled order bank to 25,290 units, a new record high. With one exception, the period's new orders were the largest in the division's history.

Deliveries to customers were going at an accelerated pace and heavy dealer shipments were being made to meet the expanding retail requirements.

Deliveries in the last 10 days of last month totaled 6,491 cars up 100% from the previosu 10 days and 27% ahead of last year's high levels. New order total was 68% ahead of the final 10 days of September, 1938.

Pontiac Sales Rise—

Retail deliveries of new 1940 Pontiac cars got off to a good start the last 10 days in September, when 3,822 of a total of 4,423 new cars delivered were 1940 models, according to D. U. Bathrick, General Sales Manager. The total 10-day figure represents an increase of 54.2% over the second 10-day sales and 526.6% over the final 10 days of September, 1938.

Total deliveries for the month were 8,631, a gain of 201% over September of last year.

"We have approximately 25,000 unfilled orders on hand, equaling the high point of 1937, which was Pontiac's biggest year," said Mr. Bathrick. "With two shifts of men working five days a week we are doing everything we can to fill the most urgent orders."

G. M. and Nash-Kelvinator Sue Philco—

This corporation and Nash-Kelvinator Corp. filed separate suits in U. S. District Court at Philadelphia on Oct. 6, charging Philco Radio & Television Corp. with infringing four patents for devices for electric refrigerators. Three of the patents are owned by Nash-Kelvinator and one by General Motors. Each suit petitions for an injunction restraining Philco from continuing the asserted infringement; for an accounting of the profits Philco has made from the use of the patented devices and for payment of treble damages to each of the plaintiff companies. No specific amounts are set forth in either bill of particulars.

No date was set for a hearing because Philco has 20 days after it is served with the legal papers in the suits to file answers.

Federal Monopoly Trial—

In a trial that may last three months and involve nearly 500 witnesses, the Government opened Oct. 9 a courtroom battle to convict the General Motors Corp. and affiliated companies of violation of the Sherman anti-trust law in their sales finance methods.

Seventeen General Motors officials, including Chairman Alfred P. Sloan Jr., and President William S. Knudsen, are among the defendants, all of whom entered pleas of innocence before selection of a jury was started.

The trial is based on indictments returned by a Federal grand jury at South Bend, Ind., in May, 1938, against "the big three" of the automotive world—General Motors, Ford Motor Co. and Chrysler Corp. The indictments charged that the three manufacturers violated the Sherman Act by creating a monopoly, through their finance concerns, in the sale of automobiles on credit.

Ford and Chrysler signed consent decrees in November agreeing to cease the practices charged against them in return for suspension of the prosecution, but General Motors chose to fight the case. Should the Government lose the General Motors case, the decrees would be voided.—V. 149, p. 2230.

General Public Service Corp.—*Earnings—*

Period Ended Sept. 30—	1939—9 *Mos.*—1938		12 *Mos.* 1939
Dividends on stocks	$114,621	$81,818	$155,901
Interest on bonds	26,394	37,909	39,455
Revenue from lapsed options	15,472	4,162	16,259
Total	$156,487	$123,890	$211,615
Expenses	a54,527	48,835	71,106
Taxes	b14,198	4,647	15,809
Debenture interest and Federal and State taxes payable under debenture indentures	136,980	201,000	207,109
Net loss	$49,218	$130,592	$82,408

a Includes non-recurring expenses of $6,032 and b non-recurring taxes of $7,765; incurred in the qualification of the corporation on Feb. 1, 1939, to do business in New York State.

Comparative Earned Surplus Statement

Period Ended Sept. 30—	1939—9 *Mos.*—1938		12 *Mos.* 1939
Earn. surp. (accum. since Jan. 1, '32):			
Income surplus:			
Deficit at beginning of period	$16,585	x$147,198	x$16,606
Net loss, as above	49,218	130,592	82,408
Deficit at end of period	$65,802	x$16,606	$65,802
Security profit surplus:			
Balance at beginning of period	$192,454	$1,055,997	$195,180
c Net loss on sales of securities	9,598	860,817	10,278
Expenses on debentures retired	------	------	2,046
Balance at end of period	$182,855	$195,180	$182,855
Earned surplus at end of period	$117,053	$211,785	$117,053

c Profits or losses on securities sold were determined on the basis of the average book values, which were the written-down values established Dec. 31, 1931, or subsequent cost. x Indicates surplus.

Comparative Balance Sheet Sept. 30

Assets—	1939	1938	*Liabilities—*	1939	1938
d Investments:			Accounts payable	$6,766	$13,305
Common stocks	$4,041,121	$2,549,328	Pref. divs. payable	33,769	33,769
Preferred stocks	473,138	515,963	Deb. int. accrued	29,612	65,775
Bonds	313,676	786,936	Taxes accrued	3,287	2,823
Cash	484,657	4,227,470	Unadjusted credits	5,775	------
Special deposits	9,100	------	Convertible debs.		
Accts. receivable	8,195	15,000	5%, 1953	2,369,000	2,369,000
Divs. & accr. int.			5½%, July 1 '39	------	2,631,000
receivable	21,954	21,168	e Preferred stocks	2,084,143	2,084,143
Office equipment	2,828	------	f Common stock	669,886	669,886
Treasury securities	------	1,000	Capital surplus	35,378	35,378
			Earn. surp. (since Jan. 1, 1932)	117,053	211,785
Total	$5,354,669	$8,116,865	Total	$5,354,669	$8,116,865

d Investments are carried on books at average amounts based on the written-down values established Dec. 31, 1931, and subsequent cost. The total of investments, at market value at Sept. 30, 1939 was $4,192,793 and at Sept. 30, 1938, was $2,892,404. e Represented by 22,320 shares $6 dividend preferred and 210 shares $5.50 dividend preferred, of no par value (entitled to $110 per share upon redemption or voluntary liquidation, or $100 per share upon involuntary liquidation, plus accrued dividends). Total preferred stock authorized 47,610 shares, of which 23,690 shares of $5.50 preferred are reserved for conversion of 5% debentures. Junior preferred stock authorized 10,000 shares of no par value, of which no shares have been issued. f Represented by 669,886 shares of no par value. Authorized 900,000 shares.

Note—The unrealized net depreciation of investments at Sept. 30, 1939, based on the market value was $96,979 more than that shown.—V. 149, p. 413.

General Shareholdings Corp.—*Asset Value—*

The company reports net assets before deducting bank loans as of Sept. 30, 1939 of $16,363,691 as compared with $14,692,178 at June 30, 1939. The asset coverage of the preferred stock on Sept. 30, 1939 was $138.71, and the common stock had an asset value of $1.37. This compares with $120.29 and 32 cents, respectively, at June 30, 1939.—V. 149, p. 878.

General Shoe Corp.—*Dividend Increased—*

Directors have declared a dividend of 30 cents per share on the common stock, payable Oct. 31 to holders of record Oct. 16. Previously regular quarterly dividends of 25 cents per share were paid. See V. 147, p. 1925 for detailed record of previous dividend payments.—V. 149, p. 1025.

General Steel Castings Corp.—*New Director—*

Otto V. Kruse, General Sales Manager of Baldwin Locomotive Works, has been elected a director of this corporation.—V. 149, p. 1475.

General Telephone Corp.—*Gain in Phones—*

Corporation reports for its subsidiaries a net gain of 2,993 company-owned telephones for the month of September, 1939 as compared with a net gain of 1,977 telephones for the month of September, 1938. The net gain for the first nine months of 1939 totals 18,298 (exclusibe of purchases and sales) or 3.98% as compared with a net gain of 10,821 telephones or 2.44% for the corresponding period of 1938.

The subsidiaries now have in operation 477,365 company-owned telephones.—V. 149, p. 1762.

General Telephone Tri Corp. (& Subs.)—*Earnings—*

	—6 *Months*—		12 *Months*
Period Ended June 30—	1939	1938	1939
Operating revenues	$1,769,297	$1,720,132	$3,545,166
Operating expenses and taxes	1,277,913	1,245,233	2,503,814
Net operating income	$491,384	$474,899	$1,041,352
Other income (net)	*Dr*2,301	*Dr*1,214	*Dr*3,088
Net earnings	$489,083	$473,685	$1,038,264
Interest on long-term debt	187,250	193,750	380,133
General interest	4,309	344	6,260
Amortization of debt discount & exp.	18,446	14,799	33,731
Interest charged to construction	*Cr*95	*Cr*154	*Cr*911
Divs. on pref. stocks of sub. cos	119,418	119,418	215,951
Provision for sub. cos.' pref. cum. dividends not declared	------	------	22,886
Minority interest in current earnings	6,965	8,604	14,564
Miscellaneous income deductions	1,976	2,496	4,831
Net income	$150,814	$134,428	$360,819

Note—The statement includes for comparative purposes the earnings (exclusive of the fixed charges of the parent company) of Indiana Central Telephone Co. and subs. for the periods prior to Aug. 30, 1938, date of completion of reorganization of Indiana Central Telephone Co. and transfer of assets to General Telephone Tri Corp.—V. 148, p. 3376.

Georgia & Florida RR.—*Earnings—*

	—*Week End. Sept.* 30—		—*Jan.* 1 *to Sept.* 30—	
	1939	1938	1939	1938
Oper. revenues (estd.)	$31,100	$24,787	$882,822	$839,228

—V. 149, p. 2230.

(A. C.) Gilbert Co.—*Accumulated Dividend—*

Directors have declared a dividend of 87½ cents per share on account of accumulations on the $3.50 preferred stock, payable Oct. 19 to holders of record Oct. 14. Like amount was paid on July 12, last and a dividend of $1.75 per share was paid on March 10 last, this latter being the first dividend paid since April 1, 1938 when a regular quarterly dividend of 87½ cents per share was distributed.—V. 149. p. 2084.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.—*Reduces Loan—*

Company has reported to the Securities and Exchange Commission that during September it paid $3,000,000 on promissory notes and had refunded the balance of $5,000,000 outstanding with 5% notes issued to the same payee. The new notes mature serially to Sept. 1, 1944.—V. 149, p. 1178.

Graham-Paige Motor Car Co.—*To Seek RFC Loan—*

A special meeting of preferred stockholders has been called for Oct. 16 to approve a proposed $3,000,000 working capital loan. It is understood preliminary application has been made to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for $2,000,000 and that $1,000,000 would be obtained privately. —V. 149, p. 2232.

Grand Rapids Varnish Corp.—*Operations—*

Less than 60 days after the introduction of its new Guardsman Finish, corporation announced for October 4th the biggest single day's business in its history. Orders received totaled 1,150 drums, in excess of 64,000 gallons.

September sales figures set a new yearly high. Third quarter sales are up over $500,000, a sales increase of 30% over 1938 volume for the first nine months of the year.

Since Aug. 15, 40 leading furniture manufacturers have taken on franchise privileges for the new Guardsman Finish. This number is expected to reach over 50 before the fall Furniture Market opens in Chicago and Grand Rapids on Oct. 30.—V. 149, p. 1326.

(W. T.) Grant Co.—*Sales—*

Period End. Sept. 30—	1939—*Month*—1938		1939—9 *Mos.*—1938	
Sales	$8,235,329	$7,640,446	$66,444,335	$61,709,966

—V. 149, p. 1622.

(H. L.) Green Co., Inc.—*Sales—*

Period End. Sept. 30—	1939—*Month*—1938		1939—8 *Mos.*—1938	
Sales	$2,785,206	$2,513,318	$20,449,106	$18,796,596
Stores in operation			133	132

—V. 149, p. 1915.

Greenwich Gas Co.—*Earnings—*

Calendar Years—	1938	1937
Operating revenues	$386,692	$381,971
Operating expense	294,641	286,760
Net earnings from operations	$92,051	$95,211
Non-operating revenues	------	*Dr*18
Gross income	$92,051	$95,193
Interest and amortization charges	44,793	44,161
Provision for Federal income taxes	1,033	3,014
Net income	$46,225	$48,018

Note—Dividends paid or accrued on the participating preferred stock amounted to $34,665 and the common stock amounted to $15,840.

Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1938

Assets—Plant and equipment, $2,015,020; cash, $16,465; accounts receivable (net), $52,340; note receivable, $811; materials and aupplies, $27,270; cash deposited to pay preferred dividend, $8,125; special deposits, $1,153; deferred charges, $14,470; unadjusted debits, $10,870; total, $2,146,524.

Liabilities—$1.25 participating cumulative preferred stock, $260,000; common stock (22,000 shares, no par value), $30,000; premium on preferred stock, $40,000; funded debt, $1,030,000; notes payable, $32,000; accounts payable, $41,638; consumers' deposits, $18,119; dividend declared payable, $8,125; taxes accrued, $8,382; interest accrued, $9,851; other accrued liabilities, $2,159; notes payable, $15,300; consumers' extension deposits, $39,590; reserve for retirements, $325,565; contributions for extensions, $209,907; earned surplus, $75,888; total, $2,146,524.—V. 149, p. 2085.

Guarantee Co. of North America—*Extra Dividend—*

Directors have declared an extra dividend of $2.50 per share, and a regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share on the common stock, par $50, both payable Oct. 16 to holders of record Sept. 30. Extra dividends of $2.50 per share have been paid each quarter since and including Jan. 16, 1933. In addition, a special dividend of $1.50 was paid on April 15, last.—V. 148, p. 3377.

Gulf States Utilities Co.—*Earnings—*

Period End. Aug. 31—	1939—*Month*—1938		1939—12 *Mos.*—1938	
Operating revenues	$950,929	$979,533	$10,347,529	$10,547,170
Operation	263,961	382,109	3,491,928	4,409,438
Maintenance	38,814	47,815	530,849	530,815
Taxes	a93,922	104,407	1,201,807	1,159,711
Net oper. revenues	$554,233	$445,202	$5,122,946	$4,447,206
Non-oper. income (net)	5,981	1,526	10,466	*Dr*33,592
Balance	$560,215	$446,729	$5,133,412	$4,413,614
Interest & amortization	108,380	103,681	1,486,435	1,206,844
Balance	$451,835	$343,048	$3,646,977	$3,206,770
Appropriations for retirement reserve			1,279,725	1,182,697
Balance			$2,367,252	$2,024,073
Preferred dividend requirements			583,486	608,932
Balance for common dividends and surplus			$1,783,767	$1,415,141

a Federal income taxes for the taxable year 1939 are substantially reduced as a result of the redemption of series C bonds on July 31, 1939.—V. 149, p. 2233.

(W. F.) Hall Printing Co.—*Bonds Called—*

Company has called for redemption Nov. 1 at 102 and accrued interest its entire issue of first mortgage bonds, now outstanding in the amount of $4,777,000.—V. 149, p. 1915.

Hartford Times, Inc.—*To Pay* $1.50 *Dividend—*

Directors have declared a dividend of $1.50 per share on the common stock, payable Dec. 15 to holders of record Dec. 1. This compares with $1 paid on Dec. 15, 1938; $1.50 paid on Dec. 15, 1936 and 25 cents paid in 1934.—V. 148, p. 3378.

Haverhill Electric Co.—*To Pay* $1 *Dividend—*

Directors have declared a dividend of $1 per share on the common stock, payable Oct. 14 to holders of record Oct. 9. This compares with 75 cents paid on July 14, last and 63 cents paid on April 14, 1939.—V. 148, p. 2271.

Hayes Industries, Inc.—*Registers with SEC—*

See list given on first page of this department.

(Walter E.) Heller & Co.—*Earnings—*

9 *Mos. End. Sept.* 30—	1939	1938	1937	1936
Net profit after taxes & charges	$364,327	$356,664	$359,942	x$258,862
Shares common stock	246,398	245,473	245,108	240,218
Earnings per share	$1.14	$1.11	$1.12	$0.72

x Before Federal surtax on undistributed profits.—V. 149, p. 1763.

Higbee Co.—*Earnings—*

6 *Mos. Ended July* 31—	1939	1938	1937	1936
Net loss after all charges	$38,070	$257,271	prof$103,772	$72,592

—V. 147, p. 2090.

Home Insurance Co.—*New Director, &c.*—

Harvey D. Gibson, Chairman of the Board, President and director of the Manufacturers Trust Co., New York, has been elected a director of this company to succeed the late Charles L. Tyner.

Mortimer E. Sprague, who since April, 1938 has served as General Manager of the service department has been elected to the office of Vice-President and Secretary, the company announced on Oct. 10.

Felix Hargrett, Herbert C. Taylor and Lester C. Gifford were promoted to be Assistant Secretaries.

Extra Dividend—

The directors have declared an extra dividend of 10 cents per share in addition to a quarterly dividend of 30 cents per share on the common stock, both payable Nov. 1 to holders of record Oct. 14. Like amounts were paid on Aug. 1 and on May 1, last. See also V. 148, p. 2271.—V. 149, p. 578.

Hutchins Investing Corp.—*Accumulated Dividend*—

Directors have declared a dividend of $1 per share on account of accumulations on the $7 cumulative preferred stock, no par value, payable Oct. 14 to holders of record Oct. 6. Like amounts were paid in preceding quarters.—V. 149, p. 261.

Illinois Central R.R.—*Asks for Freight Reduction*—

This company and the Missouri Pacific Railroad have asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to reduce rates on less-than-car-load traffic between St. Louis, Mo., and Dubuque, Iowa, on one hand, and points in Illinois on the other. The railroads asked elimination of a standing order requiring that they maintain on less-than-car-load freight a minimum rate of 45 cents per 100 pounds where free pickup and delivery service is accorded.

The railroads said that because they are required to observe a minimum rate of 45 cents while truck competitors are not required to do so they are losing and will continue to lose a substantial volume of traffic which they can handle profitably on rates lower than 45 cents.—V. 149, p. 2086.

Illinois Commercial Telephone Co.—*Earnings*—

12 *Months Ended June* 30—	1939	1938
Operating revenues	$2,220,968	$2,117,587
Operating expenses and taxes	1,668,918	1,653,800
Net operating income	$552,050	$463,787
Other income (net)	4,884	*Dr*4,897
Net earnings	$556,934	$458,890
Interest on long-term debt	287,500	287,500
General interest	21,376	10,916
Amortization of debt discount and expense	17,879	17,879
Miscellaneous income deductions	4,137	4,148
Net income	$226,042	$138,447

—V. 149, p. 1917.

Indiana Harbor Belt RR.—*Earnings*—

Period End. Aug. 31—	1939—*Month*—1938		1939—8 *Mos.*—1938	
Ry. operating revenues	$943,754	$758,739	$7,047,457	$5,547,477
Ry. operating expenses	550,908	477,443	4,497505	3,959,662
Net revenue from railway operations	$392,846	$281,296	$2,549,952	$1,587,815
Railway tax accruals	85,111	77,316	636,676	487,385
Equip. & joint facil. rents	94,199	70,432	676,082	532,521
Net ry. oper. income	$213,536	$133,548	$1,237,194	$567,909
Other income	2,367	1,943	17,678	20,739
Total income	$215,903	$135,491	$1,254,872	$588,648
Miscel. deduct. from inc	8,903	3,365	42,096	25,344
Total fixed charges	36,803	36,920	294,996	297,350
Net income after fixed charges	$170,197	$95,206	$917,780	$265,954
Net inc. per sh. of stock	$2.24	$1.25	$12.08	$3.50

—V. 149, p. 1765.

Inland Power & Light Co.—*Earnings*—

(In reorganization proceedings under Section 77-B of Bankruptcy Act, as amended)

Income Account 12 *Months Ended Feb*, 26, 1939

Total income	$87,783
Expenses and taxes	14,290
Net income	$73,494
Interest on bonds	384,307
Interest on debentures	115,492
Interest on other indebtedness	246,699
Net loss	$673,006

—V. 149, p. 1179.

International Products Corp.—*Earnings*—

Years Ended Dec. 31—	1938	1937	1936
Gross sales, less discount & allowances	$2,609,062	$2,634,443	$1,722,968
Cost of goods sold	2,042,936	1,808,489	972,135
Balance	$566,126	$825,954	$750,833
Other operating income	9,798	68,493	54,767
Total income	$575,924	$894,447	$805,600
Taxes (other than income taxes)	11,153	11,955	13,456
Selling expenses	110,695	95,555	91,672
General & administrative expenses	117,858	123,235	121,450
Exchange	9,033	------	------
Profit	$327,185	$663,702	$579,021
Other income	------	1,793	1,689
Total income	$327,185	$665,495	$580,710
Depreciation and depletion	201,090	275,589	269,731
Prov. for inc. taxes (Fed. & foreign)	x3,300	57,250	32,547
Net income	$122,794	$332,655	$278,431
Dividends on preferred stock	291,861	315,105	269,529

x Foreign tax only.

Balance Sheet Dec. 31

Assets—	1938	1937	*Liabilities*—	1938	1937
Cash	$1,123,513	$1,271,494	Accts. pay. & accr. liabilities	$100,370	$70,482
U. S. Treas. bills	------	499,543	Bills payable	6,062	4,982
Accts. & bills rec. (less res. for doubtful accts.)	321,537	335,300	Fed. taxes (est.)	------	58,275
International Products Corp., Ltd., in liquidation	------	4,157	Capital surplus	343,626	------
Inventories	1,406,441	1,485,471	Res. for contingencies, &c	z15,815	264,250
x Fixed assets	3,550,701	3,717,051	6% cum. pref. stk. (par value $100)	1,417,200	2,083,600
Deferred charges	26,314	13,836	y Common stock	4,358,177	4,358,262
			Earned surplus	144,740	487,002
			Divs. on pref. stk. payable	42,516	------
Total	$6,428,506	$7,326,854	Total	$6,428,506	$7,326,854

x After reserve for depreciation and depletion of $3,104,482 in 1938 and $2,953,632 in 1937. y Represented by 435,817 no par shares in 1938 and 435,826 no par shares in 1937. z Operating reserves.—V. 149, p. 1765.

Interborough Rapid Transit Co.—*Deposits*—

The protective committee for the first and refunding mortgage 5% bonds in a letter dated Oct. 10, urging the deposit of bonds under the plan and agreement of unification, under the terms of which it is proposed that the properties of the company will be sold to the City of New York states:

As of Sept. 18, there were on deposit with the committee $25,918,000 of the 5% bonds, representing 26.67% of the total issue of $97,195,000 outstanding in the hands of the public. Since that date an additional $17,562,000 principal amount of 5% bonds have been deposited, bringing the percentage of bonds on deposit as of the present date to 44.72%. Total withdrawals of bonds during this period have been only $15,000 in principal amount.

Bonds should be deposited with J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., New York, depositary.—V. 149, p. 2234.

International Paper & Power Co.—*New Trustee*—

Joseph B. Ely was on Oct. 7 elected a trustee to assist in liquidation of this company, succeeding Redfield Proctor, former Governor of Vermont, who resigned because of ill health. Henry G. Wells is chairman of the trustees.—V. 149, p. 1179.

Interstate Department Stores, Inc.—*Sales*—

Period End. Sept. 30—	1939—*Month*—1938		1939—8 *Mos.*—1938	
Sales	$2,074,033	$1,940,469	$14,668,521	$14,031,951
Stores in operation			39	39

—V. 149, p. 2235.

Interstate Telephone Co.—*Earnings*—

12 *Months Ended June* 30—	1939	1938
Operating revenues	$854,119	$854,255
Operating expenses and taxes	630,759	626,793
Net operating income	$223,360	$227,462
Other income (net)	3,102	3,792
Net earnings	$226,462	$231,254
Interest on long-term debt	100,000	100,000
General interest	125	------
Amortization of debt discount and expense	7,821	7,821
Interest charged construction	*Cr*534	*Cr*256
Miscellaneous income deductions	1,554	1,947
Net income	$117,496	$121,742

—V. 149, p. 111.

Irving Air Chute Co., Inc. (& Subs.)—*Earnings*—

Calendar Years—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Net sales	$1,928,400	$1,790,076	$1,345,418	$1,303,712
Cost of sales, sell., admin and gen'l expenses	1,497,290	1,440,858	1,053,678	907,452
Operating income	$431,110	$349,218	$291,740	$396,260
Other income (net)	52,707	*Dr*2,113	*Dr*66,888	*Dr*4,256
Income taxes	85,497	x68,462	16,296	55,727
Net income	$398,321	$278,643	$208,556	$336,277
Dividends	246,875	228,175	198,900	169,065
Shares of common stock	197,500	197,500	198,900	198,900
Earnings per share	$2.02	$1.41	$1.05	$1.69

x Income tax, excess profits tax and surtax on undistributed profits estimated.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

Assets—	1938	1937	*Liabilities*—	1938	1937
Cash	$198,222	$126,162	Accounts payable	$116,359	$156,541
Accts. receivable	380,588	398,145	Accrued Govt. tax	111,521	80,171
Marketable secs	235,109	195,455	Accrued expenses	13,315	6,815
Accrd. int. receiv.	5,266	3,813	Reserve for contingencies	60,000	50,000
Inventories	341,305	334,123	y Capital stock	197,500	211,000
x Fixed assets	210,106	137,372	Surplus	967,265	984,741
Goodwill, patents	7,501	17,354			
Treasury stock	------	86,389			
Other securities	22,274	174,128			
Mdse. del'v'd under Gov't contract	43,040	------			
Miscell. assets	1,900	250			
Deferred charges	20,647	16,076			
Total	$1,465,961	$1,489,268	Total	$1,465,961	$1,489,268

x After reserve for depreciation. y Represented by shares of $1 par. —V. 149, p. 1478.

Jaeger Machine Co. (& Subs.)—*Earnings*—

Years End. Nov. 30—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Sales, less returns, allowances and discounts	$2,252,396	$3,367,101	$2,723,125	$1,328,167
Cost of sales	1,589,935	2,108,977	1,715,580	926,167
Sell., gen. & adm. exps	485,218	637,163	524,317	304,835
Operating profit	$177,243	$620,960	$483,227	$97,165
Interest income, &c	54,141	79,662	56,789	40,719
Profit	$231,384	$700,624	$540,016	$137,884
Prov. for Fed. inc. tax	21,321	78,969	69,821	658
Depreciation	43,712	40,388	24,698	21,944
Amort. of devel. exps	21,478	44,061	28,555	19,316
Int. paid & other chgs	11,499	9,163	4,891	17,842
Prov. for Federal surtax	5,723	5,357	------	------
Net profit for year	$127,649	$522,686	$412,052	$78,124
Dividends paid	82,884	331,537	75,349	22,605
Surplus	$44,765	$191,149	$336,702	$55,519
Earnings per share on common stock (no par)	$0.77	$3.15	$2.73	$0.51

Consolidated Balance Sheet Nov. 30

Assets—	1938	1937	*Liabilities*—	1938	1937
Cash	$115,261	$85,428	Accounts payable	$89,635	$46,584
Notes & accts. rec.	587,048	444,848	Note pay. to bank	124,000	224,000
Mtge. receivable	4,584	24,980	Accrued items	49,225	53,351
Inventories	1,342,345	1,538,579	Prov. for Fed. inc. taxes	26,916	84,326
Inv. in idle plant	182,482	182,482	Note pay. to bank (non current)	83,000	78,000
x Land, bldg., machin'y & eq., &c.	592,592	606,564	Land contract pay.	------	20,000
Patents	1	1	y Common stock	1,632,076	1,632,076
Deferred charges	20,934	51,085	Capital surplus	138,801	138,801
			Surplus from oper.	701,594	656,829
Total	$2,845,248	$2,933,966	Total	$2,845,248	$2,933,966

x After reserve for depreciation of $368,851 in 1938 and $327,842 in 1937. y Represented by 165,768 no par shares.—V. 149, p. 1623.

Jamaica Water Supply Co.—*Annual Report—Correction*

The income account appearing in the "Chronicle" of Sept. 23, is for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1939 and 1938. (Not Dec. 31 as stated).—V. 149, p. 1918.

(W. B.) Jarvis Co.—*Earnings*—

9 *Mos. End. Sept.* 30—	1939	1938
Net profit after depreciation, Fed. inc. txs., &c	$497,062	$139,161
Earns. per share on capital stock	$1.66	$0.46

—V. 149, p. 1918.

Jefferson Electric Co. (& Subs.)—*Earnings*—

Calendar Years—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Gross profit from sales	$610,808	$1,232,905	$1,231,899	$917,680
Sell., gen. & adm. exps.	389,155	556,444	512,021	403,383
Depreciation	x168,890	108,020	111,173	104,668
Net profits from opers	$52,764	$568,441	$608,705	$409,629
Other income	75,169	65,374	74,320	42,025
Gross income	$127,932	$633,815	$683,025	$451,654
Income deductions	47,418	64,702	65,132	53,437
Provision for taxes	7,991	97,133	112,512	55,455
Net income	$72,523	$471,981	$505,381	$342,762
Dividends paid	60,000	360,000	390,000	239,800
Shares of com. stock outstanding, no par	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000
Earned per share	$0.48	$3.93	$4.21	$2.85

x Includes taxes other than income.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1938

Assets—Cash, $582,879; notes and accounts receivable (less reserve), $183,761; inventories, $653,016; cash surrender value of officers' life insurance, $87,710; other current assets, $10,021; investments, $2,849; property, plant and equipment (after reserves for depreciation of $457,151), $931,936; deferred charges, $29,932; total, $2,482,103.

Liabilities—Accounts payable, $26,699; dividend declared, $30,000; accrued liabilities, $55,052; other current liabilities, $8,362; common stock (120,000 no par shares), $1,500,000; capital surplus, $163,865; earned surplus, $698,124; total, $2,482,103.—V. 147, p. 3612.

Jonas & Naumburg Corp.—*Dividends Resumed*—

Directors have declared a dividend of 10 cents per share on the common stock, payable Oct. 25 to holders of record Oct. 16. This compares with 15 cents paid on Oct. 25, 1937 and an intitial dividend of 15 cents per share paid on Feb. 1, 1937.—V. 148, p. 735.

Julian & Kokenge Co. (**& Subs.**)—*Earnings*—

Years Ended Oct. 31—	1938	1937	1936
Net sales	$3,570,952	$4,124,112	$3,603,587
Cost of sales	2,716,939	3,153,805	2,582,321
Selling expenses	528,726	571,724	506,145
Administrative expenses	117,998	118,791	111,252
Profit before other inc. & expenses	$207,289	$279,792	$403,869
Other income	65,118	90,206	75,517
Total profit	$272,407	$369,998	$479,386
Other expenses	4,252	4,577	5,276
Fed. inc. & excess profits taxes, est.	46,915	56,848	67,812
Net profit	$221,239	$308,573	$406,298
Previous balance	1,642,329	1,627,905	1,381,138
Miscellaneous credits	------	1,527	------
Total surplus	$1,863,568	$1,938,005	$1,787,436
Dividends	180,691	295,676	157,693
Miscellaneous debits	418	------	1,837
Balance, Oct. 31	$1,682,459	$1,642,329	$1,627,905
Earns. per share on 131,411 no par shares capital stock	$1.68	$2.35	$3.09

Consolidated Balance Sheet Oct. 31

Assets—	1938 $	1937 $	*Liabilities*—	1938	1937
Cash on hand and in bank	$830,199	$158,525	Accounts payable	$161,942	$98,855
x Notes, accept'ces and accts. receiv	563,304	646,559	Accr. wages, taxes, &c	57,863	39,623
Accrued int. receiv	1,280	542	Federal taxes	46,915	61,063
Inventories	727,345	1,185,175	z Common stock	433,057	433,057
Cash surr. value of life insurance	68,150	62,861	Surpl. arising from retire. of pref. stock	606,076	606,076
Note rec., cust'r with coll. bal	33,255	38,769	Earned surplus, as annexed	1,682,459	1,642,329
N. Y. World's Fair 4% debs	2,500	2,500			
Accts. rec. suspen.	2,182	2,915			
Securities owned, at cost (market val. not available)	120,648	120,648			
Prepaid & deferred accounts	13,506	18,211			
Land	64,429	64,429			
y Bldgs. & equip't.	311,511	329,866			
Goodwill	250,000	250,000			
Total	$2,988,311	$2,881,001	Total	$2,988,311	$2,881,001

x After allowance for doubtful accounts and discounts of $154,572 in 1938 and $139,620 in 1937. y After allowance for depreciaton of $368,086 in 1938 and $346,440 in 1937. z Represented by 131,411 no par shares.—V. 149, p. 111.

Katz Drug Co. (**& Subs.**)—*Earnings*—

Calendar Years—	1938	1937
Net sales	$8,918,759	$9,729,562
Other operating revenue	114,917	117,247
Total	$9,033,676	$9,846,809
a Cost of sales and selling & gen. expense	8,780,709	9,668,479
Net operating profit	$252,965	$178,329
Miscellaneous income (net)	*Dr*5,207	b29,544
Net income before income taxes	$247,758	$207,874
Federal and State income taxes	46,390	29,690
Net income	$201,368	$178,184
Dividends—Preferred $6.50 cum. stock	------	28,216
Preferred $4.50 cum. conv. stock	21,028	69,628
Common stock	------	198,000

a Including amortization of leaseholds and leasehold improvements, and depreciation of furniture and equipment. b Including dividends of wholly-owned subsidiaries aot included in consolidation.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1938

Assets—Cash, $787,529; accounts receivable (less reserve), $153,509; inventories, $1,292,592; cash surrender value of life insurance, $25,000; real estate, $35,000; leaseholds and leasehold improvements, unamortized portion, $637,635; furniture and equipment (less reserve for depreciation of $483,441), $370,493; special cash deposits, $129,689; advances by subsidiary to trustee under employees' common stock purchase plan (6,270 shares of Katz Drug Co. common stock held as collateral), $31,008; prepaid expenses, $43,030; goodwill, $1; total, $3,505,486.

Liabilities—Accounts payable, $135,698; Federal and State income taxes, $45,888; accrued expenses, $56,983; notes payable, banks (due Dec. 30, 1940), $400,000; notes payable issued in 1931 by wholly-owned subsidiary, $110,700; $4.50 cum. conv. pref. stock (par $100), $467,300; common stock (par $1), $396,000; capital surplus, $1,275,833; earned surplus, $617,084; total, $3,505,486.—V. 148, p. 129.

Kentucky Utilities Co.—*Would Merge Lexington*—

The company, subsidiary of Middle West Corp., has filed an application with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Holding Company Act for approval of acquisition of all assets, property and business of Lexington Utilities Co. The acquisition, according to the application, will be effected by liquidation of Lexington Utilities Co. and distribution and transfer to Kentucky Utilities of all the assets and property of Lexington and the assumption of all its outstanding first and refunding 5s of 1952. No payment of any consideration will be made to Lexington other than surrender for cancellation of its outstanding shares held by Kentucky Utilities Co.—V. 149, p. 1330.

Key West Electric Co.—*Earnings*—

Period End. Aug. 31—	1939—*Month*—	1938	1939—12 *Mos.*—	1938
Operating revenues	$14,960	$14,276	$193,379	$168,783
Operation	4,472	4,848	56,789	55,161
Maintenance	1,393	1,111	14,756	11,464
Taxes	2,537	2,104	32,618	19,685
Net oper. revenues	$6,558	$6,213	$89,217	$82,473
Non-oper. income (net)	21	*Dr*417	*Dr*4,036	*Dr*4,028
Balance	$6,578	$5,977	$85,181	$78,445
Interest and amortization	1,797	1,907	23,090	23,951
Balance	$4,782	$3,889	$62,091	$54,493
Appropriations for retirement reserve			22,860	19,685
Balance			$39,231	$34,809
Preferred dividend requirements			24,374	24,374
Balance for common dividends and surplus			$14,857	$10,435

—V. 149, p. 2235.

(S. S.) Kresge Co.—*Sales*—

Period End. Sept. 30—	1939—*Month*—	1938	1939—9 *Mos.*—	1938
Sales	$12,191,258	$11,742,120	$101099,857	$96,846,180

Company operated 740 stores in September, of which 681 were American and 59 were Canadian. A year ago company operated 740 stores, of which 684 were American and 56 were Canadian.—V. 149, p. 1623.

Kresge Department Stores, Inc. (**& Subs.**)—*Earnings*—

6 Months Ended July 31—	1939	1938	1937
Net sales	$2,216,036	$2,164,844	$2,443,493
Cost of sales and operating expense	2,203,958	2,164,610	2,410,053
Provision for depreciation	17,591	17.746	14.075
Loss before misc. income and Fed. income tax	$5.513	$17,512	prof$19.365
Interest and miscell. income	15,705	15,095	17,352
Profit	$10,192	loss$2,417	$36,717
Provision for Federal income tax	2,983	------	6.627
Profit	$7,209	loss$2,417	$30,090

As of July 31, 1939, current assets were reported at $1,959,464, against current liabilities of $242,598, a ratio of 8.07 to 1.—V. 149, p. 112.

(S. H.) Kress & Co.—*Sales*—

Sales for the month of September were $6,596,293, an increase of $417,774, or 6.8%.

Sales for the nine months ended Sept. 30 were $55,037,079, an increase of $718,561, or 1.3%.—V. 149, p. 1623.

Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd.—*Div. Arrearages Eliminated*—

Directors have declared a dividend of $3.50 per share on the 7% cumulative preferred stock, par $100, payable Nov. 1 to holders of record Oct. 14, thus eliminating all back dividends on this issue.—V. 149, p. 734.

Lane Bryant, Inc.—*Sales*—

Period End. Sept. 30—	1939—*Month*—	1938	1939—9 *Mos.*—	1938
Sales	$1,128,818	$1,070,037	$9,886,904	$9,456,252
Units in operation			22	23

—V. 149, p. 1767.

Lawyers Title Corp. of N. Y.—*Insurance Policy*—

Corporation has issued a title insurance policy for $775,000 covering a building loan mortgage in that amount on a portion of the Wonawaking Park property in White Plains which is being developed by the Surrey-Strathmore Corp. The loan was obtained from Manufacturers Trust Co. The contractor is Leval Construction Corp. and the architect is Jacob M. Felson. The mortgage is insured by the Federal Housing Administration. —V. 147, p. 2248.

Loft, Inc.—*Further Details on Plan for New Set-Up*—

A special meeting of stockholders will be held Oct. 24, for the following purposes:

(1) To consider and take action upon the following proposals: (a) to approve the plan of readjustment of the company dated Oct. 2, 1939; (b) to reduce the capital of the company represented by its outstanding shares of stock from $11,979,652 to $1,473,259 without reducing the number of shares; and (c) to amend the certificate of incorporation, so as to change the previously authorized shares of stock without par value into shares of the par value of $1 each;

(2) To consider and take action upon a proposal to amend the certificate of incorporation, so as to increase the authorized number of shares of stock from 1,500,000 shares to 3,000,000 shares of the par value of $1 each, such proposal to be voted upon only in the event of the adoption by stockholders of the proposals set forth in (1) above.

An introductory statement affords the following:

Corporation is now engaged in the manufacture and sale of candy and certain related products and in the operation of candy stores, soda fountains and restaurants. Company is also the owner subject to claims involved in certain litigation, of approximately 78.57% of the outstanding capital stock of Pepsi-Cola Co. (Del.), which today represents the company's principal asset.

It is proposed to segregate the candy, soda fountain, restaurant and related businesses of the company from its Pepsi-Cola holdings and, in this connection, the board of dircetors has approved this plan of readjustment for submission to stockholders.

The plan is intended to accomplish the following principal objectives:

(1) The segregation of the candy business of the company from its Pepsi-Cola holdings by transferring the candy business and certain related assets to a new wholly-owned subsidiary corporation to be formed for the purpose, so as to permit

(a) The establishment of the candy business as a separate operation with liability on leases limited to present approximate fair rental values; and

(b) The reorganization, rehabilitation or liquidation or other disposition of the candy business as may be deemed desirable in the future.

(2) The restatement of book values of candy business assets, the establishment of a ledger amount for the Pepsi-Cola holdings, and the reduction of capital of the company, so that,

(a) All assets may be conservatively stated on the books and appropriate reserves may be established (i) to provide for further reductions of book values of certain assets if and when deemed desirable, and (ii) to cover among other things, contingent liabilities and excessive rentals and losses on leases; and

(b) Impairments of capital may be eliminated and a capital surplus created.

(3) The change of the authorized shares of capital stock of the company from shares without par value to shares of the par value of $1 each.

(4) The increase of the authorized number of shares of capital stock of the company.

The directors at a meeting held on Oct. 2, 1939, unanimously approved the plan for submission to stockholders and recommended that the plan be approved.

The board of directors intends, at such time as may be deemed desirable after the plan shall have been carried out, to propose to the stockholders that the name of the company be changed to "Pepsi-Cola Shares Corp." or other name appropriate to the company's stockholding position in Pepsi-Cola Co.

Candy Business—Company has been engaged in the manufacture and sale of candy and certain related businesses since 1919 when it succeeded to the business founded by George W. Loft over 40 years ago. For many years the Loft business was relatively profitable. During more recent years, however, the operations have not been profitable and substantial operating deficits have been incurred, with the result that at July 31, 1939, the accumulated consolidated capital deficit of the company and its subsidiaries (excluding Pepsi-Cola Co.) amounted to $5,710,938.

There have been numerous factors contributing to the company's unsatisfactory operating result. Adverse general business conditions have undoubtedly been an important factor. More important, however, are those factors bearing directly upon the operations of the company, such as: progressively decreasing volume of sales of the company, due in part to the financial inability of the company to modernize and rehabilitate its stores and to replace closed stores; increased distribution costs and changes in competitive conditions in the marketing of candy; excessive rentals under store leases; and burdensome depreciation charges upon equipment and plant facilities acquired at high cost in relation to their present worth in the business and in relation to present cost of more modern and more efficient equipment and facilities.

No definite decision has been reached by directors as to the future conduct of the candy business and various possible alternatives are now under consideration. Pending the formulation of a definite program for the future operations of the candy business, and in order to facilitate any reorganization, rehabilitation or liquidation or other disposition of such business which may be decided upon in the future, it is proposed to segregate the candy business from the company's Pepsi-Cola holdings. In this connection, it is proposed to write down fixed assets to going concern values as appraised, which values are less than present net book amounts but substantially greater than appraised liquidation values; and to provide, in so far as practicable, that the obligations of the new candy corporation, with respect to store leases will be limited to the approximate fair rental value of the leased premises. Appropriate reserves are to be established by the company for contingent liabilities and for excessive lease rentals and for losses on settlements of leases, as hereinafter stated.

Pepsi-Cola Holdings—As a result of the litigation commenced by the company in 1935 against Charles G. Guth (former President) and others, the company, on July 31, 1939, became the owner of record of 205,437 shares of the capital stock of Pepsi-Cola Co., constituting approximately 78.57% of the outstanding stock of that company. In addition to such shares of stock of Pepsi-Cola Co. owned of record by the company, it holds options, for the purchase of an aggregate of 100,063 shares of such stock, and the company has an interest in a fund, deposited for the purpose of satisfying a judgment against Mr. Guth. Certificates for a portion of such shares owned of record by the company are deposited under escrow arrangements in connection with certain pending litigation with respect to the company's ownership of such shares.

Pepsi-Cola Co. was organized in Delaware in 1931 when it acquired the Pepsi-Cola trade mark and the goodwill of a business engaged, at least as early as 1901, in the sale of a carbonated cola beverage known as "Pepsi-Cola." "Pepsi-Cola" is now sold and distributed throughout the greater part of the United States, in Canada, and in some foreign countries.

The principal activities of Pepsi-Cola Co. consist of the manufacture and sale of a concentrate produced in accordance with a secret formula. This concentrate, together with Pepsi-Cola crowns and labels, is sold to franchise bottlers, now numbering approximately 550, for the manufacture by them of the bottled drink known and sold as "Pepsi-Cola." Subsidiaries of Pepsi-Cola Co. operate bottling plants in the United States, Canada, Cuba and England. "Pepsi-Cola" is also distributed as a fountain drink in the Loft soda fountain stores.

The principal plants owned and operated by Pepsi-Cola Co. and its subsidiaries are two plants in Long Island City, N. Y., which include facilities for the manufacture of Pepsi-Cola concentrate, a sugar refinery, equipment for the manufacture of Pepsi-Cola cases, a bottling plant, and facilities for the manufacture of crowns and the printing of labels used in the bottling of "Pepsi-Cola" by most of the Pepsi-Cola franchise bottlers and subsidiaries.

Principal Provisions of the Plan

(1) The candy business and certain related assets of the company to be determined by the board of directors will be transferred, by sale or lease or in such other manner as the board shall determine, to a new wholly-owned subsidiary corporation to be organized for the purpose. The new corporation will be known as "*Loft Candy Corp.*" or by such other suitable name as may be selected by the board.

(2) The capital of the company represented by its outstanding shares of stock will be reduced from $11,979,652 to $1,473,259 (such latter amount being at the rate of one dollar for each outstanding share of stock) so as to create a capital surplus available for the purposes of the plan.

(3) The book amounts of fixed assets on a consolidated basis (excluding fixed assets of Pepsi-Cola Co.) will be written down to fair values to the company as a going concern as at July 31, 1939, as appraised by The American Appraisal Co., Inc., independent appraisers, and goodwill, trade marks, formulae, patents, &c., of the company and its subsidiaries, other than Pepsi-Cola Co., will be written down to a nominal value. In addition, a special reserve will be established to permit further write-downs of fixed assets to liquidation values as at July 31, 1939, as appraised by The American Appraisal Co., Inc., such reserve to be applied if and when the board shall determine.

(4) A general reserve of $3,000,000 will be established to provide for contingent liabilities of the company existing at July 31, 1939, for rentals on leases in excess of the approximate fair rental value, as at July 31, 1939, of the premises covered by such leases, and for losses on settlement of such leases.

(5) The amount at which the company's investment in Pepsi-Cola Co. will be set up on the books of the company will be fixed at an amount which represents the net book value, as shown by the consolidated balance sheet of Pepsi-Cola Co. and its subsidiaries as at July 31, 1939 of the shares of stock of Pepsi-Cola Co. owned by the company.

(6) The authorized shares of capital stock of the company will be changed from shares without par value to shares of the par value of $1 each.

(7) The authorized number of shares of capital stock of the company will be increased from 1,500,000 shares to 3,000,000 shares of the par value of $1 each.

Method of Carrying Out the Plan

New Loft Candy Corp.—The new Loft Candy Corp. will be organized in New York. There will be transferred to the new corporation the company's candy business, including the goodwill, trade marks and trade name incident to such business. There will also be transferred to the new candy corporation all inventories, materials and supplies on hand at the date of transfer, store premises held under lease and operated by the company (except that certain of such premises may be retained by the company or otherwise disposed of), and such of the fixed and other assets of the company as the board of directors shall determine. The transfer of any fixed assets, including furniture, fixtures and equipment, so to be transferred to the new candy corporation may be effected by sale or lease or in such other manner as the board of directors shall deem appropriate and in the best interests of the company. In consideration of the transfer to it of such business and assets, the new corporation will (1) issue to the company shares of its authorized capital stock in such amount as the board of directors shall determine, and (2) assume, or agree to indemnify the company in respect of, liabilities on leases covering store premises transferred to it up to the approximate fair rental value of such premises as at July 31, 1939. In connection with the segregation of the candy business, it is contemplated that one or more additional subsidiaries may be formed to which all or a part of the fixed assets may be transferred and in turn leased to the new candy corporation.

Write Down of Assets—Fixed assets have been carried on the books of the company at ledger amounts based upon appraisal at July 31, 1919, with subsequent additions at cost, in each case less depreciation. The value of such assets to the company as a going concern or in liquidation is, in the opinion of the management, substantially less than such net book amounts. In order to ascertain the approximate going concern fair values and the approximate liquidation values of the fixed assets of the company and its subsidiaries, other than Pepsi-Cola Co., the board of directors has retained the American Appraisal Co., Inc., to examine such assets and to report their opinion as to (1) the fair values of such assets to the company as a going concern as at July 31, 1939, and (2) the amount that might be realized in the event of discontinuance of operations and liquidation of such assets as at said date, assuming an orderly liquidation and a reasonable time to dispose of tsch assets. In brief, the report of The American Appraisal Co. shows valuations as follows:

Fixed Assets of Co. & Subs. (Excl. Pepsi-Cola Co.)—	*Book Amounts Less Depreciation July* 31, 1939	*Going Concern Fair Values as Appraised July* 31, 1939	*Liquidation Values as Appraised July* 31, 1939
Land, buildings, mach., eqpt., &c., comprising plant at Long Island City, N. Y.:			
Subject of mortgage	$2,821,142	$1,200,000	$400,000
Not subject to mortgage	83,624	50,000	25,000
Furniture, fixtures, eqpt., & leasehold improvements in leased stores & on leased property	1,473,555	450,000	125,000
Totals	$4,378,322	$1,700,000	$550,000

It is proposed, therefore, to write down the consolidated book amounts of such fixed assets to such going concern fair values as appraised, and further to establish a special reserve to permit additional write-downs of such assets to such liquidation values, such reserve to be applied if and when the board of directors shall determine.

Goodwill, trade marks, formulae, patents, &c., at July 31, 1939, carried on the books of the company and its subsidiaries, other than Pepsi-Cola Co., at an aggregate consolidated book amount of $3,020,375, will be written down to $1.

The above-mentioned write-downs of fixed assets and goodwill, &c., carried on the books of subsidiaries will be accomplished by providing appropriate reserves on the books of the company to be applied in consolidation. Investments in subsidiaries on the books of the company will also be written down to conform to net book values of underlying assets.

Establishment of Ledger Amount for Pepsi-Cola Investment—It is impossible accurately to determine the aggregate cost to the company over a period of years of its interest in Pepsi-Cola Co. and the board of directors deems it inadvisable to attempt an appraisal of the fair value of such interest. It has been determined, therefore, upon the approval of the plan by the stockholders, to set up on the books of the company its 78.57% stock interest in Pepsi-Cola Co. (including the options and judgment held by the company) at the net book value as at July 31, 1939, of such stock as shown by the consolidated balance sheet of Pepsi-Cola Co. and its subsidiaries, such amount being $8,716,487. Such amount does not purport to be either cost or fair or realizable value of such investment and is arrived at solely for the purpose of establishing a ledger amount at which such investment will be set up on the books of the company.

Dividends when received by the company from Pepsi-Cola Co. will be treated as follows: To the extent that such dividends do not reduce the consolidated earned surplus of Pepsi-Cola Co. and its subsidiaries below the amount thereof at July 31, 1939, as shown by the balance sheet, such dividends will be treated as income or earnings of the company, but if and to the extent that such dividends reduce such earned surplus below the amount thereof at July 31, 1939, such dividends will be credited by the company to its investment in Pepsi-Cola Co. and will not be treated as income or earnings of the company.

Reduction of Capital and Application of Capital Surplus—The capital surplus of $10,506,393 which will result from the reduction of capital of the company pursuant to the plan from $11,979,652 to $1,473,259, together with the capital surplus of $8,716,486 resulting from setting up the Pepsi-Cola investment on the books of the company, such amounts aggregating $19,222,880, will be applied as follows:

$5,710,938 will be applied to eliminate the accumulated deficit in consolidation as at July 31, 1939, of a corresponding amount as shown by the consolidated balance sheet and the statement of consolidated income;

$2,678,323 will be applied to the reduction of consolidated book amounts of fixed assets to going concern fair values as at July 31, 1939, as appraised;

$3,020,375 will be applied to the reduction of consolidated book amounts of goodwill, trade marks, formulae, patents, &c., to $1;

$1,150,000 will be provided as a special reserve to permit further write-downs of fixed assets to liquidation values as at July 31, 1939, as appraised, such reserve to be applied if and when the board of directors shall determine;

$2,900,000, together with the amount of $100,000 heretofore established as a reserve for contingencies, will be provided as a general reserve (aggregating $3,000,000) to cover contingent liabilities and excess rentals and losses on leases as stated in the next following paragraph; and the balance of $3,763,244 will be entered on the books as capital surplus. The pro forma balance sheet gives effect to the foregoing. The amount and character of the surplus shown on such pro forma balance sheet represents the surplus account of the company (not consolidated) as well as the surplus in consolidation of the company and its subsidiaries other than Pepsi-Cola Co., in each case after giving effect to the consummation of the plan as of July 31, 1939.

General Reserve—A general reserve in the amount of $3,000,000 will be established, in the manner stated, to provide for (1) known and unknown contingent liabilities existing at July 31, 1939, including liabilities, if any, in respect of the litigation, and (2) rentals on leases, held at July 31, 1939, by the company and its subsidiaries (other than Pepsi-Cola Co.), in excess of the approximate fair rental value as at that date of the premises covered by such leases, and losses on settlement of such leases. The American Appraisal Co., Inc., has reviewed the leases now held by the company and such subsidiaries and has advised the company that in its opinion such leases represent a liability, in accordance with conditions at July 31, 1939, of at least $2,000,000, due to rentals provided in such leases being in excess of the approximate fair rental value as at said date of the premises covered by such leases. Any payments under such leases in excess of such approximate fair rental value of the premises covered thereby, or in settlement thereof, will be charged to the general reserve.

Upon the discharge or settlement of all liabilities covered by the general reserve, the balance, if any, remaining in the reserve will be restored to capital surplus.

Increase of Authorized Number of Shares—The proposed increase in the number of shares from 1,500,000 shares to 3,000,000 shares is a separable part of the plan. A separate vote of stockholders will be taken upon the proposed amendment to the certificate of incorporation to effect such increase. In the event that such amendment is not adopted by the stockholders, the other provisions of the plan will not be affected thereby.

It is not contemplated that the additional shares proposed to be authorized will be issued for any purpose in the near future. Such additional shares will be available, however, if authorized by stockholders, for issue at such time or from time to time, for such purpose or purposes and on such terms as the board of directors, subject to the provisions of applicable law, shall determine, and without further approval of stockholders.

Authority to Be Conferred Upon Directors—The board of directors shall have full power and authority to take such action and do such things as it may from time to time deem expedient or necessary fully to carry out the purposes of the plan and to accomplish the objectives thereby sought to be attained. The board of directors shall determine the time or times when the several steps contemplated by the plan shall be taken, and in carrying out the plan the board may make changes in the plan and in the method outlined for carrying out the plan, all to such extent as the board may deem necessary or appropriate more fully to accomplish the objectives of the plan.

Summary of Proceedings for Recovery by Company of Pepsi-Cola Stock

On Dec. 30, 1935, the company commenced an action in the Chancery Court of the State of Delaware, against Charles G. Guth, The Grace Co., Inc. of Del. (Mr. Guth's family corporation and nominee), and Pepsi-Cola Co., seeking, among other things, to impress a trust in favor of the company upon the stock of Pepsi-Cola Co. held by Mr. Guth and The Grace Co. This action was predicated upon the ground that the Pepsi-Cola enterprise was a business opportunity of the company which Mr. Guth, as President and dominating director of the company, had appropriated to himself, and upon the further ground that he had utilized the funds, facilities, personnel, credit, pestige and goodwill of the company to build and develop the Pepsi-Cola enterprise and to acquire his stock interest in Pepsi-Cola Co.

After a lengthy trial, the Chancellor on Sept. 17, 1938, found in favor of the company and awarded to the company, among other things, 237,500 shares of Pepsi-Cola Co. stock held by Mr. Guth and The Grace Co., being approximately 91% of the outstanding capital stock of Pepsi-Cola Co. The Chancellor further ordered Mr. Guth and The Grace Co. to account to the company and to Pepsi-Cola Co. On April 11, 1939, the decision of the Chancellor was affirmed on appeal by the Supreme Court of the State of Delaware.

Subsequent to the decision on the appeal, an adjustment was made with Mr. Guth and The Grace Co. settling the accounting ordered by the Chancellor, as well as all other claims existing between Mr. Guth, members of his family and affiliated corporations, and the company and Pepsi-Cola Co. This settlement was effected pursuant to an order to show cause of the Chancellor dated June 23, 1939.

Pursuant to an agreement of compromise and settlement, dated June 6, 1939, as modified, between the company and its attorneys, there has been delivered to an escrow agent for the benefit of said attorneys 32,063 shares of stock of Pepsi-Cola Co., out of 237,500 shares, as part compensation for their services in the litigation. 10,063 of said shares are subject to options in favor of the company, which options may be terminated.

On July 31, 1939, the remaining 205,437 shares of the capital stock of Pepsi-Cola Co. were transferred of record to the company. An aggregate of 147,749 of such shares has been deposited under escrow arrangements pending disposition of certain proceedings.

Summary of Pending Litigation Relative to the Company's Ownership of Pepsi-Cola Stock

The following actions are pending relative to the company's ownership o stock of Pepsi-Cola Co.:

(a) A stockholder of Pepsi-Cola Co., Bartus Trew, has petitioned to intervene in the company's action against Mr. Guth and The Grace Co. for the purpose of asserting a claim on behalf of Pepsi-Cola Co. to 137,500 shares of Pepsi-Cola Co. stock out of the shares recovered by the company in such action. A similar petition for intervention has been filed by another stockholder of Pepsi-Cola Co., Irving C. Knowles, seeking to recover for Pepsi-Cola Co. all of the shares recovered by the company in such action. In connection with these proceedings 120,437 of the shares of Pepsi-Cola Co. stock awarded to the company in such action have been deposited with Delaware Trust Co., Wilmington, Del., under an escrow arrangement whereby such shares may not be sold, pledged or otherwise disposed of prior to the disposition of the Trew and Knowles petitions, unless otherwise permitted by order of the Chancellor. Briefs are being submitted with respect to the above petitions.

(b) An action is now pending in the U. S. District Court for the Southern District of New York, commenced by Margery K. Megargel, the widow of Roy C. Megargel, against the company, Pepsi-Cola Co. and Charles G. Guth, seeking to compel the return of 95,000 shares of the capital stock of Pepsi-Cola Co. or, in the alternative, for the present value thereof, and for an accounting for all dividends received thereon. The action is based upon the claim of Mrs. Megargel that she was induced by fraudulent misrepresentations to contribute in 1933 said 95,000 shares in order to consummate a settlement of the claims of her husband, Roy C. Megargel, against Pepsi-Cola Co. and Charles G. Guth. The plaintiff has agreed to furnish a bill of particulars after the service of which answers will be filed.

(c) An alleged stockholder of National Pepsi-Cola Corp., a corporation which was adjudicated a bankrupt on June 8, 1931, has filed a petition in the bankruptcy proceedings in the U. S. District Court, Eastern District of Virginia, for the purpose of either (1) setting aside the sale of the Pepsi-Cola trade mark, formula, patents, goodwill, &c., made in 1931 by the trustee in bankruptcy of said National Pepsi-Cola Corp. to one Roy C. Megargel, who subsequently assigned said trade mark, formula, patents, goodwill, &c., to the present Pepsi-Cola Co., or, in the alternative, (2) recovering from the company the consideration alleged to have been received by said Roy C. Megargel for the assignment of said trade mark, formula, patents, goodwill, &c., to Pepsi-Cola Co., namely, 200,000 shares of the 237,500 shares of Pepsi-Cola Co. stock recovered by the company in the action against Mr. Guth and The Grace Co. as stated above. The petition is predicated upon a claim that such sale to Roy C. Megargel was made without adequate appraisal or notice to creditors of National Pepsi-Cola Corp. and was a fraud on the Court. Motions are now pending addressed to the jurisdiction of the Court to entertain the petition. These motions have not yet been argued.

Summary of Other Important Pending Litigation Affecting Pepsi-Cola Co.

In addition to the litigation mentioned above, Pepsi-Cola Co. and its subsidiary, Pepsi-Cola Co. of Canada, Ltd., are involved in litigation with Coca-Cola Co. and Coca-Cola Co. of Canada, Ltd.

In Canada, Coca-Cola Co. of Canada, Ltd., commenced an action against Pepsi-Cola Co. of Canada, Ltd., challenging the right of Pepsi-Cola Co. of Canada, Ltd., to use the trade mark "Pepsi-Cola," claiming that said trade mark is an infringement of the trade mark "Coca-Cola," and seeking an injunction and an accounting in connection therewith. The trial court decided in favor of Coca-Cola Co. of Canada, Ltd., and issued an injunction against Pepsi-Cola Co. of Canada, Ltd., restraining it from using its trade mark "Pepsi-Cola," holding that the trade mark "Pepsi-Cola" was an infringement of the trade mark "Coca-Cola"; and directed an accounting of damages or profits at the election of Coca-Cola Co. of Canada, Ltd. Pepsi-Cola Co. of Canada, Ltd., has appealed from this decision to the Supreme Court of Canada and has obtained a stay of the injunction and accounting pending the determination of such appeal. The appeal has been argued before the Supreme Court of Canada and the case is awaiting decision by that court.

In the New York Supreme Court, Queens County, Pepsi-Cola Co. commenced an action against Coca-Cola Co. seeking to restrain Coca-Cola Co. from engaging in certain alleged unfair business practices and activities. Coca-Cola Co. has interposed a counter claim challenging the right of Pepsi-Cola Co. ot use its trade mark "Pepsi-Cola," charging that such use constitutes an infringement of the "Coca-Cola" trade mark, and seeking injunctive relief and an accounting in connection therewith. Pepsi-Cola Co. has interposed a reply to the counter claim denying the charge of infringement and setting up certain affirmative defenses. The action has not yet been tried.

Other litigation is pending between Pepsi-Cola Co. and Coca-Cola Co. involving the registration of the Pepsi-Cola trade mark in certain foreign jurisdictions.

[As at Aug. 31, 1939, Phoenix Securities Corp., owned an aggregate o. 424,100 shares of stock of the company, such shares constituting approximately 28.78% of the outstanding stock of the company (including among such outstanding stock an aggregate of 11,700 shares held by Pepsi-Cola Co.). Phoenix Securities Corp. has advised the company that it intends to vote in respect of such shares in favor of the proposals to be submitted to the special meeting of stockholders.]

Statement of Consolidated Income and Deficit

[Loft Inc. and Subsidiaries other than Pepsi-Cola Co. and Subsidiaries]

Period	7 Mos. End. July 31, '39	Calendar Years 1938	1937	1936
Candy, soda and restaurant operations:				
Sales	$4,631,462	$8,567,700	$10,036,231	$11,168,153
Cost of sales	2,394,623	4,269,701	5,195,567	5,872,914
	$2,236,839	$4,297,999	$4,840,664	$5,295,240
a Salaries, rent expense	2,302,289	4,104,133	4,444,732	4,726,250
Newspaper advertising, circulars, &c	127,489	148,324	168,034	274,726
Gross profit	loss$192,939	$45,542	$227,898	$294,264
Gen'l & admin. exps., &c	189,688	317,461	489,060	487,500
Corporate & excise taxes on payrolls, rec'pts, &c	101,187	149,848	128,571	73,144
Special repairs and reconditioning of stores	------	46,714	------	49,535
Int. expense, discounts allowed, &c	24,150	41,009	69,113	43,995
Discounts earned and other income	Cr21,244	Cr29,063	Cr47,867	Cr68,896
Deprec. & amortization	249,712	465,723	561,723	579,500
Other charges	297,794	180,439	------	------
Net loss	$1,034,227	$1,126,590	$972,704	$870,514
Previous consol. deficit	4,355,884	3,229,293	1,693,500	257,567
Other charges	320,827	------	563,088	565,419
Consolidated deficit	$5,710,938	$4,355,884	$3,229,293	$1,693,501

a Also includes property taxes, maintenance, &c., less rents received from subtenants.

Consolidated Balance Sheet July 31, 1939

Company and Its Subs. Other Than Pepsi-Cola Co. and Its Subs.]

Assets—		*Liabilities—*	
Cash in banks and on hand	$179,296	Notes payable, trade	$49,566
Market'le securs.(cost$5,345)	2,899	Accounts payable & sundry	678,429
Accounts & notes receiv. (net)	31,042	Salaries and wages	40,039
b Award rec. from Phoenix Securities Corp	1,000,000	Rents & prop. taxes payable	207,061
Inventories	411,882	Unemploy. & old-age ben.tax	129,255
N. Y. City corporate stock	1,259	N. Y. City sales tax	133,702
Stocks of reorganized banks,&c	3	Federal, State, &c., taxes, est.	12[illegible].891
c Award of Pepsi-Cola Co. stock, &c	(see note)	Int. accrued on notes pay. & on tax arrears	34,067
a Fixed assets	4,378,323	Notes payable to bank	400,000
Goodwill, trade-marks, formulae, &c	3,015,310	Reserve for legal fees (est.)	100,000
Patents, at cost, less amortiz	5,065	Indebtedness paid Aug.11,'39	860,827
Prepaid and deferred items	113,194	Deps. by employ. & tenants	13,722
		Reserve for contingencies	100,000
		Capital stock (1,473,259 shs.)	11,979,652
		Deficit	5,710,938
Total	$9,138,273	Total	$9,138,273

a At ledger amounts based upon appraisal July 31, 1919 by The American Appraisal Co. and subsequent additions at cost: land, buildings and candy making equipment, subject to mortgage, less depreiciation, $2,821,143. Other machinery, equipment, leasehold improvements, &c., deemed to be free of said lien, less depreciation and amortization: in factory, $83,625; in leased stores and on leased property, $1,473,555.

b In connection with the litigation entitled Emmerich, et al., vs. Loft, Inc., Phoenix Securitied Corp., et al., in the Chancery Court of Delaware, arising out of the exercise in August and September, 1938, by Phoenix of options held by it to purchase 400,000 shares of capital stock of Loft, the Chancellor, by order of July 10, 1939, approved a settlement awarding Loft $1,000,000, payable as follows: (a) Cancellation of the principal amount of a note payable by Loft to Phoenix dated June 9, 1936, maturing Dec. 9, 1940, in the amount of $400,000; (b) Cancellation of the unpaid interest accrued on said note amounting to $40,000 as of June 30, 1939; and (c) payment to Loft of the sum of $560,000 in cash. Pursuant to said order, said amount of $560,000 was paid into court and has subsequently been distributed or applied as follows: fee of special master and court costs, $20,377; to repayment of advance by Phoenix Securities Corp. on July 20, 1939, against amount of award, $100,000; fees and disbursements of attorneys for complainants in the above-entitled action, $115,118; fees and disbursements of attorneys for petitioning stockholders of Loft in the proceeding for the fixing of fees of attorneys for Loft (in the action referred to in (c) against Charles G. Guth, et al.), $165,332; compensation and disbursements of stockholders' protective committee of Loft, Inc., $20,000; balance received by Loft, Aug. 11, 1939, $139,173.

The total award in the amount of $1,000,000 has been shown in the balance sheet as "award receivable from Phoeniz Securities Corp." with a corresponding credit to capital stock. For convenience, the several above-mentioned items paid or settled out of the proceeds of the award, aggregating $860,827, are grouped on the liability side of the balance sheet a one item "indebetdness paid Aug. 11, 1939."

Loft Inc. is obligated for an undetermined amount for fees and disbursements of its attorneys in the aforesaid Emmerich action.

c As a result of the litigation commenced in 1935 by Loft Inc. against Charles G. Guth, The Grace Co., Inc. of Del. and Pepsi-Cola Co., Loft Inc. was granted the following: (a) 237,500 shares of the capital stock of Pepsi-Cola Co., of which 32,063 shares were transferred to the attorneys for Loft as part compensation for their services in such action, leaving a balance of 205,437 shares with Loft (constituting about 78.57% of the total outstanding capital stock of Pepsi-Cola Co.). In addition, options covering 10,063 shares of Pepsi-Cola stock, have been granted to Loft by attorneys. Such stock interest of Loft in Pepsi-Cola Co. is being challenged by and is subject to the litigation. (b) A judgment of $195,000 representing the $2 dividend declared and paid by Pepsi-Cola Co. in 1936 on 97,500 shares of Pepsi-Cola stock then standing in the name of Charles G. Guth. This judgment, in which said attorneys for Loft have a 13½% interest is subject to a claim of the United States for taxes thereon which claim is being contested. Payment of the fund of $195,000, held by the Court's representative for the purpose of satisfying said judgment, is being withheld pending determination of said tax claim. An adverse decision in the tax proceeding will render the judgment partly or wholly unrealizable. (c) A judgment of $280,000 representing such $2 dividend on 140,000 shares of Pepsi-Cola stock then standing in the name of The Grace Co., Inc. of Del. (d) An accounting obligating Charles G. Guth and The Grace Co., Inc. of Del. to account to Loft and Pepsi-Cola Co.

Loft Inc. and Pepsi-Cola Co. have settled their difference with Charles G. Guth, various members of his family and affiliated corporations, including The Grace Co., Inc. of Del., pursuant to an agreement of settlement embodied in an order to show cause dated June 23, 1939, in the aforesaid litigation brought by Loft against Charles G. Guth, et al.

Pursuant to the agreement of settlement, which was consummated on or about July 19, 1939, after Court approval, The Devoine Co., a Guth family-owned corporation, discontinued its action against Loft for the recovery of 100,000 shares of stock of Pepsi-Cola Co.; Mr. Guth, his affiliated corporations and certain members of his family exchanged releases with Loft; the accounting proceeding against Mr. Guth and The Grace Co., Inc. of Del. was dismissed; and Loft waived payment and satisfied the above-mentioned judgment for $280,000.

The ownership by Loft of the aforesaid 205,437 shares of Pepsi-Cola stock is challenged by litigation (described in the plan of readjustment above).

The 205,437 shares of Pepsi-Cola stock were transferred of record to Loft on July 31, 1939. However, Loft has agreed that it will not sell or otherwise dispose of 120,437 shares of stock until the disposition by the Chancellor of the aforesaid petitions for intervention by Bartus Trew and Irving C. Knowles or until further order of the Chancellor, and the certificates evidencing said 120,437 shares of Pepsi-Cola stock have been deposited in escrow with The Delaware Trust Co., in connection with said agreement. In addition, certificates for 27,312 of said shares of Pepsi-Cola stock have been deposited in escrow with said trust company in connection with the enforcement of a lien by the attorneys for certain stockholders of Loft in a proceeding involving the fees of the attorneys for Loft in the suit against Charles G. Guth, et al. Although the fees and disbursements of said attorneys for Loft stockholders have been settled and paid, no order by the Chancellor has yet been entered releasing said stock from the aforesaid escrow or releasing Loft from its agreement that it will not sell or otherwise dispose of said 27,312 shares of Pepsi-Cola stock.

Pending action by the stockholders of Loft at their meeting contemplated by the plan of readjustment, the interest of Loft in the 205,437 shares of Pepsi-Cola stock, the aforesaid judgment of $195,000 and said options covering 10,063 shares of Pepsi-Cola stock, has not been set up on the books at any amount and no value for such interest is stated in the balance sheet of Loft. It is impossible accurately to determine the aggregate cost of said interest, which includes disbursements, outlays, attorneys' fees and disbursements, expenses, use of facilities, services of employees, losses, &c., in connection with the formation and development of Pepsi-Cola Co. and the recovery of Loft Inc.'s interest therein, some of which items are determinable in whole or in part and others of which are unascertainable. None of such costs has been capitalized.

Pro Forma Consolidated Balance Sheet July 31, 1939

[After giving effect to the proposed transactions]

Assets—		*Liabilities—*	
Cash in banks and on hand	$179,296	Notes payable, trade	$49,566
Market. secur. (cost $5,344)	2,899	Accts. pay. & sundry accruals	678,429
Accts and notes rec. (net)	31,042	Salaries and wages	40,039
Award rec. from Phoenix Securities Corp	1,000,000	Rents & prop. taxes payable	207,061
Inventories	411,881	Unemploy. & old-age benefit taxes	129,255
N. Y. City corporate stock	1,259	N. Y. City sales tax	133,702
Stocks of reorg. banks, &c	3	Fed., State, &c. taxes, est	122,891
a Award of Pepsi-Cola Co. stock	8,716,487	Int. accrued on notes payable and on tax arrears	34,067
Fixed assets (at fair value)	1,700,000	Notes payable to bank	400,000
Goodwill, trade-marks, &c	1	Reserve for legal fees (est.)	100,000
Prepaid and deferred items	113,194	Indebt. paid Aug. 11, 1939	860,827
		Deposits by empl. & tenants, &c	13,722
		Reserve for contingent liabil.	3,000,000
		b Special reserve	1,150,000
		Capital stock ($1 par) value	1,473,259
		Capital surplus	3,763,244
Total	$12,156,063	Total	$12,156,063

a Interest in judgment receivable and options resulting from action against Charles G. Guth, et al., at ledger amount determined as provided in the plan of readjustment. b To permit write-downs of fixed assets to liquidation values as at July 31, 1939, as appraised by the American Appraisal Co., Inc., such reserve to be applied if and when the board of directors shall determine.

[See also Pepsi-Cola Co. below].—V. 149, p. 2236.

McCrory Stores Corp.—*Sales*—

Period End. Sept. 30—	1939—Month	—1938	1939—9 Mos.	—1938
Sales	$3,354,014	$2,954,927	$28,485,833	$26,585,205

—V. 149, p. 1624.

McLellan Stores Co.—*Sales*—

Period End. Sept. 30—	1939—Month	—1938	1939—8 Mos.	—1938
Sales	$1,884,933	$1,740,149	$13,604,005	$12,912,353

—V. 149, p. 2088.

Market Street Ry.—*Earnings*—

Year Ended Aug. 31—	1939	1938
Operating revenues	$6,414,395	$6,756,089
Operation	4,558,577	4,908,288
Maintenance and repairs	736,921	944,340
Appropriation for retirement reserve	500,000	500,000
Taxes (other than income taxes)	413,000	438,000
Net operating income	$205,898	x$34,539
Other income	8,670	10,849
Gross income	$214,568	x$23,690
Interest charges	434,700	443,271
Amortization of debt discount and expense	20,765	21,512
Other income deductions	3,569	4,922
Net loss	$244,466	$493,395

x Indicate loss.—V. 149, p. 1768.

Marine Midland Corp. (& Subs.)—*Earnings*—

Period End. Sept. 30—	1939—3 Mos.	1938—	1939—9 Mos.	—1938
x Net oper. earnings	$865,814	$905,477	$2,561,171	$2,550,168
Earns. per sh. on cap.stk.	$0.15	$0.15	$0.44	$0.43

x After taxes and adjusted minority interests.—V. 149, p. 419.

(Glenn L.) Martin Co.—*Earnings*—

Period End. Sept. 30—	1939—3 Mos.	—1938	1939—9 Mos.	—1938
Sales	$3,267,728	$4,486,455	$8,566,387	$11,727,780
x Net profit	546,154	768,393	1,513,778	2,140,994
Shares capital stock	1,092,308	936,583	1,092,308	936,583
Earnings per share	$0.50	$0.82	$1.38	$2.28

x After depreciation, Federal income taxes, &c.—V. 149, p. 581.

Masonite Corp.—*Earnings*—

Years End. Aug. 31—	1939	1938	1937	1936
Gross profit on sales, before deducting deprec. & amort. of patents	$3,994,167	$3,408,284	$4,286,031	$3,434,447
Shipping, sell., admin. & gen. exp. (excl. of depreciation)	2,265,539	1,810,195	1,939,003	1,620,023
Provision for deprec. & amortiz. of patents	258,285	230,155	177,033	162,324
Net profit from opers.	$1,470,343	$1,367,934	$2,169,994	$1,652,099
Other income	110,186	101,176	85,755	110,312
Total profits & income	$1,580,529	$1,469,110	$2,255,749	$1,762,412
Other deductions	116,247	47,487	124,509	44,899
Prov. for Fed. & Miss. State income taxes	301,232	x277,350	x403,149	287,863
Net profit	$1,163,050	$1,144,274	$1,728,091	$1,429,649
Divs. on pref. stock	a92,095	a98,270	y108,358	94,339
Divs. on common stock	539,210	805,636	1,473,675	600,050
Shs. of com. stk. outst.	539,210	538,842	536,740	266,689
Earns. per sh. on com. stk	$1.99	$1.96	z$3.03	$5.01

x Including $26,500 ($9,000 in 1937) for Federal surtax on undistributed profits. y $15,768 paid on 7% cum. pref. stock from Sept. 1, 1936, to Oct. 31, 1936, date of redemption, and $92,589 paid on 5% cum. pref. stock from Oct. 1, 1936, to Sept. 1, 1937. z Figures after deducting $98,270 for dividend requirements on the presently outstanding preferred stock. a Dividends on 5% preferred stock.

Condensed Balance Sheet Aug. 31

Assets—	1939	1938	*Liabilities*—	1939	1938
y Plant & equip.	$2,631,111	$2,552,642	z 5% cum. pf. stk.	$1,841,900	$1,860,300
Cash	1,220,816	718,323	x Common stock	919,385	900,985
Receivables	1,322,491	999,318	Accounts payable	195,893	104,585
Inventories	1,016,819	1,288,238	Accr. wages, taxes, interest, &c.	244,500	211,285
Prepaid ins., &c.	98,281	87,557	Prov. for Fed. and State income tax	327,000	307,000
Due from empl's	56,928	32,650	Dividends	157,826	159,278
Investment	51,772	26,742	Res. for self insur.	50,000	49,135
Pats., pat. application expenses, trademarks, &c.	196,746	213,813	Earned surplus	2,858,458	2,326,714
Total	$6,594,963	$5,919,281	Total	$6,594,963	$5,919,281

x Represented by 539,210 (538,842 in 1938) no par shares. y After depreciation and depletion reserves of $1,591,241 in 1939 and $1,389,845 in 1938. z Represented by shares of $100 par.—V. 149, p. 1921.

Mengel Co.—*Bookings*—

September bookings of the company and subsidiaries totaled $1,386,061, an increase of 83% over the bookings of $755,016 in the same month of last year. The September bookings represent the best monthly showing in the three years from 1937 to date.

More than a dozen industries, including furniture, building and numerous consumer lines using fibre containers, wooden boxes and lumber, are customers of Mengel, so that its orders usually reflect the trend of general business.

New bookings in the first nine months of 1939 amounted to $7,380,380, compared with $5,562,295 in the same period of 1938, or an increase of 33%, according to the Mengel statement.

Mengel shipments in September amounted to $944,395, an increase of 19% over a year ago, while nine-months' shipments totaled $6,531,920, or 27% above the corresponding period of 1938.

As of Sept. 30, 1939, the Mengel Co. had unfilled orders of $2,054,369, compared with $1,656,643 on the company's books at the end of August, and $1,542,475 on Sept. 30, 1938.—V. 149, p. 1768.

Michigan Associated Telephone Co.—*Earnings*—

12 *Months Ended June* 30—	1939	1938
Operating revenues	$1,273,452	$1,262,248
Operating expenses and taxes	859,009	899,433
Net operating income	$414,443	$362,815
Other income (net)	*Dr*3,047	*Dr*4,029
Net earnings	$411,396	$358,786
Interest on long-term debt	117,633	125,000
General interest	5	2
Amortization of debt discount and expense	13,289	9,155
Miscellaneous income deductions	1,739	1,899
Net income	$278,730	$222,730

—V. 149, p. 419.

Mid-West Rubber Reclaiming Co.—*To Pay* $1.25 *Div.*—

Directors have declared a dividend of $1.25 per share on the common stock, par $5, payable Oct. 25 to holders of record Oct. 14. This compares with 25 cents paid on Aug. 1, May 1 and on Feb. 15, last; on Oct. 5 and on June 25, 1938, and a dividend of $1 paid on Oct. 10, and on July 10, 1937, this last being the initial distribution on the issue.—V. 148, p. 737.

Mississippi Power Co.—*Asks FPC to Approve Deal*—

The company has filed an application with the Federal Power Commission for authority to sell certain of its electric facilities in northern Mississippi to the Tennessee Valley Authority and a group of municipal associates for $2,000,000.

The application states that the sale is to be made "because the duplication of the electric facilities by the Authority, municipalities and non-profit membership corporations with the assistance of grants and loans from the Federal Government will render the property unprofitable to continue to hold."—V. 149, p. 2238.

Missouri Pacific RR.—*Asks for Freight Reduction*—

See Illinois Central RR. above.—V. 149, p. 2089.

Montgomery Ward & Co.—*Sales*—

Period End. Sept. 30—	1939—*Month*—	1938	1939—8 *Mos.*—	1938
Sales	$44,742,767	$38,555,611	$303106,311	$261998,101

—V. 149, p. 1624.

Mountain Fuel Supply Co. (Utah)—*Dividend Increased*

Directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, par $10, payable Dec. 8 to holders of record Nov. 17. Dividend of 10 cents was paid on June 20, last and dividends of 25 cents per share were paid on Dec. 8, 1938, and on Dec. 6, 1937.—V. 148, p. 3232.

Mountain States Power Co.—*Assents to Plan*—

David S. Soliday of Hopper, Soliday & Co., Chairman of a protective committee representing preferred stockholders of the company, announced Oct. 9 that a "substantial amount" of assents to the plan of reorganization had been received in the two weeks that solicitations had been requested.—V. 149, p. 2238.

(G. C.) Murphy Co.—*Sales*—

Period End. Sept. 30—	1939—*Month*—	1938	1939—9 *Mos.*—	1938
Sales	$3,789,084	$3,307,848	$30,812,637	$27,562,236
Stores in operation			201	201

—V. 149, p. 1625.

Nancy Lee Mines, Inc.—*Retgisters with SEC*—

See list given on first page of this department.—V. 145, p. 1105.

National Automotive Fibres, Inc.—*Preferred Sotck Offered*—Public financing for the company was announced Oct. 10 in the form of a new issue of 200,000 shares of 6% cumulative convertible ($10 par) preferred stock, which is being offered by a banking group headed by Reynolds & Co., priced at $11 per share. Associated with Reynolds & Co. in the offering are Schwabacher & Co.; Laurence M. Marks & Co.; Hemphill, Noyes & Co.; A. C. Allyn & Co. Inc.; Cray, McFawn & Petter; Ball, Coons & Co.; Burr & Co., Inc., and Grubbs, Scott & Co.

Listing—The common stock is currently listed on the New York Curb Exchange and the San Francisco Stock Exchange, and the company has agreed to apply for listing of both the preferred and common shares on the New York Stock Exchange.

Cumulative dividends are payable Q-M. 1 at rate of 60c. per share per annum. Convertible share for share into common stock. Redeemable in whole or in part at $11.50 per share and upon the occurrence of certain conditions, redeemable in whole, but not in part, at $11 per share with accrued dividends in both instances. In voluntary liquidation entitled to $11.50 per share and in involuntary liquidation to $10 per share with accrued dividends in both cases. Protected against the issuance of prior securities. Votes equally share for share with the common stock.

History & Business—Company was incorp. Jan. 23, 1928, in Delaware, and its principal executive offices are located at Railroad Ave. and Kennedy St., Oakland, Calif. It represents a consolidation of the Automobile Batting Department of the California Cotton Mills Co., of Oakland, Calif. and of the physical properties, water rights and business of Little Falls Fibre Co., of Little Falls, N. Y. Both components of this consolidation had been engaged principally in the manufacture of cotton batts and padding used in the manufacture of automobile upholstery.

Company is principally engaged in a textile specialty business whose products are largely sold to the automobile industry. This business includes: (a) The cutting and converting of cloth into pleated seat cushions, backs, and door panels for installation in the interior trimming of automobiles. The covering fabric or material used for these purposes is neither produced nor purchased, but is supplied to the company by the automobile manufacturer; (b) The production of pads, padding, batting and wadding, principally used in the upholstering of automobiles; (c) The production of silencer pads for automobile interior trim; (d) The cutting and binding of floor carpets and other items used in automobiles; (e) The manufacture of sisal batts and batting for the upholstery trade; (f) The embossing, by a recently developed vulcanizing process, of designs on the covering dloth for automobile seat cushions, backs, and door panels and on materials for other purposes.

In addition, the company purchases various products from a number of other manufacturers for resale by the company principally to the automotive industry, and also acts as selling agent for certain manufacturers of various products which are sold principally to the auotomotive industry. These products include such items as carpets, headlinging cloths, armrests, glove compartments, sun visors and acoustical materials. This business is conducted by the company as its "cloth, conversion and sales department."

Capitalization Upon Completion of Present Financing

Funded Debt—	*Authorized*	*Outstanding*
6% cum. conv. pref. stock ($10 par)	200,000 shs.	200,000 shs.
Common stock ($1 par)	*1,200,000 shs.	502,874 shs.

* Of the shares of common stock, 502,874 shares are presently issued and outstanding, 8,500 shares are reserved under option to certain officers and employees, out of the 10,000 shares reserved therefor by resolution of the company's board of directors, and 200,000 shares are reserved for issuance upon the conversion of the preferred stock.

Pursuant to the underwriting agreement company has agreed to retire the outstanding $1,300,000 Reconstruction Finance Corporation loan and 425 shares (par $100) second preferred stock out of the proceeds derived from the sale of the 200,000 shares of 6% cumulative convertible preferred stock.

Underwriters—The names of the principal underwriters and the several amounts underwritten by them respectively, are as follows:

Reynolds & Co.	38,000 shs.	Cray, McFawn & Petter	14,000 shs.
Schwabacher & Co.	38,000 shs.	Ball, Coons & Co.	14,000 shs.
Laurence M. Marks & Co.	38,000 shs.	Burr & Co., Inc.	12,000 shs.
Hemphill, Noyes & Co.	20,000 shs.	Grubbs, Scott & Co.	6,000 shs.
A. C. Allyn & Co.	20,000 shs.		

Purpose—The estimated net proceeds to be received by the company from the sale of 200,000 shares of preferred stock are approximately $1,839,-230. The proceeds will be used as follows:

Redemption and retirement of 425 shares of 2nd pref. stock	$42,925
Payment of balance of principal of promissory note running to RFC	1,300,000
To be added to the cash funds of the corp. & to be used among other things for reduction of unsecured bank loans aggregating $500,000	496,305

Consolidated Income Account

	—Years Ended Dec. 31— 1936	1937	1938	4 *Mos. End Apr.* 30,'39
Gross sales less returns, &c.	$5,422,189	$6,591,052	$4,157,105	$2,572,336
Cost of goods sold	3,954,528	5,342,712	3,507,053	1,923,641
Gross profit on sales	$1,467,662	$1,248,340	$650,051	$648,695
Operating expenses	417,119	594 218	488 250	232,724
Net profit on sales	$1,050,543	$654,122	$161,801	$415,971
Other income	242,586	246,830	125,837	86,838
Total income	$1,293,129	$900,952	$287,638	$502,809
Deductions from income	118,260	314,213	128,566	54,115
Prov. for Fed. inc. taxes	227,841	92,055	23,300	84,500
Net income	$947,028	$494,685	$135,773	$364,195

Consolidated Balance Sheet April 30, 1939

Assets—		*Liabilities*—	
Cash	$1,208,123	Notes payable	$900,000
Notes & accts. receivable	824,881	Accounts payable	353,711
Inventories	922,623	Accruals	108,834
Investments	150,591	Prov. for U. S. & Can. Fed. taxes	84,500
Property, plant & equipment	2,782,722	Div. payable on pref. stock	637
Patents & contracts	106,057	Long term debt, secured	1,100,000
Deferred charges	129,180	Preferred stock	42,500
Water rights & power sites	1	Common stock ($1 par)	1,665,200
		Earned surplus	1,868,795
Total	$6,124,178	Total	$6,124,178

—V. 149, p. 1625.

National Gas & Electric Corp. (& Subs.)—*Earnings*—

Period End. Aug. 31—	1939—*Month*—	1938	1939—12 *Mos.*—	1938
Operating revenues	$122,508	$99,391	$1.391,694	$1.300,805
Operation	65.197	60,673	779,700	737,858
Maintenance	4,981	5,637	62,992	71,873
Taxes	12,147	7,929	125,837	104,646
Net operating revs.	$40,184	$25,153	$423,165	$386,428
Non-operating inc. (net)	*Dr*735	1,303	*Dr*2,707	645
Balance	$39,449	$26,455	$420,458	$387,073
Retirement accruals	15,317	11,415	165,804	160,004
Gross income	$24,132	$15,041	$254,654	$227,069
Interest & amort., &c.	7,931	8,361	97,595	101,094
Net income	$16,201	$6,680	$157,059	$125,975
Dividends declared			62,066	46,549
Earnings per share			$0.51	$0.41

—V. 149, p. 2238.

National Investors Corp.—*Net Assets Amount to* $15,-132,299—

The report as of Sept. 30, 1939, states that net assets on that date were $15,132,299, equivalent to $5.81 a share on 2,607,939 shares of capital stock, excluding shares held in treasury. This compares with net assets on June 30, last, of $14,182,646, equal to $5.31 a share on 2,673,042 shares, and with net assets on Sept. 30, 1938 of $17,291,155, equal to $5.70 a share on 3,037,688 shares.

For the nine months ended Sept. 30, last, profit was $208,388 after expenses and taxes, but exclusive of $476,636 net loss realized on sale of securities which was charged to security profits account. This compares with a profit in the first nine months of 1938 of $212,338, exclusive of $1,-143,054 net loss realized on the sale of securities.

Investments in common stocks are carried in the balance sheet as of Sept. 30, 1939, at the market value of $15,237,118, comparing with $16,-090,487 on Sept. 30, 1938.

The company's assets continued to be approximately fully invested in common stocks.

"We have in no way departed from our 'growth' investment policy because of war conditions," stated Fred Y. Presley, President, in connection with the issuance of the report, "and are continuing to base our investments upon long-term growth prospects as distinguished from non-recurring profits arising out of war. The fallacy of valuing common stocks on the basis of war profits is obvious. War profits are only temporary, hostilities may terminate unexpectedly, and ultimately companies with large war earnings are almost certain to be subject to regulation and heavy taxation. Consequently, in view of the non-recurring nature of war profits, it would not seem that the capitalization of such earnings would be justified at anything beyond a mere nominal rate.

"The fact that the portfilio contains such so-called war stocks as Aluminum, Sperry, Bendex Aviation, Du Pont and others is wholly coincidental with our growth policy and the long-term continuity of earnings on which this policy rests."

New postions established during the past quarter included: American Airlines, Bendix Aviation, Cuneo Press, and Mead Johnson. Positions eliminated were International Nickel and Standard Oil of New Jersey. —V. 149, p. 115.

Neisner Bros., Inc.—*Sales*—

Period End. Sept. 30—	1939—*Month*—1938		1939—9 *Mos.*—1938	
Sales	$1,919,558	$1,685,199	$15,757,520	$13,237,398
Stores in operation			110	109

—V. 149, p. 1625.

Nevada California Electric Corp.—*To Pay 75-Cent Preferred Dividend*—

Directors have declared a dividend of 75 cents per share on the $3 cum. 4% preferred stock payable Nov. 1 to holders of record Oct. 16. This payment represents cumulative dividend for quarter ended Sept. 30, provided under revamping of capital structure.—V. 149, p. 2239.

(J. J.) Newberry Co.—*Sales*—

Period End. Sept. 30—	1939—*Month*—1938		1939—9 *Mos.*—1938	
Sales	$4,428,313	$3,927,093	$34,463,491	$32,008,257

—V. 149, p. 1625.

New England Public Service Co.—*Dividends*—

Directors meeting on Oct. 6, declared a dividend on the prior lien pref. stocks of that company equal to one-half of a full quarterly dividend, payable on Dec. 15, 1939, to stockholders of record of Dec. 1, 1939. This dividend is applicable to the quarter ended June 15, 1932, being the first quarter for which dividends are in arrears. Checks for the dividend will be mailed Dec. 15, 1939, to stockholders of record of Dec. 1, 1939, on the following basis: 75 cents per share on the prior lien pref. stock, $6 dividend series, and 87½ cents per share on the prior lien pref. stock, $7 dividend series.—V. 148, p. 2597.

New England Telephone & Telegraph Co.—*Earnings*—

Period End. Aug. 31—	1939—*Month*—1938		1939—8 *Mos.*—1938	
Operating revenues	$6,564,295	$6,308,635	$51,145,783	$49,251,324
Uncollectible oper. rev	19,678	30,086	150,307	215,008
Operating revenues	$6,544,617	$6,278,549	$50,995,476	$49,036,316
Operating expenses	4,642,079	4,554,608	35,965,075	35,188,136
Net oper. revenues	$1,902,538	$1,723,941	$15,030,401	$13,848,180
Operating taxes	697,313	630,470	5,517,045	5,017,391
Net oper. income	$1,205,225	$1,093,471	$9,513,356	$8,830,789

—V. 149, p. 1769.

New York Air Brake Co.—*Earnings*—

Period End. Sept. 30—	1939—3 *Mos.*—1938		1939—9 *Mos.*—1938	
x Net profit	$157,329	loss$51,286	$373,620	loss$271,558
Earns. per share on 259,-120 shs. cap. stk. (no par)	$0.61	Nil	$1.44	Nil

x After depreciation and Federal income taxes.—V. 149, p. 420.

New York Central RR.—*Earnings*—

Period End. Aug. 31—	1939—*Month*—1938		1939—8 *Mos.*—1938	
Railway oper. revs	$28,364,196	$25,074,978	$211453,080	$186908,727
Railway oper. expenses	20,997,168	19,139,798	163,990,095	152,744,791
Net rev. from ry. oper.	$7,367,028	$5,935,180	$47,462,985	$34,163,936
Railway tax accruals	2,678,424	2,611,918	23,183,411	22,784,567
Equip. & joint fac. rents	1,175,156	1,015,291	9,263,936	7,992,327
Net ry. oper. income	$3,513,448	$2,307,971	$15,015,638	$3,387,042
Other income	1,002,059	1,069,415	8,537,058	9,691,944
Total income	$4,515,507	$3,377,386	$23,552,696	$13,078,986
Miscell. deduc. from inc.	143,024	148,600	1,053,032	1,133,560
Total fixed charges	4,029,582	4,107,429	31,399,683	32,460,575
Net inc. after fixed charges	$342,901	x$878,643	$8,900,019	x$20,515149
Net inc. per share of stock	$0.05	Nil	Nil	Nil

x Deficit.—V. 149, p. 2091.

New York New Haven & Hartford RR.—*Freight Rate Cut Upheld*—

The Interstate Commerce Commission on Oct. 5 upheld a reduction in this railroad's all-commodity freight rate between the Harlem River, New York, and Boston from 33 to 25 cents a 100 pounds, and an increase in the minimum shipment thereunder from 24,000 to 30,000 pounds.

The proposed reduction was to have gone into effect last June, but was suspended because of protests by motor carrier interests in New England.

The present rate and minimum yield $79.20 a car. The new rate and minimum will yield $75 a car.—V. 149, p. 2239.

New York Title & Mortgage Co.—*Distribution*—

Trustees for the former New York Title & Mortgage Co.'s series NS-1 have announced a distribution of 1½% income of the outstanding principal amount of the certificates, payable on Oct. 31. The trustees are Frederick R. Crane, Marcel Levy and Clarence Horwitz. This will be the sixth payment on these certificates since trustees were appointed.—V. 149, p. 1924.

Northern Ohio Telephone Co.—*Earnings*—

Calendar Years—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Operating revenue	$947,692	$906,273	$838,836	$755,620
Operating expense	567,599	537,454	515.444	470,144
Operating income	$380,093	$368,819	$323,392	$285,476
Taxes (county, State and Federal	118,253	115,715	103,013	85,221
Net operating income	$261,840	$253,104	$220,378	$200,255
Other income	690	1,322	1,293	1,182
Net inc. available for fixed charges	$262,530	$254,427	$221,671	$201,437
Interest on funded debt	70,712	71,118	71,818	78,656
Amort. of the debt disc.	4.908	4,908	4,908	4,314
Net income avail. for divs. and surplus	$186,911	$178,400	$144,945	$118,466
Preferred dividends	85,798	77,804	72,512	72,352
Common dividends	89,772	89,772	63,588	37,405
Income, balance	$11,341	$10,824	$8,844	$8,709

Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1938

Assets—Telephone plant, $4,417,357; company owned securities, $800; cash and deposits, $38,365; working fund, $1,460; notes and accounts receivable, $5,930; due from customers, $63,199; other current assets, $898; material and supplies, $108,545; prepaid rent and insurance, $8,305; discount on funded debt, $130,668; total, $4,775,528.

Liabilities—Common stock, $1,496,200; 7% preferred stock, $1,016,000; 6% preferred stock, $244,800; funded debt, $1,552,000; accounts payable, $48,470; matured interest, $29,100; advanced billing, $2,883; accrued taxes, $113,078; other accrued liabilities, $574; reserve for accrued depreciation, $161,829; other deferred credits, $20,000; unappropriated surplus, $90,595; total, $4,775,528.—V. 147, p. 427.

North American Co.—*Electric Output*—

President J. F. Fogarty on Oct. 9 made the following quarterly report of electric output of subsidiaries:

"The combined electric output of the four groups of subsidiaries of the North American Co. for the third quarter of 1939 established a new high record, preliminary figures showing an increase of 10½% over the output for the third quarter of 1938 and an increase of 1½% over the previous all-time high record made in the fourth quarter of that year. Output for each month and quarter so far in 1939 exceeded the high figures for the corresponding periods of 1937.

"For the first nine months of this year there was an increase of 11¼% over the output for the first nine months of 1938, and for the 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1939, there was an increase of 9¼% compared with the 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1938."—V. 149, p. 739.

Northern States Power Co. (Del.)—*Weekly Output*—

Electric output of the Northern States Power Co. system for the week ended Oct. 7, 1939, totaled 29,005,039 kilowatt-hours, an increase of 10.5% compared with the corresponding week last year.—V. 149, p. 2240.

Ohio Bell Telephone Co.—*Earnings*—

Period End. Aug. 31—	1939—*Month*—1938		1939—8 *Mos.*—1938	
Operating revenues	$3,717,543	$3,498,036	$29,180,876	$27,619,507
Uncollectible oper. rev	7,464	22,655	44,024	165,144
Operating revenues	$3,710,079	$3,475,381	$29,136,852	$27,454,363
Operating expenses	2,279,108	2,229,826	18,163,210	17,798,894
Net oper. revenues	$1,430,971	$1,245,555	$10,973,642	$9,655,469
Operating taxes	533,338	461,386	4,082,143	3,870,077
Net oper. income	$897,633	$784,169	$6,891,499	$5,785,392
Net income	887,364	765,768	6,806,502	5,743,456

—V. 149, p. 2240, 1626.

Oklahoma Gas & Electric Co.—*Earnings*—

Year Ended Aug. 31—	1939	1938
Operating revenues	$13,528,501	$13,277,785
Operation	4,687,452	4,834,327
Maintenance and repairs	799,963	859,951
Appropriation for retirement reserve	1,300,000	1,200,000
Amortization of limited-term electric investments	19,197	19,196
Taxes	1,461,954	1,425,369
Provision for Federal and State income taxes	516,167	452,556
Net operating income	$4,743,768	$4,486,387
Other income (net)	24,647	1,889
Gross income	$4,768,415	$4,488,276
Interest on funded debt	1,662,269	1,678,182
Amortization of debt discount and expense	268,451	270,481
Other interest (net)	85,006	53,310
Miscellaneous deductions	35,864	41,634
Net income	$2,716,825	$2,444,669

—V. 149, p. 1770.

Oliver Farm Equipment Co.—*Notes Reduced*—

Company reported that it paid off $600,000 of promissory notes on July 7 which would not have matured until Jan. 10, 1940. This leaves $2,400,-000 outstanding. The notes paid off carried a 1½% interest rate.—V. 148, p. 2280.

Outlet Co.—*Earnings*—

Period End. July 31—	1939—6 *Mos.*—1938		1939—12 *Mos.*—1938	
Sales, after disc., &c	------	$3,289,103	------	$7,403,059
Cost of goods sold	------	2,214,175	------	4,977,016
Gross profit on sales	$1,165,451	$1,074,928	$2,527,910	$2,426,043
Inc. from leas. depts	21,702	21,870	39,967	43,591
Broadcasting prof., after depreciation	44,407	60,647	117,564	121,874
Total gross profit	$1,231,560	$1,157,445	$2,685,441	$2,591,508
Expenses	970,802	996,250	2,057,085	2,132,885
Depr. & amortz	44,902	55,515	86,561	108,313
Operating profit	$215,856	$105,680	$541,795	$350,310
Other income	28,163	23,599	53,021	50,827
Profit before taxes	$244,019	$129,279	$594,816	$401,137
Flood loss	------	------	354,121	------
Federal inc. taxes	42,750	22,000	39,700	61,600
Net profit	$201,269	$107,279	$200,995	$339,537
x Earns. per share	$1.82	$0.86	$1.61	$2.98

x On 99,420 common shares.

Extra Common Dividend—

Directors on Oct. 7 declared an extra dividend of 25 cents per share in addition to a quarterly dividend of 75 cents per share on the common stock, both payable Nov. 1 to holders of record Oct. 24. Like amounts were paid on Jan. 24, last.—V. 148, p. 2280.

Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co. (& Subs.)—*Earns.*

8 Months Ended Aug. 31—	1939	1938
Operating revenues	$80,803,048	$76,432,223
Operating expenses, inculding taxes	65,931,590	63,386,711
Operating earnings	$14,871,458	$13,045,512
Miscellaneous non-operating revenues (net)	60,470	148,872
Total net earnings	$14,931,928	$13,194,384
Interest deductions	2,320,862	2,128,868
Net income	$12,611,066	$11,065,516
Dividends	11,703,333	10,500,000
Undivided profits	$907,733	$565,516

—V. 149, p. 1771.

Payne Furnace & Supply Co., Inc.—*Earnings*—

Years Ended March 31—	1939	1938
Sales	$1,542,943	$1,616,854
Cost of goods sold	1,107,574	1,100,968
Gross profit on sales	$435,369	$515,886
Selling, general and administrative expenses	426,182	415,728
Financial & extraneous exps., less income	10,652	10,027
Federal taxes on income	------	x12,545
Net loss	$1,465	prof$77,584

x Includes surtax on undistributed profits of $365.

Balance Sheet March 31, 1939

Assets—Cash, $26,788; miscellaneous accounts and notes receivable (after res. for doubtful acc'ts and notes of $28,849), $169,449; advanced commissions (less reserves), $1,047; inventories, $594,509; investments, $19,148; land, $63,777; spur track, $1,293; buildings, machinery, equipment, &c., (after reserves for depreciation), $272,270; patents, at cost (less reserves), $21,105; deferred charges to operations, $31,408; total, $1,003,512.

Liabilities—Notes payable to banks, $90,000; accounts payable, $46,361; accrued wages and commissions payable, $24,115; dividend payable, $9,202; miscellaneous taxes and other accruals, $12,348; estimated Federal income and capital stock taxes payable, $1,738; deferred income, $5,494; series A pref. stock (41,084 shares at $8 stated value), $328,672; series B preferred stock (20,261 shares at $6.40 stated value), $129,670; common

stock (par $1), $121,658; paid-in surplus, $226,037; earned surplus, $8,216; total, $1,003,512.—V. 146, p. 446.

Peerless Casualty Co.—*Registers with SEC*—

See list given on first page of this department.—V. 144, p. 3187.

Penmans, Ltd., Montreal—*Earnings*—

Calendar Years—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Sales	$5,059,374	$6,232,877	$5,599,931	$5,230,935
Profits	434,910	z548,164	x640,350	x613,215
Depreciation	140,000	140,000	140,000	140,000
Bond interest	95,315	110,000	110,000	110,000
Prov. for income taxes	40,000	70,000	60,000	50,000
Directors remuneration	------	------	13,050	13,050
Bad debts written off	------	------	6,056	4,799
Contribution—Canadian Red Cross	------	------	5,003	------
Net income	$159,595	$328,164	$306,240	$295,366
Pref. dividends (6%)	64,500	64,500	64,500	64,500
Common dividends	193,554	193,554	193,554	193,554
Surplus	def$98,459	$70,110	$48,186	$37,312
Total profit and loss	1,486,392	1,584,851	1,514,742	1,466,556

x Includes income from investments of $1,209 in 1936 and $792, in 1935. z After deducting $15,674 flood loss at London.

Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1938

Assets—Real estate, buildings, plant, dwelling houses, water powers, &c. (net), $4,665,763; goodwill, trade marks, &c., $1; funds deposited with trustee for redemption of 1st mtge. bonds, $42,539; prepaid expenses, $38,342; cash, $279,0?6; accounts receivable (net), $598,522; inventory of raw and manufactured stock, $1,740,166; total, $7,364,378.

Liabilities—Preferred stock ($100 par), $1,075,000; common stock (64,518 no par shs.), $2,150,600; 5½% 1st mtge. sinking fund bonds, $1,722,500; accounts and bills payable, including accrued bond interest, $115,968; wages, $30,638; reserve for Dominion and provincial taxes, $41,23?; general reserve, $742,046; earned surplus, $1,486,392; total, $7,364,378.—V. 146, p. 3965.

Penn Electric Switch Co.—*Earnings*—

Calendar Years—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Net sales	$1,201,110	$1,746,271	$1,670,787	$1,339,571
Cost of sales	829,286	1,078,663	942,794	722,852
Sell., gen. & admin. exps	368,315	414 906	420,905	333,605
Net profit from opers.	$3,509	$252,703	$307,089	$283,114
Other income	8,529	14,160	19,846	14,957
Total income	$12,038	$266,863	$326,935	$298,071
Other charges	18,444	22,404	------	------
Prov. for income taxes	651	34,500	53,395	48,058
Fed. tax on undist. profs	------	9,000	12,069	------
Net profit	y$7,057	$200,959	$261,472	$250,013
Class A dividends	60,000	60,000	27,500	------
Common stock dividends	------	75,000	x175,000	202,619

x Comprises. $50,000 paid prior to recapitalization June 24, 1936, and $125,000 subsequently. y Indicates loss.

Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1938

Assets—Cash, $110,890; receivables (net), $102,578; inventories, $380,949; prepaid expenses, $19,649; investments, $152,831; plant and equipment (net), $399,295; patents, $31,061; trade agreements, $300,000; total, $1,497,253.

Liabilities—Accounts payable, $24,207; accrued liabilities, $27,227; long-term debt, $138,727; class A stock ($10 par), $500,000; common srock ($5 par), $500 000; paid-in surplus, $118,403; earned surplus, $188,689; total, $1,497,253.—V. 147, p. 277.

Pennsylvania Co. for Insurances on Lives & Granting Annuities—*Balance Sheet Sept.* 30—

Assets—	1939 $	1938 $
Cash and amt. of deposit with Fed. Res. Bank	117,876,423	77,826,695
U. S. Government securities	44,358,794	54,361,952
State, county and municipal securities	5,629,042	7,846,604
Loans upon collateral	37,632,460	35,253,537
Investment securities	17,565,559	24,092,736
Call loans to brokers	------	3,253,000
Commercial paper	34,100,072	31,348,549
First mortgages owned	5,887,709	6,356,800
Reserve fund for protection of "cash balances in trust accounts"	11,642,540	6,141,664
Miscellaneous assets	2,147,959	2,221,026
Interest accrued	850,414	1,006,336
Bank building, valuts and equipment	1,979,713	1,993,978
Other real estate	4,896,355	5,217,511
Customer's liability account letters of credit issued and acepted, executed	180,157	175,525
Total	284,747,188	257,095,913
Liabilities—		
Capital	8,400,000	8,400,000
Surplus	12,000,000	12,000,000
Undivided profits	2,727,540	2,798,949
Reserve for dividends	336,000	336,000
Unearned interest	862,705	451,268
Reserve for building, taxes and expenses	328,506	374,379
Miscellaneous liabilities	16,455	148,052
Letters of credit and acceptances executed for customers	180,157	175,525
Deposits	257,415,056	229,078,999
Reserve for contingencies	2,480,768	3,332,742
Total	284,747,188	257,095,913

—V. 148, p. 133.

Pennsylvania Industries, Inc.—*Earnings*—

Calendar Years—	1938	1937
Dividends	$58,227	$147,875
Interest	------	2,516
Total income	$58,227	$150,391
Interest	8,587	6,914
State & Federal capital stock & miscellaneous taxes	5,743	11,469
Stock transfer taxes	8,953	------
Sundry expenses	14,995	17,881
Net profit before loss on securities sold	$19,949	$114,127
Loss on sale of securities	1,298,211	404,051
Prov. for Federal income tax	230	2,664
Net loss (before unrealized profit or loss on securities owned)	$1,278,492	$292,591
Preferred dividends	------	86,563

Balance Sheet Dec. 31

Assets—	1938 $	1937 $	*Liabilities*—	1938 $	1937 $
Cash	65,893	16,356	Loans pay. (secured by securities pledged)	280,000	280,000
Accts. receivable	2,030	2,957	Accounts payable	17,684	699
Notes receivable	1,774	1,773	Prov. for Fed. & State taxes	5,633	10,979
Securities (at cost)	12,257,993	13,570,448	Res. for contings	20,000	20,000
			6% cum. pref. stk. (par $100)	6,925,000	6,925,000
			x Common stock	6,032,697	6,032,697
			Earned surplus	def953,324	322,160
Total	12,327,690	13,591,534	Total	12,327,689	13,591,534

x Represented by 593,320 no par shares.—V. 147, p. 3318.

(J. C.) Penney Co.—*Sales*—

Sales for the month of September, 1939, were $26,137,694 as compared with $22,378,964 for September, 1938. This is an increase of $3,758,731 or 16.80%, and represents the largest September sales in the company's history.

Total sales from Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1939, inclusive, were $181,976,395, as compared with $165,003,362 for the same period in 1938. This is an increase of $16,973,033, or 10.29%.—V. 149, p. 1627.

Pennsylvania Telephone Corp.—

12 *Months Ended June* 30—	1939	1938
Operating revenues	$2,408,711	$2,355,490
Operating expenses and taxes	1,758,521	1,699,415
Net operating income	$650,190	$656,075
Other income (net)	*Dr*4,020	*Dr*9,340
Net earnings	$646,170	$646,735
Interest on long-term debt	208,000	208,000
General interest	33,165	16,818
Amortization of debt discount and expense	5,023	5,023
Interest charged construction	*Cr*22,143	*Cr*15,263
Net income	$422,125	$432,157

—V. 149, p. 2095.

Peoples Drug Stores, Inc.—*Sales*—

Period End. Sept. 30—	1939—*Month*—	—1938	1939—9 *Mos.*—	—1938
Sales	$1,835,270	$1,710,874	$16,357,457	$15,556,722

—V. 149, p. 1771.

Peoples Light & Power Co.—*Tenders*—

The Chase National Bank, as trustee, is inviting tenders for the sale to it of collateral lien bonds, series A, due 1961, at a flat price not exceeding par, in an amount sufficient to exhaust the sum of $41?,000. Tenders will be received at the Corporate Trust Department of the bank until noon on Oct. 26, 1939. Holders of these bonds are also being notified that the company proposes to tender $215,000 principal amount of these bonds owned by it at a price which may be as low as two points under the bid market price as determined, not more than three days before the date for acceptance of tenders, by three trading houses selected by the company, but which shall not be in excess of the average cost of the bonds to the company.—V. 149, p. 1336.

Pepsi-Cola Co. (& Subs.)—*Earnings*—

Consolidated Income Account for Stated Periods

	——*Years Ended Dec.* 31——			7 *Mos. End.*
Period—	1936	1937	1938	*July* 31, '39
Gross profit on sales	$3,158,896	$5,720 842	$7 608.769	$6 296,417
Sell., gen. & adm. exps	1,047,622	2,438,106	3,354,554	2,443,488
Net operating profit	$2,111,274	$3,282,736	$4,254 213	$3,852,929
Other income	51,686	91,287	74,273	39,542
Total income	$2,162,960	$3,374,023	$4,328,487	$3,892,471
Income deductions	52,163	17,568	216 506	87,611
Prov. for Federal and Canadian income taxes	566,686	1,092,201	845,522	750,630
c Net income	$1,544,110	$2,264,253	$3,266,457	$3,054,229
Legal &c. exps. in connection with the case of Loft Inc. v. Charles G. Guth et al	27,199	140,867	90,238	------
a Exps., losses pay., &c.	------	------	------	355,166
Net income	$1,516,911	$2,123 386	$3,176,219	$2,699,062
Previous earned surplus	549,179	1,543,098	3,659,629	6,835,848
Adjst. of acct. of Charles G. Guth	------	*Dr*12,000	------	------
b Est. excess of equity	------	*Cr*5,144	------	------
Divs. paid in cash	*Dr*522,992	------	------	------
Balance of earned surp	$1,543,098	$3,659,629	$6,835 848	$9,534,911

a In connection with the settlement in July, 1939, of accounting proceedings directed in the case of Loft, Inc. v. Charles G. Guth et al, and other litigation, claims, &c. b In net assets of Pepsi-Cola, Ltd. (England) at acquisition date over investment therein. c Before deduction of special legal and settlement expenditures.

Consolidated Balance Sheet July 31, 1939

Assets—		*Liabilities*—	
Cash	$4,706,664	Accounts payable	$658,105
a Notes & accounts receivable	98,211	Salaries, comm., bonuses, &c.	82,952
Miscell. accounts receivable	42,895	Taxes	646,614
Inventories, at cost	1,447,609	Legal fees	125,000
Advs. on acct. of sugar purch.	179,478	Reserve for Federal and Canadian income taxes	750,630
Domestic franchise &c. bottlers (net)	111,981	Deposits on bottles and cases returnable	531,690
Notes receiv. (non-current)	70,000	Capital stock (par $5)	1,500,000
Due from employee	29,014	Capital surplus	59,678
Invest. in Loft Inc. (11,700sh.)	23,400	Earned surplus	9,534,911
Fixed assets (net)	4,565,833		
Bottles, cases, &c	694,003		
Deferred charges	264,610		
Other assets	155,882		
b Trademarks, formular and goodwill	1,500,000		
Total	$13,889,581	Total	$13,889,581

a From franchise bottlers and others for merchandise, machinery, advances, truck rentals, &c. b At value placed thereon by the directors of the company in 1931, representing the par value, $5 per share, of 300 000 shares of capital stock issued therefor, of which 100,000 shares were donated to the company.

Notes to Consolidated Balance Sheet

The case of Loft, Inc. vs. Charles G. Guth et al. and settlements in connection therewith:

In December, 1935, Loft, Inc., instituted suit in the Chancery Court of Delaware against Charles G. Guth, The Grace Co., Inc., of Delaware (Mr. Guth's family-owned corporation), and Pepsi-Cola Co., seeking to recover, among other things, 237,500 shares of the capital stock of Pepsi-Cola Co. held by Mr. Guth and The Grace Co., Inc., of Delaware, and for an accounting of all funds and property received by said defendants from Pepsi-Cola Co. in the form of distribution of profits or otherwise.

On Oct. 4, 1938, an interlocutory decree was entered awarding Loft, Inc., 237,500 shares of the capital stock of Pepsi-Cola Co., and directing an accounting. The decree was affirmed on appeal in an opinion dated April 11, 1939.

In accordance with an order to show cause dated June 23, 1939, a settlement involving the claims of Charles G. Guth, members of his family and his affiliated corporations against Pepsi-Cola Co. and Loft, Inc., was effected with the approval of the Chanceller, after notice to stockholders, providing, in so far as Pepsi-Cola Co. is concerned, for the following, among other things:

(a) The discontinuance of the above-mentioned accounting proceeding which involved, among other things, a claim by Mr. Guth and The Grace Co., Inc., of Del. against Pepsi-Cola Co., for $5,000 000; and claims on the part of Pepsi-Cola Co. for the return of 2,209 shares of capital stock standing in the name of Mr. Guth, for any excess salary paid to Mr. Guth subsequent to October, 1935, and prior to October, 1938, for reimbursement for fees and expenses paid out by it in connection with the above-mentioned suit against Mr. Guth, for certain funds withdrawn by checks payable to cash and charged to legal expensse and special field work, and for the recovery from Mr. Guth of 10 800 shares of stock of Loft, Inc.

(b) The dismissal of the action brought by Noxie Kola Co. against Pepsi-Cola Co., and the counterclaim of Pepsi-Cola Co. in connection with said litigation, involving the ownership of the Noxie Kola trademark and goodwill; the transfer of the Noxie Kola trademark, formula and goodwill to nominees of Pepsi-Cola Co.; the assumption by Pepsi-Cola Co. of the obligation to purchase approximately 1,160 000 gallons of liquid sugar not previously delivered under certain contracts between Noxie Kola Co. of New York, Inc., and L. W. Minford & Co.; the payment to Noxie Kola Co. of New York, Inc., of the difference (one-half cent per pound of sugar

content), between the prevailing market price and the contract price of such sugar; the purchase by Pepsi-Cola Co. from Noxie Kola Co. of New York, Inc., of certain machinery and equipment for the sum of $45,000, and the dissolution of Noxie Kola Co. and its subsidiaries.

(c) The dismissal of the litigation brought by Pepsi-Cola Co. against E. Carey Guth et al. relative to the ownership of 200 shares of capital stock of Pepsi-Cola Bottling Co. of Calif. (constituting a four-sevenths interest in said company); the assignment of said 200 shares to Pepsi-Cola Co. for the sum of $20,000, resulting in Pepsi-Cola Bottling Co. of Calif. becoming a totally owned subsidiary of Pepsi-Cola Co.; the granting of a franchise bottling contract to the Pepsi-Cola Bottling Co. of Los Angeles (organized by E. Carey Guth and Charles G. Guth Jr.); and the sale of the bottling plant and certain other assets of Pepsi-Cola Bottling Co. of Calif. to Pepsi-Cola Bottling Co. of Los Angeles, for approximately $200,000.

(d) The granting of a Pepsi-Cola franchise to Pepsi-Cola Bottling Co. of New Orleans, Inc. (organized by Chester A. Mehurin), and the sale of the New Orleans bottling plant and certain assets, for $100,000 of which $15,000 was paid in cash and the balance in notes, secured by real and chattel mortgages.

(e) The employment by Pepsi-Cola Co. of Charles G. Guth to render advisory services for a period of five years at the compensation of $100,000 a year.

(f) The agreement to release to Mr. Guth the 2,209 shares of Pepsi-Cola stock, and the $2 dividend thereon paid in 1936 held by the sequestrator in the above-mentioned suit against Mr. Guth, and the granting by Mr. Guth to Pepsi-Cola Co. of an option to purchase said shares at $140 per share, at any time prior to Jan. 18, 1940.

(g) The payment by Pepsi-Cola Co. to Charles G. Guth of $200,000; to G. Guth Jr., of $35,000; to E. Carey Guth of $25,000, and to Noxie Kola Co. of New York, Inc. of $20,000.

(h) The discontinuance of the suit by Pepsi-Cola Co. against Charles G. Guth Jr., involving an alleged option to Charles G. Guth Jr., to purchase 20,000 shares of Pepsi-Cola stock, and the cancellation by Charles G. Guth Jr. of such alleged option.

(i) The discontinuance of the suit brought by Pepsi-Cola Co. against William H. Hoodless, involving the latter's alleged option to purchase 23,000 shares of Pepsi-Cola stock; the cancellation by Mr. Hoodless of such alleged option; the payment by Pepsi-Cola Co. of $25,000 to Mr. Hoodless, and the employment of Mr. Hoodless by Pepsi-Cola Co., as consultant adviser with respect to sugar operations, for a period of two years at a compensation of $25,000 a year.

(j) The exchange of general releases between Pepsi-Cola Co. and its subsidiaries, and Charles G. Guth, Charles G. Guth Jr., E. Carey Guth, The Grace Co., Inc. of Del., Chester A. Mehurin, The Devoine Co., Noxie Kola Co. and its subsidiaries, and William H. Hodless.

Hearing in Suit Continued to Oct. 27—

Federal Judge Luther B. Way, in U. S. District Court at Richmond, Va., has continued until Oct. 27 hearing on the petition of Alexander W. Herman & Co. of New York to set aside on grounds of fraud the sale of the assets of National Pepsi-Cola Corp. in bankruptcy proceedings in 1931. The petitioner also seeks to have placed in trust stock now held by Loft, Inc., in Pepsi-Cola Co. of Del., which was organized by Roy C. Megargel and associates after acquisition of the National Pepsi-Cola Corp. assets at the bankruptcy sale.

Judge Way decided to permit the plaintiff company, which held 500 shares of the bankrupt corporation, to present evidence as to charges of fraud, confining the testimony to that point. Meanwhile, no action will be taken upon motion of counsel for Loft, Inc., to dismiss the petition.

Horace H. Edwards, trustee in bankruptcy of National Pepsi-Cola Corp., asked permission of the Court to intervene in the case. Mr. Edwards is now city attorney of Richmond.

New Vice-President—

J. Willard Pipes, Chief of the Standardization Department of this company, has been elected a Vice-President, it was announced on Oct. 7 by Walter S. Mack Jr., President.—V. 149, p. 1925.

Perfect Circle Co. (& Subs.)—*Earnings—*

Calendar Years—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Manufacturing profit	$1,878,688	$2,466,525	$2,090,475	$1,717,619
Selling & admin. exps	1,123,066	1,029,000	933,709	892,194
Advertising	327,086	464,038	342,701	408,467
Depreciation and State and Federal taxes	288,151	x399,041	263,639	179,043
Operating profit	$140,385	$574,445	$550,425	$237,915
Other income	9,813	11,922	7,417	21,962
Total income	$150,198	$586,367	$557,842	$259,877
Miscell. deductions	------	------	------	20,222
Net profit	$150,198	$586,367	$557,842	$239,655
Common dividends	323,392	525,526	444,689	323,410
Balance, surplus	def$173,194	$60,841	$113,153	def$83,755
Earns. per sh. on common stock	$0.93	$3.63	$3.43	$147

x Includes surtax on undistributed profit.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1938

Assets—Cash, $842,471; notes receivable (customers), $54,842; accounts receivable (net), $445,614; accrued interest receivable, $1,149; inventories, $998,731; investments, $57,797; fixed assets (net), $1,008,163; prepaid and deferred expenses, $42,439; patents, licenses and goodwill, $594; total, $3,451,801.

Liabilities—Accounts payable, $142,757; dividends payable, $80,848; accrued liabilities, $112,846; reserve for allowances under Canadian stock adjustment plan, $25,737; capital stock (162,500 shares, no par), $1,625,000; earned surplus, $1,487,901; treasury stock (804 shares at cost), $23,288; total, $3,451,801.—V. 147, p. 277.

Petroleum Exploration, Inc. (& Subs.)—*Earnings—*

Years Ended Dec. 31—	1938	1937	1936
Revenue—Oil sales	$663,941	$718,163	$525,447
Gas and gasoline sales	325,055	341,110	325,417
Total	$988,996	$1,059,273	$850,864
Operating expenses	357,450	352,338	324,398
Administrative expense	41,138	34,766	24,680
Operating profit	$590,407	$672,169	$501,786
Other income	12,635	49,937	17,430
Profit after other income	$603,043	$722,106	$519,216
Other expense	123,174	112,323	86,544
Depletion and depreciation	230,033	293,961	200,267
Net profit for the year	$249,836	$315,823	$232,405

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1938

Assets—Cash, $203,394; accounts receivable, $110,226; inventories, $8,399; investments and advances, $883,502; properties, $2,137,533; unexpired insurance, $2,901; contingent purchase contract, $44; total, $3,345,998.

Liabilities—Accounts payable, $11,844; accrued payrolls, $13,676; accrued Federal income tax, $26,488; accrued taxes and reserve for taxes, $30,997; contingent purchase contract, $1,000; capital stock ($10 par), $1,579,310; surplus, $1,682,682; total, $3,345,998.—V. 149, p. 1485.

Philadelphia Co. (& Subs.)—*Earnings—*

12 Mos. Ended Aug. 31—	1939	1938
Gross operating revenues	$42,446,375	$40,578,422
Net operating income after maintenance, operating expenses, approp. for retirement and depletion reserves and taxes, &c	14,198,700	12,831,603
Net income after interest charges, amortization of debt discount and expense, dividends on capital stocks of subsidiaries held by public, &c	6,218,876	4,948,419

Note—This statement excludes Pittsburgh Rys. Co. (and companies operated by it), Pittsburgh Motor Coach Co. and Beaver Valley Traction Co., and its subsidiary.—V. 149, p. 2242.

Philadelphia Insulated Wire Co.—*Earnings—*

Years Ended Dec. 31—	1938	1937	1936	1935
x Net profit from opers	loss$87,563	$4,775	$84,267	loss$10,364
Discounts, prov. for reserves, &c. (net)	2,969	8,749	10,844	2,478
Prov. for Fed. and State taxes	------	2,935	25,211	------
Prov. for doubtful accts.	3,846	------	------	------
Net loss for year	$94,378	$6,909	prof$48,211	$12,842
Cash divs. paid	12,836	18,525	37,245	19,332

x After all charges including provision of $33,307 in 1938, $35,195 in 1937, $34,777 in 1936 and $29,184 in 1935 for depreciation.

Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1938

Assets—Cash, $152,753; notes and accounts receivable, $76,285; inventories, $222,503; advance on contract for materials not delivered, $1,663; fixed assets (net), $445,895; deferred charges, $7,136; other assets, $34,563; total, $940,799.

Liabilities—Accounts payable, $21,666; accrued wages, $3,532; accrued Federal and State taxes, $7,864; capital stock (16,865 no par shs.), $771,504; capital surplus, $178,816; deficit, $42,584; total, $940,799.—V. 149, p. 1628.

Phillips Packing Co., Inc. (& Subs.)—*Earnings—*

Calendar Years—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Gross oper. income	$6,653,590	$8,523,215	$10,515,108	$9,046,578
Cost of sales	5,305,435	6,618,411	7,603,198	6,511,600
Gross profit	$1,348,155	$1,904,804	$2,911,909	$2,534,978
Admin. and selling exps.	1,495,060	1,815,801	1,777,719	1,559,222
Other deductions (net)	28,742	62,439	100,382	102,095
Fed. & State inc. taxes	919	9,635	155,121	144,603
Federal undistrib. profits taxes	------	1,600	46,463	------
Net profit	loss$176,566	$15,330	$832,224	$729,059

Note—Depreciation charges in the amount of $180,569 are included in the above costs and expenses for 1938, $166,663 for 1937 and $160,230 for 1936.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1938

Assets—Cash, $226,778; marketable securities, $1,900; notes and accounts receivable (net), $649,037; inventories, $2,890,135; investments and other assets, $317,501; property, plant and equipment (net), $2,111,803; deferred charges, $5,064; total, $6,202,218.

Liabilities—Notes payable, $700,000; accounts payable, $151,444; accrued accounts, $63,769; Federal and State taxes on income, $3,210; 5¼% cumul. preferred stock (par $100), $911,200; common stock (475,000 no par shs.), $1,930,100; surplus, $2,442,495; total, $6,202,218.—V. 149, p. 1485.

Photo Engravers & Electrotypers, Ltd.—*Earnings—*

Years Ended—	*Feb.* 28, '39	*Feb.* 28, '38	*Feb.* 27, '37	*Feb.* 29, 36
Net profit before deducting deprec., inc. taxes and directors' fees	x$174,939	x$179,130	x$186,735	$181,318
Depreciation	73,962	80,087	97,388	96,588
Income taxes	11,076	10,643	9,271	8,417
Directors' fees	250	240	240	240
Remuneration of executive officers, &c	32,522	32,510	32,234	32,550
Net profit for the year	$57,129	$55,650	$47,600	$43,523
Dividends	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
Balance	$27,129	$25,650	$17,600	$13,523

x Including interest on bonds of $3,300 in 1939, $2,201 in 1938 and $808 in 1937.

Balance Sheet Feb. 28, 1939

Assets—Cash, $105,768; accounts and notes receivable (net), $179,394; inventories, $45,374; bonds, $148,752; life insurance (cash surrender value), $22,411; deferred charges to operations, $605; investment in subsidiary, $215,298; fixed assets (net), $204,222; total, $921,825.

Liabilities—Accounts payable and accrued items, $6,516; taxes, $10,617; dividend payable, $15,000; capital stock (30,000 shs., no par value), $550,000; earned surplus, $339,691; total, $921,825.—V. 147, p. 278.

(Albert) Pick Co., Inc. (& Subs.)—*Earnings—*

Calendar Years—	1938	1937
Gross income from sales	$769,435	$1,062,065
Selling and administrative expenses	803,370	942,186
Profit	loss$33,935	$119,879
Other income less other deductions	54,941	56,164
Net income before Federal taxes on income	$21,006	$176,043
Provisions for Federal taxes on income	3,092	28,877
Net income	$17,914	$147,166
Preferred dividends	7,573	8,905
Common dividends	17,106	60,929
Earnings per share on common stock (par $1)	$0.06	$0.81

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1938

Assets—Cash, $83,833; notes and accounts receivable, $662,332; merchandise inventories, $425,793; other assets, $24,306; real estate not used in operations, $2,630; land, buildings, machinery and equipment (less reserve), $84,039; patents, $1; total, $1,282,934.

Liabilities—Accounts payable, $95,341; customers' credit balances, $7,453; accrued payroll and expenses, $23,559; accrued taxes other than income taxes, $22,793; provision for Federal taxes on income, $3,322; unearned interest on instalment accounts and notes receivable, $4,634; provision for Federal normal income tax applicable to instalment sales, $11,000; $1 cum. preference stock (par $5), $110,250; common stock ($1 par), $171,057; capital surplus, $750,813; earned surplus, $82,711; total, $1,282,934.—V. 149, p. 1771.

Pictorial Paper Package Corp.—*Earnings—*

Years Ended Dec. 31—	1938	1937	1936
Net sales	$856,103	$908,467	$863,566
Cost of sales and expenses	803,517	811,634	787,118
Net operating profit	$52,586	$96,833	$76,448
Other income	8,641	21,059	21,609
Gross income	$61,227	$117,892	$98,057
Other deductions	1,453	17,884	27,468
Federal income tax	10,557	28,918	9,558
Net income	$49,217	$71,091	$61,031
Dividends paid	26,425	47,565	60,420

Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1938

Assets—Cash, $21,832; accounts receivable (net), $200,682; inventories, $233,162; other current assets, $8,240; plant and property (net), $228,309; prepaid charges, $18,497; patents, trade-marks, &c., $1; total, $710,722.

Liabilities—Accounts payable, $19,944; accrued taxes, payrolls, &c., $31,130; reserves, $15,946; common stock (par $5), $528,500; capital surplus, $7,925; earned surplus, $107,277; total, $710,722.—V. 149, p. 1628.

Pierce Governor Co.—*Earnings*—

Calendar Years—	1938	1937
Sales	$443,138	$664,221
Returns and allowances	12,392	17,575
Cash discount	519	558
Parcel post charges	308	1,905
Net sales	$429,919	$644,182
Cost of sales	296,474	439,746
Selling expense	31,965	34,397
Administration expense	50,010	45,715
Net gain from operations	$51,469	$124,324
Additional income	503	679
Total net gain for year	$51,972	$125,003
Federal income tax	9,422	17,728
Federal excess profits tax	------	248
Federal undistributed profits tax	------	8,466
Net gain for year after Federal tax	$42,550	$98,561
Dividends paid	26,250	52,500
x Earnings per share	$0.14	$1.12

x On 87,500 shares of no par capital stock.

Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1938

Assets—Cash, $47,279; notes and accounts receivable (net), $75,477; inventories, $111,814; investments, $12,719; fixed assets (net), $270,396; deferred charges, $19,084; total, $536,769.

Liabilities—Accounts payable (trade), $21,261; payroll accrued, $1,687; Federal taxes accrued, $11,370; State taxes accrued, $3,810; capital stock (87,500 no par shares), $87,500; capital surplus, $387,500; earned surplus, $23,641; total, $536,769.

To Pay 25-Cent Dividend—

Directors have declared an interim dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, payable Oct. 16 to holders of record Oct. 6. This compares with 15 cents paid on March 25, last and on Aug. 5 and and on April 11. —V. 149, p. 1485; V. 148, p. 1058, 1356.

Pilgrim Mills—*Balance Sheet Dec. 31*—

Assets—	1938	1937	*Liabilities*—	1938	1937
x Land, buildings, machinery	$663,034	$682,039	Capital stock	$999,000	$999,000
Inventories	290,666	235,506	Accounts payable	16,162	26,557
Cash & accts. rec.	165,650	271,728	Res. for conting.	43,038	43,038
Prepaid insurance	1,482	1,393	Reserve for taxes	10,470	15,943
Miscell. securities	5,360	5,360	Current notes pay.	18,383	17,489
Dep. with Mutual Cos	9,733	11,313	Notes payable	4,706	23,090
			Surplus	28,040	66,094
			Surplus cap. stock	16,125	16,125
Total	$1,135,925	$1,207,338	Total	$1,135,925	$1,207,338

x After reserve for depreciation of $873,809 in 1938 and $846,098 in 1937. —V. 146, p. 1256.

Pitney-Bowes Postage Meter Co. (& Subs.)—*Earnings*

Calendar Years—	1938	1937
Sales and rental income, less discounts and returns	$3,269,900	$3,079,499
Cost of sales, selling, service and adminis. expenses	2,032,464	1,910,746
Provision for depreciation and amortization	398,116	314,835
Expenditures for development and research	148,988	139,464
Profit from operations	$690,332	$714,455
Other income	31,652	35,202
Profit before taxes	$721,984	$749,656
Provision for Federal, State and foreign taxes	135,569	134,865
Profit for year	$586,416	$614,791

Note—Dividends paid during the year amounted to $446,711.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1938

Assets—Cash, $416,013; accounts receivable, trade, $413,290; receivable from officers, employees and sundry debtors, $7,212; inventories, $383,054; investment in British affiliate, $409,294; land and buildings, machinery and equipment, tools, jigs and dies, and furniture, $1,676,076; rental equipment in service and on hand, and parts therefor, $2,646,034; patents, goodwill and development, $518,038; deferred charges, $21,864; total, $6,490,876.

Liabilities—Accounts payable and accruals, $157,964; provision for Federal, State and foreign taxes, $131,793; advance meter rentals, $614,382; reserves for depreciation and amortization of fixed assets and rental equipment, $2,254,073; capital stock (896,028 no par shares), $1,767,323; capital surplus, $13,605; earned surplus, $1,551,736; total, $6,490,876.—V. 149, p. 1337.

Pittsburgh Forgings Co.—*Earnings*—

Calendar Years—	y1938	y1937	1936	1935
Gross operating profit	$46,912	$843,118	$264,039	$181,940
Depreciation	96,760	183,195	138,731	98,760
Operating profit	z$49,848	$659,923	$125,308	$83,180
Other income	1,639	6,663	2,230	15,314
Total income	z$48,209	$666,586	$127,538	$98,494
Interest	30,332	40,717	22,295	24,374
Prov. for inc. taxes (est.)	478	146,063	14,904	7,800
Flood loss and expense	------	------	16,933	------
Miscellaneous charges	12,274	13,750	7,908	8,455
Divs. paid on 7% cum. pref. stk. of Greenville Steel Car Co	------	x24,249	------	------
Net profit	z$91,293	$441,807	$65,499	$57,864
Earns. per sh. on cap. stk.	Nil	$2.01	$0.30	$0.27

x Dividends paid on the outstanding 7% cum. pref. stock of the Greenville Steel Car Co. for the period from Jan. 1 to Aug. 1, 1937, prior to acquisition thereof by the Pittsburgh Forgings Co. y And subsidiary. z Indicates loss.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1938

Assets—Cash, $271,109; marketable bonds, $3,346; trade accounts receivable, $279,123; inventories, $422,579; investments and other assets, $358,627; property, plants and equipment (net), $1,437,568; patents, $10; prepaid insurance, taxes and expense, $16,823; total, $2,789,183.

Liabilities—Notes payable—to bank (currently) $60,000; accounts payable, $169,791; accrued taxes, interest and expense, $34,897; Federal and State taxes on income, $1,651; long-term indebtedness, $743,299; reserve, $3,309; common stock (par $1), $220,000; capital surplus, $1,202,436; earned surplus, $353,800; total, $2,789,183.—V. 147, p. 128.

Pittsburgh & Lake Erie RR.—*Earnings*—

Period End. Aug. 31—	1939—*Month*—1938		1939—8 *Mos.*—1939	
Railway oper. revenues	$1,757,428	$1,302,029	$10,674,534	$8,229,686
Railway oper. expenses	1,439,363	1,050,228	9,797,728	7,974,036
Net rev. from ry. opers	$318,065	$251,801	$876,806	$255,650
Railway tax accruals	180,347	148,558	1,115,779	940,942
Equip. & jt. facil rents	*Cr*204,157	*Cr*163,386	*Cr*1,527,570	*Cr*1,367,590
Net ry. oper. income	$341,875	$266,629	$1,288,597	$682,298
Other income	12,769	12,630	103,734	107,907
Total income	$354,644	$279,259	$1,392,331	$790,205
Misc. deducts. from inc.	43,646	52,284	301,643	145,551
Total fixed charges	3,382	3,559	27,560	28,715
Net inc. after fixed chg	$307,616	$223,416	$1,063,128	$615,939
Net inc. per sh. of stock	$0.36	$0.26	$1.23	$0.71

—V. 147, p. 2095.

Pleasant Valley Wine Co.—*To Pay 10-Cent Dividend*—

Directors have declared a dividend of 10 cents per share on the common stock, payable Oct. 27 to holders of record Oct. 20. This compares with six cents paid on Oct. 27, 1938 and five cents paid on Sept. 1, 1938.—V. 149, p. 2242.

Plume & Atwood Mfg. Co.—*Earnings*—

Years End. Dec. 31—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Net earnings for the year	$89,788	$206,145	$292,387	$165,465
Dividends	108,000	200,000	150,000	100,000
Balance	def18,212	$6,145	$142,387	$65,465

Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1938

Assets—Cash, $96,032; accounts and bills receivable, $504,552; bonds, $154,294; stock in other corporations, $131,043; merchandise inventory, $1,044,155; plant accounts (net), $1,195,987; total, $3,126,064.

Liabilities—Capital stock, $1,350,000; dividends declared payable, $27,000; reserve for contingencies, taxes, &c., $100,000; surplus, $1,649,064; total, $3,126,064.—V. 147, p. 128.

Pollak Mfg. Co.—*Earnings*—

Calendar Years—	1938	1937
Income from sales	$2,448,574	$895,553
Cost of goods sold	2,010,948	711,603
Selling, delivery and administrative expenses	135,550	73,688
Profit from operations	$302,076	$110,262
Deductions from income, net	53,973	16,905
Provision for depreciation and amortization	27,963	19,519
Provision for Federal income taxes	41,750	15,419
Net profit for year	$178,389	$58,419
Dividend paid	42,000	24,000

Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1938

Assets—Cash, $90,736; due for shipments made on contracts completed and in process, $120,497; raw materials and supplies, $57,617; contracts in course of completion, $146,425; land, plant, machinery and equipment (net), $208,984; prepaid expenses, &c., $8,029; total, $632,288.

Liabilities—Trade accounts payable, $122,583; Federal and State taxes payable, $52,815; accrued expenses, wages, &c., $30,351; notes and loans payable, $42,632; common stock (120,000 shares of no par value), $172,363; surplus, $211,544; total, $632,288.—V. 149, p. 1925.

Pollock's, Inc.—*Earnings*—

Calendar Years—	1938	1937
Net sales	$1,620,597	$1,540,906
Cost of sales	1,095,286	1,083,221
Selling expense	357,583	332,011
General and administrative expense	90,366	93,180
Operating profit	$77,363	$32,494
Other income	1,854	1,466
Gross income	$79,217	$33,959
Deductions from income	5,784	896
Depreciation and amortization of fixtures & leasehold improvements	24,525	19,487
Provision for Federal income taxes	9,350	1,200
Net profit	$39,557	$12,377
Preferred dividends	11,828	10,092
Common dividends	------	24,956

Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1938

Assets—Cash, $71,444; sundry accounts receivable, $8,860; merchandise inventories, $176,471; cash surrender value of life insurance policies $7,448; other assets, $764; fixed assets, $132,197; deferred charges, $2,692; total, $399,915.

Liabilities—Accounts payable, $39,045; miscellaneous and accrued liabilities, $18,061; reserve for Federal and State income taxes $15,771; 6% cumulative preferred stock (par $25), $198,000; common stock (par $1), $99,748; paid in surplus, $5,058; earned surplus, $24,232; total, $399,915. —V. 147, p. 128.

Portland Gas & Coke Co.—*To Extend Bonds and Sell 6,000 Shares of Common Stock to Parent*—

The Securities and Exchange Commission announced Oct. 9 that company had filed an application (File 32-179) under the Holding Company Act for an exemption from the requirement for filing a declaration in connection with the proposed issuance and sale of 6,000 shares of common stock (no par), and the proposed extensions of maturities from Jan. 1, 1940 to Jan. 1, 1950 of $9,674,000 of 5% first & refunding mtge. gold bonds and of $3,000,000 of 4½% first lien & gen. mtge. gold bonds. The principal amount of 5% first & refunding mtge. gold bonds includes $3,000,000 principal amount of bonds pledged under the company's first lien & gen. mtge. The extension plan and deposit agreement, under which the maturities are to be extended, are to be submitted by the company to all known bondholders.

The proposed common stock is to be sold privately to American Power & Light Co., parent, at $100 a share. The proceeds will be used for the further expansion of the company's by-product business. The agreement of the parent company to purchase the common stock is dependent upon the extension plan becoming operative. The Company estimates that the total expenses to be incurred in connection with the proposed issuance and sale of its common stock and the extensions will be $90,000.

A hearing on the application has been set for Oct. 23.—V. 149, p. 2243.

Postal Telegraph Land Line System—*Earnings*—

Period End. Aug. 31—	1939—*Month*—1938		1939—8 *Mos.*—1938	
Teleg. & cable oper. revs.	$1,703,094	$1,722,520	$13,677,964	$13,794,153
Repairs	102,369	110,646	833,243	914,716
Deprec. and amortization	159,691	155,966	1,277,531	1,265,464
All other maintenance	113,121	98,578	844,101	800,457
Conducting operations	1,281,422	1,276,225	10,331,999	10,242,635
Relief departments and pensions	46,852	47,647	394,679	350,550
All other general and miscell. expenses	36,945	36,755	282,955	305,811
Net telegraph & cable operating loss	$37,305	$3,297	$286,544	$85,480
Uncoll. oper. revenues	5,000	5,000	40,000	40,000
Taxes assignable to oper.	89,083	90,264	664,666	704,876
Operating loss	$131,389	$98,561	$991,210	$830,356
Non-operating income	2,148	2,805	18,102	21,546
Gross loss	$129,241	$95,756	$973,108	$808,810
Other deductions	247,734	250,505	1,989,392	2,012,366
Net deficit	$376,975	$346,261	$2,962,500	$2,821,176

—V. 149, p. 1628.

Powdrell & Alexander, Inc.—*Earnings*—

Calendar Years—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Net sales	$4,588,606	$5,181,812	$5,995,898	$4,307,871
Expenses	4,590,453	5,265,848	5,643,224	4,119,275
Taxes	8,234	8,772	65,172	32,000
Net loss	$10,081	$92,809	prof$287,500	prof$156,595
Preferred dividends	------	------	7,863	19,001
Common dividends	------	175,728	200,089	41,836
Balance, deficit	$10,081	$268,537	sur$79,548	sur$95,758
Shs. cap. outst. (par $5)	315,663	322,343	278,940	x55,788
Earnings per share	Nil	Nil	$1.00	$2.51

x No par shares, the stock having been changed to $5 par on July 2, 1936 and each share (no par) was changed into four shares of $5 par.

Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1938

Assets—Cash, $203,162; accounts receivable (net), $740,134; inventories, $1,233,731; other current assets, $4,376; investments, $24.03, fixed assets, (net), $1,001,465; prepaid expenses and deferred charges, $27,902; total, $3,234,801.

Liabilities—Notes payable, $200,000; accounts payable, $67,479; accrued liabilities, $56,757; other current liabilities, $4,509; special contingent reserve, $30,000; capital stock ($5 par), $1,673,640, capital surplus, $1,260,201; earned surplus, $14,268, cost of 19,065 shares of treasury stock, *Dr*$72,053; total, $3,234,801.—V. 149, p. 743.

Pratt & Lambert, Inc. (& Subs.)—*Earnings*—

Years End. Dec. 31—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Operating profit	$184,950	$586,191	$575,549	$406,695
U. S. & Can. taxes (est.)	31,494	x82,454	x107,892	62,662
Portion applic. to min. stock	*Dr*9,483	*Dr*14,907	*Dr*11,735	*Dr*7,634
Net profit	$143,974	$488,830	$455,923	$336,399
Profit and loss surplus	2,546,080	2,647,431	2,545,161	2,380,039
y Shs. of cap. stk. outstanding (no par)	193,868	193,868	193,868	193,868
Earnings per share	$0.74	$2.52	$2.35	$1.73

x Includes $11,024 in 1937 and $15,758 in 1936 for surtax on undistributed income. y Excluding shares reacquired.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1938

Assets—Cash and certificates of deposit, $1,002,807; marketable securities $169,830; accounts and notes receivable (net), $818,729; inventories, $1,720,728; investments, &c., $309,492; land, buildings, machinery, fixtures and equipment (net), $2,029,570; deferred charges, $147,671; total, $6,198,826.

Liabilities—Notes payable of subsidiary companies, $58,000; accounts payable, $77,602; income taxes accrued (est.), $32,384; salaries, and other taxes and expenses, $68,322; mortgage payable of subsidiary company, $22,252; minority interests in subsidiary companies, $120,498; capital stock (202,500 no par shares), $3,450,000; capital surplus, $57,922; earned surplus, $2,546,080; capital stock reacquired (8,632 shares at cost), *Dr*$234,235; total, $6,198,826.—V. 149, p. 1772.

Premier Gold Mining Co., Ltd.—*Earnings*—

Years Ended Dec. 31—	1938	1937	1936
Earnings of Premier Mine	------	$604,440	$1,053,538
Profit from sale of capital stock of Bidgood Kirkland Gold Mines, Ltd	------	------	249,741
Divs. from Silbak Prem. Mines, Ltd	$100,000	------	------
Divs. from Toburn Gold Mines, Ltd	208,600	134,100	119,200
Int. on Relief-Arlington Mines, Ltd., 6% debentures	5,310	10,542	15,991
Total earnings	$313,910	$749,082	$1,438,471
Administrative expenses	7,541	7,499	7,511
Corporate taxes (incl. est. inc. taxes)	x17,500	115,100	194,937
Amort. of inv. in Toburn Gold M., Ltd.	------	49,667	49,666
Advances to Porter-Idaho Mining Co., Ltd., written off	17,000	------	------
Write-down of investment in capital stk. of Relief-Arlington Mines, Ltd.	------	82,260	150,000
Silbak Premier Mines, Ltd	------	100,000	------
Milton Gold Mines, Ltd	------	9,999	------
Exam. & explor. of various mining properties, agreements upon which were relinquished	19,310	112,946	49,456
Miscell. expenses & losses (net)	10,043	736	26,466
Net profit	$242,517	$270,876	$960,434
Dividends	600,000	750,000	800,000

x Income taxes only.

Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1938

Assets—Investments, $2,257,506; cash, $1,012,523; accounts receivable, $18,258; materials and supplies, $5,341; deferred charges, $6,922; total, $3,300,549.

Liabilities—Capital stock ($1 par), $5,000,000; capital surplus, $7,246,830; capital distribution, *Dr.*$9,498,496; accounts payable, $5,180; dividend payable, $150,000; accrued taxes, $32,458; profit and loss surplus, $364,578; total, $3,300,549.—V. 147, p. 129.

Premier Shares, Inc.—*Earnings*—

Calendar Years—	1939	1938
Income—Dividends (cash)	$42,037	$64,633
Dividends in stock of declaring company of a class other than that upon which dividend was declared (at approximate market value at date of receipt)	------	3,300
Interest on bonds	2,344	2,768
Total	$44,382	$70,701
Expenses	13,966	12,204
Net income for the year (excl. of realized losses and gains on sales of securities)	$30,416	$58,497
Balance, undistributed income at Dec. 31 of preceding year	8,039	1,624
Total	$38,455	$60,120
Cash divs. declared from income during the year	34,596	52,081
Undistributed income, balance	$3,859	$8,039

Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1938

Assets—Investments, $1,667,973; dividends receivable (cash), $2,981; accrued interest receivable, $798; demand deposits and cash on hand, $20,938; prepaid items, $25; office equipment (net), $95; total, $1,692,810.

Liabilities—Capital stock (par $1), $238,569; capital surplus, $1,432,238; dividend payable, $16,700; provision for Federal income tax, $750; provision for Federal capital stock tax, $125; other accrued items, $569; undistributed income, $3,859; total, $1,692,810.—V. 147, p. 129.

Price Bros. & Co., Ltd. (& Subs.)—*Earnings*—

Years End. Mar. 31—	1939	1938	1937	1936
Oper. profit for the year	$1,886,921	$2,678,543	$1,789,316	$675,324
Dividends received	139,052	158,956	3,425	47,024
Miscellaneous revenue	13,275	5,822	13,122	12,900
Profit	$2,039,248	$2,843,321	$1,805,862	$735,248
Interest on bank loans	192,983	174,576	191,446	162,807
Miscellaneous interest	*Cr*53,535	*Cr*40,692	23,706	8,120
Prov. for possible bad debts	------	------	------	30,000
Int. on funded debt	856,222	859,209	692,310	663,696
Prov. for depreciation	820,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Prov. for depletion	220,000	250,000	192,313	363,067
Prov. for rental adjust't	------	------	------	65,600
Prov. for power adjust't	------	------	------	37,582
Prov. for Dominion and Provincial inc. taxes	------	100,000	------	------
Net profit	$3,577	$500,229	x$293,913	x$1,595,625

x Indicates loss.

Consolidated Balance Sheet March 31

Assets—	1939 $	1938 $	*Liabilities*—	1939 $	1938 $
Cash	19,288	64,171	Bank loans	3,675,000	5,150,000
Accts. & bills rec.	1,953,115	1,718,284	Accts. payable	1,466,178	791,394
Inventories	7,660,948	8,168,027	Accr. int. on fund'd debt	96,504	96,125
Investments	2,863,688	3,997,510	Prov. for taxes	------	100,000
Sundry investm'ts	1,163,386	1,196,435	Funded debt	18,436,800	18,936,800
Mortgages receiv.	6,497	7,408	5½% red. pref. stk. (par $100)	6,284,300	6,284,300
Notes receivable	1,072,229	1,187,056	c Common stock	21,803,780	21,803,780
Deferred and prepaid charges	629,486	365,279	Capital surplus	7,541,660	8,210,633
Balance due Que. Inv. Co., Ltd.	1	1	Earned surplus	503,806	500,229
b Cash	2,800	------			
a Fixed assets	44,436,590	45,169,091			
Total	59,808,029	61,873,261	Total	59,808,029	61,873,261

a After reserves for depreciation and depletion of $21,621,442 in 1939 and $20,556,755 in 1938. b In hands of trustee for bondholders. c Represented by 547,857 no par shares.—V. 149, p. 120.

Proctor & Gamble Co.—*To Exclude Foreign Net*—

Profits from English and Canadian subsidiaries except those which may be available in this country in United States funds will be excluded from consolidated earnings of the company for the duration of the war, Richard R. Deupree, President, stated at the annual stockholders meeting.

"The amount of our net assets in the two countries mentioned is something over $12,000,000 of which in excess of $8,000,000 respresents undistributed earnings of the two subsidiaries. At the end of the present fiscal year it may be advisable to exclude such undistributed earnings from our consolidated earned surplus. However, no definite decision on this point need be made at present," he added.—V. 149, p. 885.

Produce Terminal Cold Storage Co.—*Earnings*—

Calendar Years—	1938	1937
a Net income	$443,751	$468,083
Operating expenses	272,788	288,889
Bond interest	29,193	32,029
Bond issue expense—trustee fees, &c	2,061	2,117
Provision for depreciation	48,054	47,214
Provision for Federal income taxes	17,633	14,308
Net profit for year	$74,020	$83,526

a From storage, handling charges, interest and miscellaneous services.

Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1938

Assets—Cash, $180,066; notes and accounts receivable (net), $1,060,372; accounts receivable (employees), $324; sinking fund for bond redemption, $38,834; land, building and equipment (net), $1,163,097; deferred charges to operations, $4,055; total, $2,446,748.

Liabilities—Notes payable to banks, $669,202; accounts payable, $14,548; accrued local and social security taxes, $28,060; accrued interest on bonds, $2,431; other accrued interest, $341; reserve for Federal income tax, $18,000; sinking fund instalment due currently, $38,830; 1st mtge. 6% bonds, $486,300; deferred income, $15,009; preferred stock ($50 par), $599,700; common stock (73,088 no par shares), $219,264; paid-in surplus, $138,727; earned surplus, $216,334; total, $2,446,748.—V. 146, p. 1256.

Provident Loan Society of New York—*Earnings*—

Calendar Years—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Int. earned on loans	$2,242,781	$2,242,687	$2,477,406	$2,598,326
Int. earned on U. S. A. ctfs. of indebt., &c	------	------	------	18,047
Int. on time deposits	------	------	------	------
Int. earned on securities	37,846	87,576	74,799	------
Total income	$2,280,627	$2,330,263	$2,552,205	$2,616,374
Real estate, taxes, rent and maintenance	x61,251	x61,974	x63,004	112,772
Sals. & retire. plan prem.	680,022	700,972	722,491	681,884
General expense	162,800	180,040	150,994	163,882
Losses on auction sales	45,754	16,082	31,053	127,275
Adjust. of claims, &c	4,700	4,393	5,087	3,062
Int. paid on ctfs. of contribution	1,135,396	1,137,999	1,139,250	1,140,692
Prov. for tax reserve	82,905	88,995	150,589	44,147
Profit & loss surplus	$107,799	$139,806	$289,736	$342,658

x Rent and maintenance only.

Comparative Balance Sheet Dec. 31

Assets—	1938 $	1937 $	*Liabilities*—	1938 $	1937 $
Loans outstanding	24,917,138	22,964,506	Ctfs. of contrib'n	18,926,500	18,919,000
Accr. int. thereon	1,116,075	1,031,644	Surplus from auction sales, due borrowers	263,515	254,242
Cash	2,476,722	784,202	Reserve for taxes	10,097	11,113
U. S. Treas. notes	------	3,340,000	Reserve for contingencies	1,821,669	1,815,926
State N. Y. bonds	------	250,000	Surplus	7,500,000	7,500,000
Unamort. prem. on securities	------	90,950			
Accrd. int. on secs.	------	21,969			
Real est., 43d St., on account	------	12,500			
Sundry items in suspense	11,847	4,510			
Total	28,521,782	28,500,281	Total	28,521,782	28,500,281

—V. 147, p. 129.

Provincial Paper, Ltd.—*Earnings*—

Calendar Years—	1938	1937
Profit including income from investments	$784,804	$907,665
Provision for depreciation	300,000	300,000
Interest on mortgage debt (net)	207,602	211,723
Prov. for Dominion & Provincial income taxes	35,000	55,000
Net profit for the year	$242,202	$340,942
7% cumul. pref. dividends	245,000	245,000
Common dividends	------	90,000
Earns. per sh. on 100,000 common shs. (no par)	Nil	$0.95

Balance Sheet Dec. 31

Assets—	1938 $	1937 $	*Liabilities*—	1938 $	1937 $
Cash	281,350	172,550	Accts. pay., accrd. charges, &c	250,073	239,574
Dom. Govt. bonds	------	299,836	Div. on pref. stock	61,250	61,250
Adv. to rec. and mgr. of Abitibi P. & P. Co., Ltd. due in 1938	600,000	600,000	Bonds called for redemption	18,592	------
Accts. & bills rec.	796,079	892,832	Bond int accrued	31,167	35,287
Inventories	1,217,545	1,114,659	Res. for Dom. & Prov. taxes	51,641	68,647
Other assets	184,275	184,275	Mortgage debt	3,400,000	3,849,500
Real estate, bldgs., equip., &c	9,603,290	9,561,567	Res. for deprec.	3,650,302	3,325,302
Unexpired insur.	5,063	6,217	General reserves	621,286	646,286
			7% cum. pref. stk. (par $100)	3,500,000	3,500,000
			x Common stock	100,000	100,000
			Surplus	1,003,291	1,006,089
Total	12,687,602	12,831,936	Total	12,687,602	12,831,936

x Represented by 100,000 no par shares of stock.—V. 147, p. 1351.

Public Service Co. of Indiana—*Files Amendment Delaying Offering of Securities Indefinitely*—

The company filed an amendment with the Securities and Exchange Commission Oct. 9 delaying indefinitely the proposed issuance of $38,000,000 1st mtge. 30-year 3¾% bonds and $10,000,000 of serial debentures maturing from 1940 to 1949. This was the third delaying amendment. —V. 149, p. 2243.

Pullman Co.—*Earnings*—

[Revenues and Expenses of Car and Auxiliary Operations]

Period End. Aug. 31—	1939—*Month*—	1938	1939—8 *Mos.*—	1938
Sleeping car operations:				
Total revenues	$5,103,207	$5,000,219	$40,118,433	$39,698,907
Total expenses	4,511,671	4,239,583	35,361,268	35,328,773
Net revenue	$591,536	$760,636	$4,757,165	$4,370,134
Auxiliary operations:				
Total revenues	$170,798	$162,007	$1,399,979	$1,339,688
Total expenses	144,174	138,492	1,140,275	1,133,160
Net revenue	$26,624	$23,515	$259,704	$206,528
Total net revenue	$618,160	$784,151	$5,016,868	$4,576,662
Taxes accrued	322,522	404,927	3,073,031	2,839,302
Operating income	$295,638	$379,224	$1,943,837	$1,737,360

—V. 149, p. 1772.

Pyrene Mfg. Co.—*Earnings*—

Calendar Years—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Net profit	$108,566	$232,986	$218,667	$133,593
Dividends paid	38,799	137,796	174,595	38,799
Surplus	$69,767	$95,190	$44,072	$94,794
Profit & loss surplus	749,817	693,625	596,435	552,362
Shares capital stock outstanding (par $10)	194,000	194,000	194,000	194,000
Earns. per sh. on cap. stk	$0.56	$1.20	$1.13	$0.69

Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1938

Assets—Cash, $251,915; notes and accounts receivable, $361,593; inventories, $1,020,426; other assets, $12,296; fixed assets (net), $549,099; investments in affiliated and subsidiary companies, $659,874; patents, trade marks and goodwill, $1; prepaid expenses, $17,283; total, $2,872,398.

Liabilities—Accounts payable, $37,214; accrued U. S. and State taxes, $11,834; reserves, $133,533; common stock (194,000 shs.), $1,940,000; earned surplus, $749,817; total, $2,872,398.—V. 148, p. 3240.

Puget Sound Power & Light Co. (& Subs.)—*Earnings*

Period End. Aug. 31—	1939—*Month*—1938		1939—12 *Mos.*—1938	
Operating revenues	$1,373,237	$1,307,644	$16,314,699	$16,131,991
Operation	472,246	352,872	5,553,917	5,696,582
Maintenance	83,398	94,860	1,021,545	1,179,090
Taxes	204,988	178,132	2,326,393	2,248,355
Net oper. revenues	$612,605	$581,780	$7,412,844	$7,007,963
Non-oper. income (net)	*Dr*10,402	*Dr*12,500	*Dr*163,412	*Dr*168,774
Balance	$602,204	$569,281	$7,249,432	$6,839,189
Int. & amortization	308,319	319,673	3,791,254	3,848,815
Balance	$293,884	$249,608	$3,458,177	$2,990,374
Appropriations for retirement reserve			1,416,867	1,471,602
Balance			$2,041,311	$1,518,772
Prior preference dividend requirements			550,000	550,000
Balance			$1,491,311	$968,772
Preferred dividend requirements			1,583,970	1,583,970
Balance, deficit			$92,659	$615,198

—V. 149, p. 2243.

Quaker City Cold Storage Co. (& Subs.)—*Earnings*—

Years Ended Dec. 31—	1938	1937	1936
Operating revenue	$388,282	$435,856	$416,266
Operating expenses	348,880	350,950	343,883
Bond interest for period	51,425	51,425	51,425
Reserve for renewals & replacem'ts	34,559	34,093	35,250
Loss for period	$46,583	$612	$14,292

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1938

Assets—Cash, $82,162; customers' demand collateral loans receivable (net), $229,167; accounts receivable, $124,294; inventory (ice), $436; inventories (supplies), $1,629; investments, $1,962; fixed assets (net), $1,362,383; prepaid expenses, $6,720; total, $1,808,754.

Liabilities—Accounts payable, $12,221; notes payable, $167,868; accrued expenses, $12,181; 1st mtge. sinking fund bonds, 5% series, $1,028,500; capital and surplus, $587,983; total, $1,808,754.

Note—The capital and surplus is represented by 21,777.1 shares of class A stock ($25 stated value per share) and 34,107 shares of class B stock ($1 stated value per share).—V. 147, p. 130.

Quebec Pulp & Paper Corp. (& Subs.)—*Earnings*—

Calendar Years—	1938	1937
Investment and other interest	$15,590	$17,628
Rental of electrical equipment	1,200	793
Sale of wood	10,146	8,763
Miscellaneous revenue	802	807
Total revenue	$27,738	$27,991
Non-operating expenses	266,046	257,583
Loss	$238,308	$229,592
Amount written off timber lands in respect of deple.	10,146	8,763
Loss for year before prov. for depreciation	$248,454	$238,355

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1938

Assets—Fixed assets, $6,530,471; secured claims, $1,505; investments, $470,000; cash, $1,596; accounts receivable, $6,415; accrued interest receivable, $5,208; prepaid expenses, $11,538; total, $7,026,733.

Liabilities—7% non-cum. redeemable pref. stock, $7,000,000; common stock (100,000 no par shs.), $3,000,000; deficit, $4,287,56 ; reserve for claims by Province of Quebec, $1,249,130; accrued charges, $42,326; reserve for contingencies, $22,841; total, $7,026,733.—V. 147, p. 130.

Quincy Market Cold Storage & Warehouse Co.—*Earnings Years Ended March* 31—

	1939	1938	1937	1936
Gross income	$1,368,227	x$1,369,435	$1,327,411	$1,187,343
Operating expenses	1,070,543	1,047,003	972,992	9 6,896
Gross profit	$297,684	$322,432	$354,419	$220,447
Salaries (officers & general office)	61,992	39,152	3 ,447	43,106
General expenses	47,142	47,8 3	38,993	38,629
Interest paid (net)	77,740	42,239	45,103	64,267
Prov. for contingencies	------	10,000	25,000	------
Net loss of Ferry Street Trust	1,921	------	------	------
Loss on disposition of capital assets	44,451	16,076	------	------
Prov. for misc. invests	2,000	------	------	3,000
Prov. for Fed. inc. tax	10,000	29,200	33,400	17,800
Prov. for surtax on undistributed profits	------	15,200	7,400	------
Net profit	$52,438	$122,732	$166,076	$53,645
Preferred dividends	75,400	78,000	135,850	39,000
Surplus for the year	def$22,962	$44,732	$30,226	$14,645

x Includes $39,447 storage revenue received during the year which accrued in the previous year but was considered doubtful of realization, $4,912 refund of prior year's city taxes and $3,483 undistributed earnings for the year of Ferry Street Trust (wholly owned).

Balance Sheet March 31, 1939

Assets—Cash, $82,927; U. S. Government and municipal notes, $499,910; notes receivable and advances (net), $271,499; accounts receivable (net), $125,211; investments, $252,623; sinking fund for 1st mtge. 5% bonds, $8,591; fixed assets (net), $3,513,088; deferred charges, $39,375; total, $4,793,225.

Liabilities—Accounts payable, $44,092; accrued interest and other expenses, $49,303; accrued city taxes, $40,000; provision for Federal and State taxes, $40,897; funded debt, $1,368,000; reserve for contingencies, $35,000; 5% cum pref. stock (par $100), $1,300,000; common stock (par $100), $1,450,000; surplus, $465,932; total, $4,793,225.—V. 149, p. 586.

Radio-Keith-Orpheum Corp.—*Atlas to Offer New Proposal*—

The Atlas Corp. is making plans for a new proposal to underwrite the offering of common stock of Radio-Keith-Orpheum Corp. to unsecured creditors under the reorganization plan, it has been disclosed in a letter by Floyd B. Odlum, Atlas President, to Irving Trust Co.

Mr. Odlum's reply to a query from the bank follows:

"You have made inquiry as to the present disposition of Atlas Corp. toward underwriting an offering of common stock to unsecured creditors under the plan of reorganization of R-K-O.

"As you know, our August underwriting proposal expired because its terms had not been approved within the time stated in the offering and was not renewed only because war had intervened and brought into play new factors. I have since been studying the situation in the light of the new conditions to determine upon fair terms of a new underwriting proposal.

"The plan of reorganization calls for the raising of $1,500,000 for reorganization expenses and working capital needs of the parent copmrany only, as it was believed that R-K-O Pictures, Inc., and the various theater subsidiaries have sufficient capital for their own requirements. I see no reason to change this view.

"I am making plans to make a new offer to underwrite, but would prefer to do so when Mr. Schaefer (George Schaefer, President of R-K-O) is here and can take part in our discussions. However, the matter can be taken up with the remaining members of the board if Mr. Schaefer's return is to be long delayed."

Court Calls for Action to Reorganize Company—

Federal Judge William Bondy warned the parties to the reorganization of the corporation Oct. 11 that the proceeding had been before the court so long that it would have to be cleared up soon. He granted a three weeks' adjournment until Nov. 1 for further study of plans for a stock issue of $1,500,000, but said that progress would have to be made by the end of that time.

Richard Jones of counsel for the Atlas Corp., told Judge Bondy that determination of a fair price for the stock was receiving careful study. A previous offer of Atlas to underwrite the stock at $4 a share expired during the unsettled market conditions caused by the European war without having been accepted or rejected.—V. 149, p. 2096.

Radiomarine Corporation of America—*Earnings*—

Period End. Aug. 31—	1939—*Month*—1938		1939—8 *Mos.*—1938	
Tel. & cable oper. rev	$102,929	$97,612	$754,151	$805,726
Depreciation & amortiz.	6,926	10,282	62,934	79,763
Relief depts. & pensions	416	417	3,334	3,334
All other gen. & miscell. expenses	76,480	68,237	549,330	523,795
Net tel. & cable oper. revenues	$19,107	$18,676	$138,553	$198,834
Uncollct. oper. revenues	100	100	800	800
Taxes assignable to opers	6,012	8,034	45,750	53,421
Operating income	$12,995	$10,542	$92,003	$144,613
Non-operating income	371	389	2,260	1,649
Gross income	$13,366	$10,931	$94,263	$146,262
Deducts. from gross inc.	160	191	1,248	1,497
Net income	$13,206	$10,740	$93,015	$144,765

—V. 149, p. 1486.

Railway & Light Securities Co.—*Earnings*—

9 *Mos. End. Sept.* 30—	1939	1938	1937	1936
Int. on bonds & notes	$175,348	$150,740	$132,435	$162,719
Cash dividends	134,824	140,381	248,478	216,795
Total int. & cash divs.	$310,172	$291,122	$380,913	$379,514
Expenses and taxes	51,093	48,092	58,222	54,887
Int. & other charges on funded debt	132,000	132,000	132,000	132,000
Net income	$127,079	$111,030	$190,691	$192,627
Preferred dividends	95,112	95,112	95,112	------
Common dividends	------	------	48,942	------

Note—The above statement of income does not include realized and unrealized profit and loss on securities.

Based upon market quotations, the following summary shows the aggregate of assets available for each class of security of the company outstanding as at the dates shown:

	Sept. 30 '39	*June* 30 '39	*Sept.* 30 '38
Per $100 of conv. coll. tr. 4¼% bds	$232.95	$220.46	$215.86
Per share of 6% pref. stock series A	251.60	227.97	219.27
Per share of common stock	19.64	16.58	15.45

Balance Sheet Sept. 30

Assets—	1939	1938	*Liabilities*—	1939	1938
Bonds and notes	$3,687,148	$3,484,387	Conv. coll. tr. 4¼% bonds, due Oct. 1, 1955	4,000,000	4,000,000
Stocks	4,052,607	4,243,995	Accounts payable	875	875
Acceptance notes receivable	99,921	199,754	Tax liability	14,381	5,790
Cash	1,107,589	1,335,198	Res. for pref. divs.	31,704	31,704
Accts. receivable	3,529	1,688	Preferred stock 6% cum. series A ($100 par)	2,113,600	2,113,600
Accr. int. receiv.	58,028	56,773	x Common stock	2,146,447	2,146,447
Unamort. bd. disc.	96,000	102,000	Special surplus	419,566	770,918
			Earned surplus (since Jan. 1 '32)	378,250	354,459
Total	$9,104,822	$9,423,794	Total	$9,104,822	$9,423,794

x Represented by 163,140 no par shares.—V. 149, p. 1772.

Rath Packing Co.—*Extra Dividend*—

Directors have declared an extra dividend of 33 1-3 cents per share, payable Oct. 25 to holders of record Oct. 14. Similar extra was paid on Oct. 25, 1938. Regular quarterly dividend of 33 1-3 cents was paid on Oct. 1 last.—V. 147 p. 3773.

Raymond Concrete Pile Co.—*Common Dividend Omitted*

Directors at their recent meeting decided to omit the dividend ordinarily due at this time on the common stock. Regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents was paid on Aug. 1, last.

The passing of the common dividend was due to decision of the board that it would be the best policy to conserve the company's cash to take care of the large amount of business booked. It is understood that company has a substantial amount of funds tied up in contracts on which payments have been slow in materializing.—V. 145, p. 2404.

Reed Drug Co.—*Pays* 10-*Cent Dividend*—

Company paid a dividend of 10 cents per share on the common stock on Oct. 2 to holders of record Sept. 22. Previously regular quarterly dividends of 8¾ cents per share were distributed.

September Sales—

Company reports September sales rose to a new all time peak for that month and were the highest in company's history with the exception of the December Christmas holiday sales of 1937 and 1938.

September, 1939 sales amounted to $209,499 as against $176,329 for the same month in 1938; an increase of 18.8%.

Sales for the nine months ended with September this year were $1,656,449 compared with $1,567,6 6 for the same period last year.—V. 149, p. 2097.

Reinforced Paper Bottle Corp.—*Securities Sale Barred*—

Supreme Court Justice Aaron J. Levy Oct. 4 signed an order temporarily restraining Mrs. Lydia B. Koch, 825 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City, and two corporations controlled by her from further sales of securities in New York State. The order, returnable on Oct. 16, when defendants must show cause why it should not be continued and a temporary receiver appointed, was obtained by Attorney General John J. Bennett Jr., who charged that sales of more than $1,000,000 of securities had been made to the public by false representations.

The corporations named are Reinforced Paper Bottle Corp. and Safety Service Milk Bottle Corp., both of 500 Fifth Ave.

(Robert) Reis & Co.—*Sales*—

Gross sales for quarter ended Sept. 30, 1939 were $695,716 comparing with $648,802 in third quarter of 1938, an increase of 7.2%.

For nine months ended Sept. 30, 1939 gross sales totaled $1,930,542 as compared with $1,644,490 in first nine months of 1938, gain of 17.3%.—
—V. 149, p. 422.

Reserve Investing Corp.—*Accumulated Dividend*—

Directors have declared a dividend of $1.25 per share on account of accumulations on the $7 cumulative preferred stock, no par value, payable Oct. 14 to holders of record Oct. 6. Similar payments were made in preceding quarters.—V. 149, p. 267.

Reynolds Metals Co.—*New Director*—

J. V. Giesler has been elected a director in place of R. N. Webster, who resigned as director and Vice-President.—V. 149, p. 1189.

(R. J.) Reynolds Tobacco Co.—*Cited by the FTC*—

Charges of violating the Robinson-Patman Act have been issued by the Federal Trade Commission against four tobacco companies—the P. Lorillard Co., the Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp., the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., and Larus & Brother.

The complaint charges that the respondent companies discriminated in price between different purchasers, paid certain customers and not others for services and facilities, and supplied certain services to some customers but not to others. Price discrimination occurred, it is charged, through the granting of free goods at no specific price to some customers but not to others The Lorillard and Brown & Williamson companies are charged with making special allowances to operators of vending machines, with the same resulti discrimination agai st dealers not operating such machine.

It is also charged that the companies compensated certain distributors, such as chain stores and others, for furnishing counter and window displays of their products, while to some jobbers, it is alleged, they allowed 60 days for payment of a 2% cash discount while generally to others only 10 days were allowed for the same discount.

Through the use of "missionary men" and salesmen, it also is charged, the concern established relations with distributors which enabled them to control the prices at which their products were sold at retail.—V. 149, p. 587.

Richfield Oil Corp.—*New Official*—

Harrison Lowler has been appointed Director of Public Relations, effective Oct. 5.—V. 149, p. 1189.

Rich Ice Cream Co.—*Extra Dividend*—

Directors have declared an extra dividend of 20 cents per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 30 cents per share on the common stock, both payable Nov. 1 to holders of record Oct. 14. Like amounts were paid on Aug. 1 last.—V. 149, p. 744.

Root Petroleum Co.—*Transfer Agent*—

The New York Curb Exchange has been notified of the appointment of the Bank of the Manhattan Co., 40 Wall St., New York City, as transfer agent for the common and $1.20 dividend convertible preference stocks of this company in place of the Guaranty Trust Co of New York, effective at the close of business on Oct. 1, 1939.—V. 149, p. 1487.

Rutland RR.—*Earnings*—

Period End. Aug. 31—	1939—Month	—1938	1939—8 Mos.	—1938
Railway oper. revenues	$300,521	$280,791	$2,196,670	$1,915,962
Railway oper. expenses	251,181	247,364	2,090,921	2,085,789
Net rev. from ry. op.	$49,340	$33,427	$105,749	x$169,827
Railway tax accruals	19,623	28,189	155,049	230,024
Equip. & jt. facil. rents	2,250	3,271	18,467	9,906
Net ry. oper. income	$27,457	$1,967	x$67,767	x$409,757
Other income	3,749	3,751	35,535	34,135
Total income	$31,206	$5,718	x$32,232	x$375,622
Misc. deduc's from inc.	1,620	333	3,978	3,063
y Total fixed charges	33,742	33,894	271,656	271,207
Net deficit after fixed charges	$4,156	$28,509	$307,866	$649,892

x Indicates deficit. y Includes interest accrued on outstanding bonds but unpaid.—V. 149, p. 2097.

St. Louis-San Francisco Ry.—*Interest Payments*—

The trustees announce that, pursuant to order dated Sept. 29, 1939, of the U. S. District Court for the Eastern District of Missouri, Eastern Division, they will be prepared to pay on and after Oct. 23, 1939, to the holders of St. Louis-San Francisco Ry. prior lien mortgage bonds, series A and series B (also series E in temporary form) outstanding in the hands of the public or pledged, the sum of $1,834,858.

Such interest will be paid at the following rates:

(a) Series A 4% bonds: $8.72 on each $1,000 bond, $4.36 on each $500 bond, $2.18 on each $250 bond, $0.87 on each $100 bond.

(b) Series B 5% bonds: $10.90 on each $1,000 bond, $5.45 on each $500 bond, $2.73 on each $250 bond, and $1.09 on each $100 bond.

(c) Series E 6% bonds: $13.08 on each $1,000 bond, and $1.31 on each $100 bond.

Payments to be on account of the interest due Jan. 1, 1933.

The respective coupons should be detached and presented, or forwarded, for stamping and payment of such interest to the office of C. W. Michel, Executive Eastern representative, Room 1949, 120 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Fully registered bonds should likewise be presented or forwarded for stamping and payment of such interest to the said office.

Certificates of deposit for prior lien mortgage bonds should be presented or forwarded for stamping and payment of such interest to Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co., Corporate Trust Department, 70 Broadway, N. Y. City.

The prior lien mortgage and said order of court contain a tax-free provision.—V. 149, p. 2244.

Safeway Stores, Inc.—*Sales*—

For the four-week period ended Sept. 30, 1939, Company announced sales of $33,180,683 against $28,840,185 for the period ended Oct. 1, 1938, an increase of 15.05%. These record breaking sales were made in the face of a large advertisement by the Safeway company, appearing in all cities and towns served by the company, advising consumers against hysterical buying. The advertisement, in part, was as follows:

"The forces of market disturbance, fear and sepeculation, are at work. Prices for some basic commodities have already gone up. Increases in Safeway's retail prices on these items reflect the rise in wholesale cost, over which Safeway has no control.

"Consumers may assist materially in preventing unwarranted price increases by continuing their purchases on a normal scale. There are adequate supplies of food stuffs for every American. Hysterical buying, which strips retail and wholesale stocks, creates artificial scarcity, which pushes prices to abnormal levels.

"Safeway pledges complete cooperation with the governmental agencies and with farmer producers in all efforts to stabilize prices, discourage profiteering, and maintain orderly facilities for food distribution, and that the consumer will always be able to buy from Safeway at the lowest prices available anywhere."

Sales for the 40 weeks ended Sept. 30, 1939 were given at $293,440,359 against $281,067,306 for the period ended Oct. 1, 1938, an increase of 4.40%. Stores in operation were 2,911 and 3,198 respectively.

The four-week period just reported marks an all-time high for Safeway. It compares with $30,380,818 for the period ended Sept. 3, 1939 and $30,128,345 for the period ended Dec. 24, 1938, the two previous high record periods.—V. 149, p. 1772.

San Carlos Milling Co., Ltd.—*Larger Dividend*—

Directors have declared a dividend of 30 cents per share on the common stock, par $8, payable Oct. 14 to holders of record Oct. 2. This compares with 20 cents paid on June 15, last; 15 cents paid on March 15, last, and dividends of 20 cents per share paid on Dec. 15, 1938, and each month previously.—V. 148, p. 3387.

Savannah Electric & Power Co.—*Earnings*—

Period End. Aug. 31—	1939—Month	—1938	1939—12 Mos.	—1938
Operating revenues	$198,679	$182,173	$2,310,926	$2,228,578
Operation	72,975	69,160	809,203	852,321
Maintenance	12,870	9,481	129,990	121,984
Taxes	26,486	24,056	297,585	271,815
Net oper. revenues	$86,349	$79,476	$1,074,148	$982,456
Non-oper. income (net)	546	*Dr*387	*Dr*5,509	*Dr*3,440
Balance	$86,895	$79,089	$1,068,639	$979,016
Int. & amortization	31,187	31,395	375,887	378,633
Balance	$55,708	$47,695	$692,752	$600,383
Appropriations for retirement reserve			277,293	248,167
Balance			$415,459	$352,217
Debenture dividend requirements			149,115	149,115
Balance			$266,344	$203,102
Preferred dividend requirements			60,000	60,000
Balance for common dividends and surplus			$206,344	$143,102

—V. 149, p. 2244.

Seaboard Air Line Ry.—*Equipment Authorized*—

Judge L. B. Way in Federal court, at Norfolk, Va., has authorized the purchase by the road of freight equipment to cost $2,500,000. At the same hearing he named Tazewell Taylor, special master, to expedite reorganization of road. The plan is now being worked out.—V. 149, p. 2097.

Selected Industries, Inc.—*Asset Value*—

The company reports net assets at market or appraisal values, before deducting bank loan as of Sept. 31, 1939, of $34,022,567, which compares with $30,365,412 as at June 30, 1939. The asset coverage of the prior stock was $94.52 at Sept. 30, 1939 as compared with $80.09 at June 30, 1939. —V. 149, p. 588.

Seven Up Bottling Co. of Los Angeles, Inc.—*Stock Offered*—R. N. Gregory & Co., Los Angeles, in July last offered 20,000 shares of capital stock at $10 per share. Stock offered to residents of California only.

History and Business—In October, 1934, D. K. Washburn, President, purchased the franchise and plant of the Seven Up Bottling Co., then located in South Gate. The company is now housed in one of the most modern bottling plants in the country, containing approximately 72,475 square feet, located at 5101 South Alameda St., Los Angeles. The growth of the company from its inception in October, 1934, to its present status of apmately 13,000 retail outlets is shown by the following tabulation of sales:

Net Sales in Dollars

1934 (3 months)	$2,096	1937	$1,173,308
1935	42,117	1938	1,179,759
1936	426,451		

Prior to 1938, the Seven Up Bottling Co. of Los Angeles was a privately owned company. It was incorporated on Feb. 1, 1938, and all the equipment was purchased from Mr. Washburn. The land and plant was purchased in 1939. Company holds perpetual and exclusive right under franchise to bottle and sell Seven Up in the Los Angeles City area, Hollywood, Beverly Hills, Westwood, Santa Monica, Ocean Park, Venice, Manhattan Beach, Redondo, San Pedro, Long Beach, and all of Orange County, which includes Santa Ana, Fullerton, Anaheim, Laguna Beach, Balboa, Seal Beach, Huntington Beach, &c.

Capitalization—	*Authorized*	*Outstanding*
No par common stock	100,000 shs.	a85,000 shs.

a Includes 1,688 shares reserved for employees.

Dividend Policy—The company contemplates payment of dividends equal to approximately 50% of annual net earnings. An initial dividend of 25 cents per share was paid Sept. 15 last to holders of record Sept. 1.

Earnings for Stated Periods

	Period End. Aug. 31, '39 Month	8 Months	6 Mos. End. June 30, '39	11 Mos. End Dec. 31, '39
Net sales	------	------	$466,243	$1,143,865
x Net profit	$19,179	$100,512	60,194	183,198
y Earnings per share	$0.22	$1.18	$0.71	$2.15

x After all charges including taxes. y On 85,000 shares to be outstanding.

Balance Sheet as of Aug. 31, 1939

Assets—		*Liabilities*—	
Cash on hand and in banks	$195,657	Notes payable to bank	$35,000
Accts. receivable—trade	22,305	Accounts payable	26,562
Notes & accts. receiv.—others	17,322	Dividends payable	20,920
Inventories	21,637	Taxes payable	55,314
Total fixed assets	548,514	Other current assets	15,473
Deferred charges	29,265	Trust deed note payable	135,152
		Customers deposits on cases and bottles	65,308
		Capital stock (83,400 shares)	456,810
		Surplus	24,160
Total	$834,700	Total	$834,700

—V. 149, p. 1339.

Shamrock Oil & Gas Corp.—*Accumulated Dividend*—

Directors have declared a dividend of 30 cents per share on the 6% convertible preferred stock, and a dividend of $3 per share on the 6% preferred stock, both payable Oct. 14 to holders of record Oct. 10. Dividenes are in arrears on both issues.—V. 148, p. 3699.

Shenandoah Life Insurance Co.—*To Reorganize Management*—

George A. Bowles, Virginia Insurance Commissioner, announced on Sept. 30 that the board of directors of this company had adopted measures for eorganization of the company's management which meet "with the complete approval" of the Virginia Insurance Department.

The principal action taken by the directors was to create the position of Chairman of the board of directors and of the finance committee. The board named a committee to select a man for the new office.

Thd State Corporation Commission, in reporting a week ago on a new examination of the company, revealed that Mr. Bowles had proposed a reorganization of the company's management as a result of what he termed "flagrant and inexcusable irregularities and violations of law as well as sound insurance business practices generally." The Insurance Commissioners of the District of Columbia and Tennessee, who supervised the examination with him, concurred in this general recommendation. The examination showed the company to be entirely solvent and its business on the increase.—V. 138, p. 2942.

(A. O.) Smith Corp.—*Earnings*—

Years End. July 31—	1939	1938	1937	1936
Net sales	$20,297,111	$20,200,190	$31,958,493	$26,795,274
Operating charges	18,984,389	20,183,284	30,971,738	25,0 0,986
Operating income	$1,312,722	$16,906	$986,755	$1,764,288
Other income	44,831	88,399	152,433	265,863
Total income	$1,357,553	$105,305	$1,139,188	$2,030,151
Loss sale of securities	------	------	3,127	41,266
Depreciation	1,161,264	1,087,461	1,119,505	1,126,226
Other expenses	21,658	------	------	------
Fed. & State inc. taxes	66,500	------	------	------
Net profit	$108,132	loss$982,156	$16,555	$862,659
Shares common stock (no par)	498,800	498,800	498,800	499,175
Earnings per share	$0.22	Nil	$0.03	$1.73

Balance Sheet July 31

Assets—	1939 $	1938 $	*Liabilities*—	1939 $	1938 $
x Land, bldgs., machinery & equip.	9,132,351	10,122,132	y Common stock	5,000,000	5,000,000
Cash	434,653	360,589	Notes payable	400,000	------
Notes & accts. rec., after reserve	1,174,219	905,642	Current instalment on purch. oblig.	26,154	12,000
Inventories	4,152,646	3,687,114	Accounts payable	583,114	651,999
Cash surr. value of life ins. policies	882,710	812,833	Payroll	312,093	216,954
Due fr. employees	21,126	23,905	Customers' depos. on contract	832	23,451
Due from affil. cos.	4,385	------	Accrd. Fed. tax, &c	409,890	389,988
Marketable securs. at cost	------	515,601	Long-term debts	76,946	------
z Investments	769,673	2,101,105	Note pay.—bank (not current)	------	45,748
Notes rec. non-curr.	3[illegible],000	------	Conting. res., &c	325,725	308,708
Land non-oper	214,782	214,782	Earned surplus	10,265,633	12,645,252
Deferred charges	578,841	550,396			
Goodwill	1	1			
Total	17,400,387	19,294,100	Total	17,400,387	19,294,100

x After depreciation and amortization. y Represented by 500,000 no par shares. z Includes 1,200 shares of company's common stock carried at cost of $59,120.—V. 148, p. 3543.

Skilsaw, Inc.—*Stock Split-Up*—

At a special stockholders' meeting held Oct. 6 approval was given to a plan to change the authorized capital stock from 40,000 shares of common stock (par $5) to 150,000 shares of common stock (par $2) by splitting up the present $5 par value common stock into three shares of the new $2 par

value common stock and tranferring $34,204 from surplus to the capital account in respect of said $2 par value common stock.

Registration of the new stock with the Securities and Exchange Commission is expected to be made shortly inasmuch as the company proposes to make public offering of a block of this stock through a Chicago underwriting firm to provide additional working capital and defray the cost of building an addition to the company's plant which was newly constructed about one year ago at 5033-43 Elston Ave., Chicago. The addition to the plant and new equipment required will have an estimated cost of $30,000 to $35,000.

Company and its predecessor was organized in 1924, and while the business was originally confined to the manufacture and sale of electric saws, it has since 1930 developed its line to include other portable electric tools consisting of portable electric drills, saws, belt sanders, disc sanders, floor sanders, blowers, grinders, hedge trimmers, grass trimmers and accessories thereto.—V. 147, p. 3923.

South American Gold & Platinum Co.—*10-Cent Div.*—

Directors have declared a dividend of 10 cents per share on the common stock, payable Nov. 28 to holdrrs of record Nov. 14. Like amounts were paid on May 10, 1939, Dec. 20, 1938, and on Nov. 24, 1937.—V. 149, p. 1339

South Bend Lathe Works—*Stock Offered*—Ames, Emerich & Co., Inc. and Paul H. Davis & Co., on Oct. 5, offered at market (approximately $22 per share) 25,000 shares ($5 par) capital stock. The stock does not represent new financing for the company.

History and Business—Company was incorp. in Indiana on Sept. 8, 1914 and shortly thereafter acquired and has since operated the lathe manufacturing business founded in 1906 at South Bend, Ind., by Miles W. O'Brien and John J. O'Brien.

Company began business at its present location in 1915, having leased about 12,000 square feet of floor space in the manufacturing plant which it now owns. In 1920, the company purchased that part of the plant previously leased by it, together with additional land and buildings, having in all approximately 180,000 square feet of floor space. This has since been increased by approximately 10,000 square feet, making a total of approximately 190,000 square feet, all of which is now used by the company in its operations.

Company manufactures nothing but metal working lathes, sold under the name of "South Bend," and tools, attachments and accessories therefor, and has no present intention of adding any different products to its line. It maintains engineering and experimental facilities for developing and improveing its products. The lathes vary as to size and model, ranging in price from slightly less than $100 to more than $1,500 per lathe. Its products are sold in a competitive field. Among the largest buyers are manufacturers, repair shops, automotive service stations, educational institutions, and individuals interested in the home workshop. More than 90,000 lathes have been sold since the business was founded in 1906. Company's lathes are in use in several departments of the Federal Government and in the laboratories and work shops of many of the best known colleges, universities, engineering and technical schools. During the past 15 years, approximately 20% to 30% in dollar volume of the company's business has consisted of exports to foreign countries throughout the world.

Capitalization—	*Authorized*	*Outstanding*
Capital stock (par $5)	200,000 shs.	120,000 shs.

Comparative Income Account

	30 *Weeks Ended July* 29 '39	—*Years Ended Dec.*31— 1938	1937	*Period from Dec.* 29 '35 *to Dec.* 31 '36
Gross sales, less discounts, &c	$1,131,533	$1,711,073	$2,378,060	$1,912,530
Cost of goods sold	684,492	1,043,261	1,514,797	1,158,822
Selling, general and administrative expenses	222,983	365,856	418,380	401,351
Operating profit	$224,057	$301,955	$444,883	$352,356
Other income	10,127	17,697	26,835	19,277
Total income	$234,184	$319,653	$471,718	$371,634
Other deductions	------	*Cr*14,711	10,000	13,385
Prov. for Fed'l inc. taxes	41,500	81,891	76,928	71,000
Net profit	$192,684	$252,473	$384,789	$287,248

Balance Sheet July 29, 1939

Assets—		*Liabilities*—	
Cash	$434,756	Accounts payable	$41,155
U. S. Treasury bills and notes	20,037	Divs. payable Sept. 1, 1939	42,000
Receivables	324,005	Customers' credit balances and deposits	10,810
Inventories	655,002	Accrued liabilities	50,808
Prepaid expenses, &c	19,282	Prov. for Federal income taxes	69,067
Investments and advances	8,544	Capital stock	600,000
Property, plant & equipment	260,315	Earned surplus	908,101
Total	$1,721,940	Total	$1,721,940

—V. 149, p. 2244.

Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co.—*Earnings*

Period End. Aug. 31—	1939—*Month*—1938		1939—8 *Mos.*—1938	
Operating revenues	$5,781,807	$5,369,101	$45,658,140	$42,475,698
Uncollectible oper. rev	23,814	23,582	171,791	180,864
Operating revenues	$5,757,993	$5,345,519	$45,486,349	$42,294,834
Operating expenses	3,787,536	3,525,775	29,634,248	27,802,938
Net oper. revenues	$1,970,457	$1,819,744	$15,852,101	$14,491,896
Operating taxes	807,903	736,789	6,459,913	5,827,257
Net operating income	$1,162,554	$1,082,955	$9,392,188	$8,664,639
Net income	961,927	828,298	7,801,842	6,742,984

—V. 149, p. 1339.

Southern California Edison Co., Ltd.—*Bonds Taken by Insurance Companies*—

The $30,000,000 in 3¼% bonds issued in June, 1939, were taken by five insurance companies. The proceeds were used to redeem the 4% bonds maturing in 1960. The bonds were issued to the following companies: The Metropolitan Insurance Co., $15,000,000; the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U. S., $6,500,000; the Prudential Insurance Co. of America, $5,000,000; the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York, $2,500,000, and the Pennsylvania Mutual Life Insurance Co., $1,000,000.—V. 149, p. 1773.

Southern Ry.—*Earnings*—

	—*Fourth Week of Sept.*— 1939	1938	—*Jan.* 1 *to Sept.* 30— 1939	1938
Gross earnings (est.)	$3,960,074	$3,451,249	$95,798,857	$85,979,462

—V. 149, p. 2098.

Southern Natural Gas Co.—*Earnings*—

Period End. June 30—	1939—3 *Mos.*—1938		1939—12 *Mos.*—1938	
Operating revenue	$1,494,947	$1,215,352	$6,731,238	$6,029,801
Operating expenses	1,012,890	841,595	4,307,799	3,836,991
Net oper. income	$482,057	$373,758	$2,423,440	$2,192,810
Other income	31,959	32,035	154,489	130,037
Income before interest	$514,016	$405,793	$2,577,929	$2,322,848
Interest	248,815	269,180	1,030,785	1,077,443
Amortiz. of debt discount and expense	19,804	20,929	80,399	66,697
Net inc. before extraordinary deductions	$245,396	$115,685	$1,466,745	$1,178,708
Cost and expense of natural gas exploration	------	------	226,326	------
Balance of net income transferred to earned surplus	$245,396	$115,685	$1,240,419	$1,178,708

Balance Sheet June 30, 1939

Assets—		*Liabilities*—	
Fixed capital	$23,817,027	Common stock (par $7.50)	$5,189,776
a Investments	3,115,286	Long-term debt	20,161,523
b Sinking fund	3,015	Notes payable	17,636
Cash	935,327	Accounts payable	137,718
Accounts receiv. (customer's)	312,284	Accr. int. on long-term debt	238,335
Current balance due from sub. and affil. companies	140,977	Accrued taxes	211,134
Other accounts receivable	2,769	Accrued Federal and State income taxes	379,233
Advs. to officers and empl	4,567	Other accrued liabilities	9,370
Materials and supplies, at or below cost	145,799	Capital surplus	1,276,020
Prepaid taxes and insurance	14,905	Earned surplus	2,112,682
Deferred charges	1,241,471		
Total	$29,733,428	Total	$29,733,428

—V. 149, p. 1773.

a In capital stock, long-term and other indebtedness of subsidiary companies. b Deposits with trustee under the first mortgage bond indenture. —V. 149, p. 1773.

Southern United Ice Co.—*Earnings*—

Calendar Years—	1938	1937	1936
Operating revenues	$996,164	$964,219	$975,105
Operation	806,930	687,210	675,911
Maintenance	41,182	52,898	41,809
Taxes—State, local, &c	70,269	59,841	56,829
Net oper. income (before retirement provision)	$77,783	$164,269	$200,556
Non-operating income	14,119	16,551	22,150
Gross income (before retire. prov.)	$91,902	$180,820	$222,707
Interest on long-term debt	107,493	109,817	113,476
General interest	------	95	
Amort. of debt disc. and expense	2,152	2,232	2,216
Provisions for retirements	------	68,676	107,014
Net income	x$17,744	Nil	Nil

x Loss before retirement reserve.

Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1938

Assets—Plant, property, equipment, &c., $2,871,378; investments and special deposits, $3,196; cash, $228,677; working funds, $4,400; notes and accounts receivable (net), $56,520; materials and supplies, $68,053; prepaid and deferred charges, $37,839; total, $3,270,064.

Liabilities—Capital stock ($100 par), $240,430; long-term debt, $2,684,100; accounts payable, $44,078; accrued interest, $32,384; accrued taxes, $46,640; miscellaneous current liabilities, $1,281; preferred credits, $2,974; reserves, $234,399; capital surplus, $1,520; deficit, $17,744; total, $3,270,064.—V. 147, p. 585.

Southern Utah Power Co.—*Earnings*—

Calendar Years—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Operating revenues	$232,863	$221,210	$200,521	$182,754
Operating expenses	78,075	78,782	74,079	64,194
Maintenance	20,171	19,743	17,115	14,844
Taxes oth. than Fed.inc.	30,641	26,335	20,507	20,092
Federal income taxes	4,894	2,789	1,560	2,255
Depreciation	28,286	27,121	20,052	18,275
Net operating income	$70,796	$66,439	$67,208	$63,094
Other income	2,395	112	1,256	2,171
Net earnings	$73,191	$66,551	$68,464	$65,265
Interest on funded debt	34,866	35,425	35,988	33,559
Other interest	1,409	1,809	1,003	1,444
Amortization	4,004	4,094	4,180	3,653
Net income	$32,912	$25,223	$27,293	$26,609

Balance Sheet Dec. 31

Assets—	1938	1937	*Liabilities*—	1938	1937
Plant, prop., &c.	$1,696,217	$1,678,533	Prior pref. stock	$300,000	$300,000
Miscell. invest	831	800	a Preferred stock	17,675	17,675
Cash	9,358	10,932	Common stock	740,650	740,650
Special deposits	978	562	Funded debt	614,500	624,500
Accts. receivable	28,432	26,322	Notes payable	2,285	5,194
Notes receivable	3,057	3,955	Accounts payable	6,047	4,949
Inventories	17,751	15,293	Accr. int., tax., &c	19,884	16,079
Unamort. debt discount & expense	84,439	90,300	Due affiliated co.	13,057	13,157
Prepaid & deferred charges	16,477	15,283	Long-term obliga.	5,978	6,730
			Deprec. reserves	90,691	78,664
			Other reserves	16,625	16,182
			Consumers' depos.	9,841	8,886
			Surplus	20,307	9,314
Total	$1,857,540	$1,841,980	Total	$1,857,540	$1,841,980

a Represented by 353½ no par shares.—V. 148, p. 3083.

Southwestern Bell Telephone Co.—*Earnings*—

Period End. Aug. 31—	1939—*Month*—1938		1939—8 *Mos.*—1938	
Operating revenues	$7,687,904	$7,323,200	$61,281,499	$58,244,327
Uncollectible oper. rev	31,672	30,645	252,726	252,341
Operating revenues	$7,656,232	$7,292,555	$61,028,773	$57,991,986
Operating expenses	4,933,636	4,689,766	38,962,074	37,504,081
Net oper. revenues	$2,722,596	$2,602,789	$22,066,699	$20,487,905
Operating taxes	1,046,269	974,744	8,329,491	7,762,372
Net operating income	$1,676,327	$1,628,045	$13,737,208	$12,725,533
Net income	1,434,143	1,412,043	11,824,868	11,442,096

—V. 149, p. 1929.

Spencer Mills, Inc.—*Reorganized—New Name*—

The reorganization plan for this company has been approved by stockholdes and the Federal Court. The company's name is changed to Spindale Mills, Inc. A. G. Heinsohn Jr., has been elected President and Treasurer for a period of five years. Besides Mr. Heinsohn, the directors will include Henry J. Blackford, former President; William Brown, John C. Davis, and A. G. Furman Jr.

The company will receive a $350,000 Reconstruction Finance Corporation loan to meet outstanding obligations and provide additional working capital. The capital stock will be changed from 27,200 shares of $25 par value to 50,000 shares of $10 par value. Shareholders will receive one new share for each old one. Of the remaining stock 20,000 shares will be placed in a fund to provide for payment of stock bonuses to Mr. Heinsohn on future earnings and 3,459 shares will be used to pay brokers for their services in connection with the reorganization and for future services to the new management.

State, county and municipal taxes, notes with accumulated interest and unsecured trade creditors, without interest will be paid in full. The $198,000 debt due Richmond Federal Reserve Bank will be compromised on a 50% basis and State-Planters Bank & Trust Co. will receive a second mortgage covering in full its present mortgage-secured claim.

Spiegel, Inc.—*Sales*—

Period End. Sept. 30—	1939—*Month*—1938		1939—9 *Mos.*—1938	
Sales	$4,313,768	$4,851,514	$33,166,838	$32,432,215

To Pay 15-Cent Common Dividend—

Directors on Oct. 6 declared a dividend of 15 cents per share on the common stock, payable Nov. 1 to holders of record Oct. 16. Simila amount was paid on Aug. 1, last; this latter being the first dividend paid on the common shares since Feb. 1, 1938, when 25 cents per share was distributed.—V. 149, p. 1773.

Spindale Mills—*New Name*—

See Spencer Mills, Inc., above.

Springfield City (Mo.) Water Co.—*Earnings*—

Calendar Years—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Gross earnings	$448,515	$441 937	$461,799	$421,306
Operating expenses	109,3 6	122,146	146,399	110,141
Taxes	57,634	69,891	50,904	58,949
Interest deductions	121,977	108,500	134,409	137,562
Amortiz. chgs. & exps	19,554	20,484	17,987	20,819
Balance applic. to res. and dividends	$140,005	$120,916	$112,100	$93,835
Divs. on pref. stock	46,991	45,304	45,224	45,261
Balance applic. to res. and depreciation	$93,014	$75,612	$66,876	$48,574
New constr. for mains and other additions	162,057	582,247	37,608	34,619

Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1938

Assets—Plant and property, $4,886,636; cash deposit for coupons $2,272; cash on hand and in banks, $16,348; accounts receivable, $31,683; materials and supplies, $23,708; prepayments, $281,740; sinking fund uninvested, $38,145; investments, $38,304; anticipated quarterly meter revenues, $29,-450; treasury securities, $343,400; first mt e. 4s held by trustee on account of sinking fund, $21,730; total, $5,713,416.

Liabilities—Common stock, $412,700; preferred stock, $914,400; 1st mtge. series A, 4% bonds, $3,190,000; notes payable, $216,000; accounts payable, vouchers $39,260; notes and accounts payable (affiliated interests), $164,824; consumers' deposits, $32,508; coupons outstanding, $2,272; taxes accrued, $50,305; interest accrued, $38,055; sinking fund accrued, $38,145; surplus and reserves, $614,946; total, $5,713,416.—V. 147, p. 585; V. 144, p. 2677.

Standard Gas & Electric Co.—*Weekly Output*—

Electric output of the public utility operating companies in the Standard Gas & Electric Co. system for the week ended Oct. 7, 1939, totaled 120,-982,144 kilowatt hours, an increase of 13.5% compared with the corresponding week last year.—V. 149, p. 2245.

Standard Public Service Corp. (& Subs.)—*Earnings*—

Earnings for the 12 *Months Ended June* 30, 1939

Operating revenues	$791,149
Operating expense	502,147
Net earnings from operations	$289,002
State and local taxes	48,699
Federal income taxes	27,178
Social security taxes	10,595
Net operating income	$202,530
Non-operating income	44
Gross corporate income	$202,574
Interest on long-term debt-public	156,636
Interest on other debt-publice	427
Interest-affiliated companies	31,094
Withholding taxes	2,398
Balance to surplus	$12,019

Consolidated Balance Sheet June 30, 1939

Assets—Fixed assets, $6,304,803; miscellaneous investments, $12,500; cash, $40,707; special deposits, $5,020; accounts receivable (net) $94,444; miscellaneous accounts receivable, $1,358; material and supplies, $71,776; unbilled revenue, $72; miscellaneous current assets, $70; prepaid and deferred charges, $17,473; total, $6,548,224.

Liabilities—Common stock, $2,761,001; long-term debt, $2,700,600; due to affiliated companies, $414,734; accounts payable, $29,258; subscribers' and consumers' deposits $1,158; accrued interest on long-term debt, $37,563; accrued taxes, $62,788; advance billing and payments, $55,624; other current liabilities, $4,313; reserves, $547,238; contributions for extensions, $5,743; capital surplus, $205,732; deficit, $277,528; total, $6,548,224.—V. 140, p. 2552.

Stewart-Warner Corp.—*President Resigns*—

See Dodge Manufacturing Corp. above.—V. 149, p. 1038.

Superior Water, Light & Power Co.—*Earnings*—

Calendar Years—	1938	1937	1936
Operating revenues	$1,053,894	$1,001,679	$973,520
Operating exps., including taxes	800,339	749,862	701,934
Property retire. res. appropriations	48,000	48,000	48,000
Net operating revenues	$205,555	$203,817	$223,586
Other income	250	384	1,030
Gross income	$205,805	$204,201	$224,616
Interest on mortgage bonds	5,450	5,450	5,450
Other interest	98,755	100,191	95,778
Interest charged to construction	Cr67	------	Cr26
Net income	$101,666	$98,560	$123,414
Dividends on 7% preferred stock	35,000	35,000	Unavail-
Dividends on common stock	64,000	100,000	able

Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1938

Assets—Plant, property, and equipment, $4,814,344; cash in banks (on demand), $128,945; special deposit, $221; notes receivable, $2,659; accounts receivable, $134,197; materials and supplies, $33,671; prepayments, $2,621; other current and accrued assets, $1,600; deferred debits, $33,244; total, $5,151,5 3.

Liabilities—7% cumul. pref. stock ($100), $500,000; common stock ($100) $500,000; long-term debt, $109,000; loans payable, $1,636,000; accounts payable, $45,449; dividends declared, $32,750; matured interest, $221; customers' desp'ts, $12,859; taxes accrued, $29,730; interest accrued, $26,053; other current and accrued liabilities $2,000; deferred credits, $245; reserves, $845,927; contributions in aid of construction, $5,716; earned surplus $1,405 553; total, $5,151,503.—V. 149, p. 2099.

Swar-Finch Oil Corp.—*Earnings*—

Years Ended June 30—	1939	1938
Net profit for year	$10,190	loss$51,461
Profits Canadian company	266	1,083
Operating surplus June 30	66,016	126,438
Total surplus	$76,471	$76,060
Dividends on preferred stock	7,462	10,044
Non-recurring loss on sale of non-oper. property	19,735	------
Surplus	$49,275	$66,016

Balance Sheet June 30

Assets—	1939	1938	*Liabilities*—	1939	1938
Land	$152,835	$152,835	Common stock	$517,194	$517,194
x Buffalo plant	------	34,757	Preferred stock	165,400	166,775
y Bldgs., mach. & equipment, &c.	224,229	238,755	Accts. payable and sundry accruals	34,361	41,179
Invest. in wholly-owned for'n sub. company	6,749	8,483	Fed. & State social security taxes	10,428	3,547
Invest. in partly owned sell. co.	41,345	41,345	Res.—Federal income taxes	2,500	3,189
Advs. to sub. co.	1,834	1,420	Res. for leakage—export shipm'ts	------	2,810
Sundry investm'ts	15,200	9,526	Capital surplus	172,124	172,124
Treasury stock	1,080	842	Surp. approp. for red. of pref. stk.	1,050	516
Inventories	125,871	140,311	Operating surplus	49,275	66,016
z Accts. receivable	152,169	136,281			
Foreign drafts rec.	17,584	13,680			
Notes receivable	3,483	5,632			
Cash	199,940	182,228			
Prepaid insurance, taxes, &c.	10,015	10,076			
Advs. to salesmen	------	780			
Total	$952,332	$973,351	Total	$952,332	$973,351

x After deducting $96,150 for depreciation. y After reserve for depreciation of $218,094 in 1939 and $201,788 in 1938. z After reserve of $15,451 in 1939 and $14,787 in 1938.—V. 149, p. 1191.

Stanolind Pipeline Co.—*Valuation*—

Properties of this company which are owned and used for common carrier purposes were found on Sept. 28 by the Interstate Commerce Commission in a tentative final report to haae a value of $47,150,000 as of Dec. 31, 1934. Total owned properties of the company were valued at $60,495,048 and total used properties at $47,200,165.

The valuation is for rate-making purposes.

The company owns trunk pipelines in Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Wyoming, Iowa, Illinois and Indiana and gathering lines in Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas that form an integral part of the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana system.—V. 140, p. 2721.

Sterchi Bros. Stores, Inc.—*Sales*—

Period End. Sept. 30—	1939—*Month*—1938		1939—9 *Mos.*—1938	
Sales	$574,511	$421,040	$4,263,707	$3,517,642

—V. 149, p. 1629.

Teck-Hughes Gold Mines, Ltd.—*Earnings*—

Years End. Aug. 31—	1939	1938	1937	1936
Bullion production	$3,401,059	$3,930,535	$4,570,855	$4,777,666
Interest and exchange	21,401	72,522	104,877	127,721
Return from Lamaque Gold Mines, Ltd	957,800	------	------	------
Total income	$4,380,260	$4,003,057	$4,675,732	$4,905,387
Devel. & explor. exps.	1,434,628	1,448,078	105,098	181,084
Mining expense			1,227,379	1,114,326
Milling expense	355,720	396,046	422,642	431,004
General expense	255,847	271,482	294,752	277,381
Provision for taxes	245,509	268,112	387,258	431,739
Examination & explora'n of new properties	65,164	14,444	35,212	46,491
Net surplus for year	$2,023,392	$1,604,895	$2,203,391	$2,423,360
Previous surplus	3,864,055	3,932,533	3,982,714	3,740,306
Profit on investments	------	19,841	------	------
Profit on redemption of Lamaque bonds	------	450,000	150,000	------
Salvage value of plant & equipment sold	------	20,000	------	------
Total surplus	$5,887,446	$6,027,269	$6,336,105	$6,163,666
Dividends paid	2,067,072	2,163,215	2,403,572	2,163,215
Additional provision for Federal income tax	------	------	------	17,737
Bal. at credit Aug. 31	$3,820,374	$3,864,055	$3,932,533	$3,982,714
Shares of capital stock outstanding ($1 par)	4,807,144	4,807,144	4,807,144	4,807,144
Earnings per share	$0.42	$0.33	$0.46	$0.50

Balance Sheet Aug. 31

Assets—	1939	1938	*Liabilities*—	1939	1938
Capital assets	$4,564,331	$4,569,577	Capital stock	$4,807,144	$4,807,144
Cash	769,837	680,987	Accounts & wages payable	127,756	106,632
Govt. bonds	3,302,463	3,726,923	Dividends payable	624,929	721,072
Gold bullion on hand & in transit	147,075	180,063	Unclaimed divs.	24,580	24,197
Inventory of general stores	143,913	98,387	Sundry liabilities	14,180	12,366
Mining stock at market value	81,270	24,025	Provision for Federal & Provincial & munic. taxes	259,014	287,312
Accts. rec., general	1,787	1,176	Earned surplus	3,820,374	3,864,055
Inv. in Teck Expl. Co., Ltd	2,000	------			
Inv. in Lamaque G. Mines, Ltd.	651,599	530,999			
Prepaid insurance	13,702	10,640			
Total	$9,677,977	$9,822,776	Total	$9,677,977	$9,822,776

—V. 149, p. 2245.

Telautograph Corp.—*Earnings*—

Period End. Sept. 30—	1939—3 *Mos.*—1938		1939—9 *Mos.*—1938	
x Net profit	$22,554	$28,698	$56,639	$94,096
Earns. per sh. on common stock	$0.10	$0.13	$0.25	$0.42

x After depreciation and taxes.—V. 149, p. 1490.

Texas Electric Service Co.—*Earnings*—

Calendar Years—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Operating revenues	$8,475,773	$8,318,502	$7,470,633	$6,763,316
Oper. exps. (incl. taxes)	4,587,566	4,352,464	x3,913,697	3,537,907
Prop. retire. res. approp.	1,000,000	900,000	500,000	350,000
Net revs. from oper.	$2,888,207	$3,066,039	$3,056,935	$2,875,410
Rent for leased property	------	------	------	72,714
Balance	$2,888,207	$3,066,039	$3,056,935	$2,802,695
Other income (net)	8,371	6,944	1,393	1,348
Gross income	$2,896,578	$3,072,983	$3,058,329	$2,804,043
Int. on m tge. bonds	1,686,500	1,686,500	1,686,500	1,686,500
Other interest	31,634	19,645	27,393	26,136
Net income	$1,178,444	$1,366,838	$1,344,435	$1,091,407
Preferred dividend	375,678	375,678	375,678	375,678
Common dividend	700,000	900,000	600,000	600,000

x Revised figure.

Balance Sheet Dec. 31

Assets—	1938 $	1937 $	*Liabilities*—	1938 $	1937 $
Plant, property, equipment, &c.	75,763,084	75,629,496	x Cap. stk. (no par)	36,455,000	36,455,000
Securities	500	------	Long-term debt	33,730,000	33,730,000
Non-curr. receipts	13,650	13,650	Accounts payable	180,421	175,534
Special deposit	843,250	843,250	Dividends declared	243,919	243,919
Temp. cash invest.	401,136	499,108	Cust's' deposits	571,260	551,377
Cash in banks	1,663,746	1,019,290	Taxes accrued	750,497	726,597
Notes receivable	2,831	4,502	Interest accrued	895 592	895,260
Accts. receivable	600,875	655,548	Misc. curr. liabils.	11,771	9,659
Mat'ls & supplies	396,875	406,734	Contra accounts	5,200	6,236
Prepayments	29,837	27,901	Deferred credits	53,907	43,449
Misc. curr. assets	22,942	19,905	Contributions	55,011	39,964
Reacq'd cap. stock	237,053	237,053	Reserves	5,136,072	4,696,975
Contra accounts	5,200	6,236	Earned surplus	1,898,831	1,796,066
Deferred charges	6,500	7,359			
Total	79,987,481	79,370 036	Total	79,987,481	79,370,036

x Represented by $6 pref. cum. (entitled upon liquidation to $100 a share); authorized, 200,000 shs.; issued and outstanding, 65,000 shs. Common, authorized, issued and outstanding, 6,000,000 shs.—V. 149, p. 2099.

Thermoid Co.—*Consolidated Balance Sheet*—

Assets—	*June*30,'39	*Dec.*31,'38	*Liabilities*—	*June*30,'39	*Dec.*31,'38
Cash	$317,074	$263,689	b Common stock	$476,388	$476,388
Notes & accts. rec.	818,639	737,051	$3 cum. conv. pref. stock (par $10)	399,560	399,560
Inventories	1,135,111	1,173,774	1st lien coll. trust 5% bonds	2,419,000	2,429,000
Miscell. investm'ts and advances	100,587	77,169	Accts. due others	184,947	203,326
a Prop'ty, plant & equipment	2,943,561	2,961,628	Min. stkhldrs.' int. in subsidiary	12,016	11,995
Prepaid exp., &c.	325,018	311,740	Accr. wages, int., taxes, &c	91,410	110,719
Goodwill, &c	2	2	Prov. for Fed. tax.	65,804	36,326
			c Surplus	1,990,865	1,857,742
Total	$5,639,991	$5,525,054	Total	$5,639,991	$5,525,054

a After reserves for depreciation. b Represented by shares of $1 par. c $1,768,122 capital surplus and $222,744 ($89,620 in 1937) earned surplus.

The income statement for the six months ended June 30 was published in V. 149, p. 1629.

(John R.) Thompson Co. (& Subs.)—*Earnings*—

Earnings for 36 Weeks Ended Sept. 8, 1939

Sales	$7,616,056
Net loss after taxes, depreciation, &c	x273,744

x After deducting lease cancellation expense of $48,649.

As of Jan. 1, 1939, the company changed its accounting periods from a calendar month basis to 13 accounting periods to the year, so no direct comparison is possible. For the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1938, however, its net loss was $276,873 after depreciation and taxes. Gross sales in the first nine months of 1938 were $8,573,159.—V. 149, p. 1630.

Tobacco & Allied Stocks, Inc.—*To Pay $1 Dividend*—

Directors have declared a dividend of $1 per share on the common stock, payable Oct. 30 to holders of record Oct. 20. Like amount was paid on May 1, last and on Dec. 28, 1938 and compares with $2 paid on Nov. 1, 1938; $1 on July 15, 1938; and $3 on Dec. 24, 1937. See 148, p. 3776 for record of previous dividend payments.—V. 148, p. 2288.

Tobacco Products Corp. of Del.—*Dissolution Voted*—

The assets of this corporation consist almost entirely of cash, marketable securities and the outstanding capital stock of Tobacco Products Corp. of New Jersey. The value of this latter asset is entirely contingent upon the final disposition of a claim for Federal income tax now asserted by the Treasury Department, and in connection with which the Department has received and now holds all of the assets of that corporation.

Under all the circumstances it seems unnecessary to continue the existence of this corporation. The directors have therefore unanimously recommended that it be dissolved and its assets distributed to its stockholders.

Upon such dissolution it would appear possible for a prompt cash distribution of approximately $10 per share to be made, and that such subsequent distributions could be made as an orderly liquidation permitted.

A special meeting of stockholders will be held Oct. 17 on approving such dissolution.

Balance Sheet Aug. 31, 1939

Assets—	
Cash in banks and on hand	$344,489
Investment in marketable securities, at cost (quoted market at Aug. 31, 1939—$31,750)	51,283
Receivable from United Stores Corp	288
Claim receivable, at nominal amount	1
Investment in Tobacco Products Corp. of N. J. (100 shares of capital stock (entire issued capital) at that company's approximate book value, as determined on Aug. 25, 1936)	729,946
Office furniture and fixtures, at nominal amount	1
Total	$1,126,007
Liabilities—	
Accounts payable	$80
Capital stock (32,966 shares, par $10)	329,660
Capital surplus	848,022
Deficit since Jan. 1, 1936	51,755
Total	$1,126,007

Note—The value of this investment is contingent upon the amount of taxes which may be payable by Tobacco Products Corp. of New Jersey upon $36,286,128 received from American Tobacco Co. in commutation of a lease in January, 1935. On June 7, 1937, the Treasury Department assessed $4,967,890 as tax, penalty and interest against Tobacco Products Corp. of New Jersey and demanded and received, on account of the tax so claimed, that company's cash balance of $725,638 which was its only asset. The Treasury Department has recently taken the position that certain inactive subsidiaries of Tobacco Products Corp. of New Jersey also realized a taxable gain upon the commutation of such lease, and that Tobacco Products Corp. of New Jersey is liable both for an alleged deficiency in its own income tax (now asserted to be $3,766,724 less the $725,638 already received by the Treasury Department) and also as transferee, for alleged deficiencies in income tax of such inactive subsidiaries (asserted to be $4,541,315), together with interest. The amount of and persons liable for payment of any such taxes have not been finally determined, but in opinion of counsel, Tobacco Products Corp. of Del. is not liable therefor. —V. 149, p. 2245.

Todd Shipyards Corp.—*New Official*—

John D. Reilly, President of the corporation, announced on Oct. 5 the appointment of Walter I. Green as Vice President and General Manager of the Seattle Tacoma Shipbuilding Corp., Pacific Coast affiliate of this company. He assumed his new post Oct. 1.—V. 149, p. 1490.

Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc.—*New Officials —Acquisition*—

E. Lee Talman, who resigned the Presidency of Industrial Supplies, Inc., last summer to become Treasurer of Transcontinental & Western Air in Kansas City, has been elected Vice-President and a member of the board of directors of the Transcontinental Airline.

Mr. Talman will retain his post as Treasurer and in the added capacities will fill positions left vacant for several months.

The TWA board of directors, meeting in Kansas City in connection with the dedication of the new Kansas City Air Terminal, also elected J. C. Franklin as Secretary of the company. Mr. Franklin will continue to serve as Assistant to the President in addition to his Secretary duties.

Purchase of the Marquette Airlines to add a 564-mile route between St. Louis, Cincinnati, Dayton and Detroit to the present coast-to-coast system of Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc., was announced on Oct. 10 by Jack Frye, President of TWA.

Mr. Frye, in announcing completion of negotiations between TWA and Marquette, said the sale is subject to approval of the Civil Aeronautics Authority and that a formal application was being filed in Washington at once.

Approval of the purchase would mark TWA's first appearance in Cincinnati and Detroit to connect the two cities with the Airline's transcontinental flights operating out of Dayton and St. Louis eastbound to New York or westbound to Los Angeles and San Francisco.

The TWA President said that formal CAA approval also would serve as a starting signal for an immediate modernization program over the route, featuring the replacement of the Stinson tri-motored planes now operated by Marquette with TWA's larger and more modern Douglas airliners.—V. 149, p. 1341.

Transue & Williams Steel Forging Corp.—*Earnings*—

Period End. Sept. 30—	1939—3 *Mos.*—	1938	1939—9 *Mos.*—	1938
Gross profit	$69,141	$12,422	$207,983	$15,807
Depreciation	32,208	32,336	96,625	97,014
Expenses	36,239	29,433	114,343	97,280
Profit	$694	loss$49,347	$2,985	loss$178,487
Other income	204	812	3,358	*Dr*185
Net profit	$898	loss$48,535	$373	loss$178,672

—V. 149, p. 424.

Tri-Continental Corp.—*Asset Value*—

The company reports net assets at market or appraisal value before deducting bank loans and funded debt of $34,668,818 as of Sept. 30, 1939 as compared with $30,305,610 reported as at June 30, 1939. Sept. 30, 1939 net assets indicate a coverage of $3,314.41 for each $1,000 of bank loans and debentures and $166.26 a share of preferred stock, and an asset value for the common stock of $3.97. These figures compare with $2,897.28 $136.30 and $2.17, respectively, as at June 30, 1939.—V. 149, p. 591.

Union Oil Co. of Calif.—*Listing*—

The San Francisco Stock Exchange has announced the listing, effective Oct. 6, of company's 3% debentures due 1959. The listing covers $30,000,000 debentures, issued by the company for the purpose of retiring outstanding bonds and debentures and acquiring additional working capital.—V. 149, p. 1774.

Union Premier Food Stores—*Acquisition*—

Company has acquired stores and business of King Arthur Markets, a chain of super-markets operating in northern New Jersey.

The acquisition, involving 13 markets, brings total units operated by Union Premier to 59 and adds approximately $5,000,000 to annual volume.

Samuel Friedland, President of Union Premier, states that sales in four weeks ended Sept. 9 were the largest in the company's history. He also states that earnings are running substantially above a year previous and that as a result of increased employment and a higher level of business activity outlook for remainder of the year is favorable.—V. 149, p. 1774.

United Corp. (of Delaware) (& Subs.)—*Earnings*—

Period End. Sept. 30—	1939—3 *Mos.*—	1938	1939—9 *Mos.*—	1938
Dividends received	$2,319,801	$2,142,499	$6,821,477	$6,575,737
x Taxes	132,111	157,382	317,915	351,759
Current expenses	47,417	93,472	213,037	294,698
Net income	$2,140,273	$1,891,644	$6,290,526	$5,929,279
Pref. div. declared	------	------	4,604,086	1,866,521
Surplus	$2,140,273	$1,891,644	$1,686,440	$4,052,758
Earnings per share on 14,529,491 shs. common stock (no par)	$0.02	$0.001	$0.05	$0.02

x Includes estimated Federal income tax.—V. 149, p. 2245.

United Fruit Co.—*Earnings*—

Period End. Sept. 30—	1939—3 *Mos.*—	1938	1939—9 *Mos.*—	1938
y Net earns. before taxes	$2,987,000	$1,309,000	$11,644,000	$6,859,000
Shs.com.stk.out.(no par)	2,896,000	2,896,600	2,896,000	2,896,600
Earnings per share	$1.03	$0.45	$4.02	$2.36

y Estimated figures.—V. 149, p. 425.

United Gas Improvement Co.—*Weekly Output*—

Week Ended—	*Oct.* 7, 39	*Sept.* 30 '39	*Oct.* 8 '38
Electric output of system (kwh.)	105,869,170	104,780,032	92,161,291

V. 149, p. 2245.

United Light & Power Co. (& Subs.)—*Earnings*—

12 *Months Ended Aug.* 31—	1939	1938
Gross operating earnings of subsidiary companies (after eliminating inter-company transfers)	$89,455,745	$88,322,167
General operating expenses	41,403,209	40,615,359
Maintenance	4,675,931	4,755,811
Provision for depreciation	9,754,319	8,730,069
General taxes and est. Federal income taxes	11,055,736	10,852,870
Net earnings from operations of sub. cos	$22,566,550	$23,368,059
Non-operating income of subsidiary companies	1,361,897	x1,430,192
Total income of subsidiary companies	$23,928,447	$24,798,251
Int., amort. & pref. divs. of subsidiary companies	15,739,159	16,049,234
Balance	$8,189,288	$8,749,016
Propor. of earns. attrib. to minority com. stock	1,998,467	1,835,928
Equity of United Light & Power Co. in earnings of subsidiary companies	$6,190,821	$6,913,089
Income of United Light & Power Co. (excl. of income received from subsidiaries)	17,646	29,225
Total	$6,208,467	$6,942,313
Expenses and taxes of United Lt. & Power Co	350,042	409,663
Balance	$5,858,425	$6,532,650
Int. on funded debt, bond discount and expense, &c., of holding company	2,398,650	2,454,816
Balance transferred to consolidated surplus	$3,459,775	x$4,077,833

x Including dividend of $106,575 declared by Northern Natural Gas Co. in July 1938, payable September, 1938. Similar dividend not declared in July 1939.

Earnings of Company Only

12 *Months Ended Aug.* 31—	1939	1938
Gross income	$3 626,428	$3,285,960
Expenses and taxes	350,043	409,663
Int., amort. of discount & exp. on funded debt	2,359,760	2,415,025
Other deductions	38,889	39,791
Net income	$877,736	$421,480

—V. 149, p. 1931.

United Light & Rys. Co. (& Subs.)—*Earnings*—

12 *Months Ended Aug.* 31—	1939	1938
Gross operating earnings of subsidiary and controlled cos. (after eliminating inter-co. transfers)	$79,375,033	$78,366,679
General operating expenses	36,745,080	35,959,127
Maintenance	4,206,814	4,277,196
Provision for depreciation	8,752,967	7,693,399
General taxes and est. Federal income taxes	9,734,142	9,553,412
Net earns. from oper. of sub. & controlled cos	$19,936,029	$20,883,544
Non-oper. income of subsidiary & controlled cos	1,044,300	588,235
Total income of subsidiary & controlled cos	$20,980,329	$21,471,778
Int., amort. & pref. divs. of sub. & controlled cos	13,147,083	13,419,760
Balance	$7,833,246	$8,052,018
Propor. of earns. attrib. to minority com. stock	1,998,466	1,835,928
Equity of United Light & Rys. Co. in earnings of subsidiary and controlled companies	$5,834,780	$6,216,091
Income of United Light & Rys. Co. (excl. of income received from subsidiaries)	679,975	x905,450
Total	$6,514,755	$7,121,540
Expenses of United Light & Rys. Co	121,931	121,719
Taxes of United Light & Rys. Co	315,249	122,326
Balance	$6,077,575	$6,877,496
Holding company deductions—		
Interest on 5½% debentures due 1952	1,343,390	1,358,216
Amortization of debenture discount & expense	42,002	42,506
Taxes on debenture interest	18,675	18,535
Balance transferred to consolidated surplus	$4,673,507	$5,458,238
Prior preferred stock dividends	1,214,505	1,215,910
Balance	$3,459,002	x$4,242,329

x Including dividend of $106,575 declared by Northern Natural Gas Co. in July, 1938, payable September, 1938. Similar dividend not declared in July 1939.—V. 149, p. 1932.

United Shoe Machinery Corp.—*Patents Infringed*—

Federal Judge Murray Hulbert has ruled that the Atlas Tack Corp. had infringed upon two patents owned by United Shoe Machinery Corp., covering the method of inserting invisible eyelets in shoes. Henry S. Hooker, N. Y. City, has been named special master to take an accounting of profits derived as a result of infringement and to assess damages.—V. 149, p. 1932.

United States Fidelity & Guaranty Co.—*Earnings*—

Calendar Years—	1938	1937	1936
Premiums written	$35,219,881	$36,645,167	$35,589,280
Less reinsurance	1,713,725	1,633,917	2,721,566
Net premiums written	$33,506,156	$35,011,250	$32,867,714
Increase in premium reserve	559,589	645,047	462,294
Net premiums earned	$32,946,567	$34,366,202	$32,405,419
Miscellaneous income	------	------	69,240
Total	$32,946,567	$34,366,202	$32,474,659
Losses & adj. exps. incurred	17,352,862	19,299,115	18,574,231
Administration expenses incurred	12,572,702	12,351,138	11,430,287
Taxes incurred	1,611,275	1,239,201	1,254,150
Increase in surplus from underwriting operations	$1,409,728	$1,476,748	$1,215,991
Net earned income from investments and rents	1,306,958	1,181,866	1,567,036
Total net earned income	$2,716,686	$2,658,614	$2,783,027

Balance Sheet Dec. 31

Assets—	1938 $	1937 $	*Liabilities—*	1938 $	1937 $
Cash	4,530,219	3,900,901	Funds held under reinsur. treaties	237,705	120,103
x Bonds & stocks	35,505,062	32,774,659	Legal reserves—		
Loans secured by pledge of collat'l	2,917,728	1,193,089	Claims	21,505,793	20,659,170
Prems. in course of collection	5,672,184	5,603,804	Taxes & exps	2,257,400	1,933,039
Reinsurance due & secured claims	272,291	313,743	Commissions	1,124,798	1,076,022
Dep. with W'm'ns' Comp.Reins.Bu.	303,890	172,563	Unearn. prems	14,937,079	14,377,490
y Co.'s office bldg.	3,341,909	3,303,531	Res. for div. pay.	250,000	------
y Other real estate	178,940	237,017	Voluntary contingent reserve	1,500,000	1,500,000
Int. due & accr'd.	183,920	171,732	Capital	2,000,000	2,000,000
			Surplus	9,093,368	6,005,215
Total	52,906,142	47,671,041	Total	52,906,142	47,671,041

x Bonds valued on amortized basis as prescribed by the New York Insurance Department, and all other securities at market valuations. y Less depreciation reserve.—V. 148, p. 895.

United States Fire Insurance Co.—*Larger Dividend*—

Directors have declared a dividend of $1.50 per share on the common stock, payable Nov. 1 to holders of record Oct. 20. Previously regular quarterly dividends of 50 cents per share were distributed.—V. 144, p. 627.

United States Gauge Co.—*Balance Sheet Dec.* 31—

Assets—	1938	1937	*Liabilities—*	1938	1937
Cash	$133,238	$233,769	Accounts payable	$46,980	$49,763
Receivables	102,551	99,180	Res've for taxes	8,700	105,822
Inventory	622,395	700,925	Preferred stock	100,000	100,000
Securities	2,114	2,113	Common stock	200,000	200,000
Deferred charges	7,652	8,064	Surplus & reserves	2,271,217	2,302,177
Real estate, bldgs. and machinery	1,758,947	1,713,709			
Total	$2,626,897	$2,757,762	Total	$2,626,897	$2,757,762

—V. 147, p. 588.

United States Graphite Co.—*Earnings*—

Years End. Dec. 15—	x1938	x1937	1936	1935
Gross sales (less disc't)	$586,223	$1,282,095	$1,289,757	$1,129,033
Cost of sales, &c	411,291	787,674	737,389	685,972
Gross profit	$174,932	$494,420	$552,368	$443,061
Other expenses	199,922	253,993	265,149	179,909
Profit from operations	loss$24,990	$240,428	$287,219	$263,152
Other income	1,559	1,781	17,758	9,678
Total income	loss$23,430	$242,209	$304,977	$272,830
Other deductions	621	1,466	1,262	16,087
Federal taxes	636	38,730	43,228	37,500
Net income	loss$24,687	$202,012	$260,487	$219,243
Dividends	20,000	200,000	259,997	199,915

Note—Allowances for depreciation and depletion aggregating $37,922 for the year ended Dec. 15, 1938, have been deducted in the above income account.

x Including wholly-owned subsidiary.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 15, 1938

Assets—Demand deposits in banks and cash on hand, $412,438; U. S. Treasury bonds and notes, at cost (at quoted market $31,043), $30,189; accrued interest receivable, $154; accounts receivable (allowance for doubtful accounts and for freight and discounts of $2,386), $110,421; inventories, $375,200; prepaid insurance, taxes, rents, &c., $15,275; cash value of life insurance, $21,952; railroad bonds, at cost (at quoted market $1,382), $7,137; prospecting options, $1,362; property, plant and equipment, at cost, $382,615; deferred charges, development of new products, $7,445; total, $1,094,189.

Liabilities—Dividend, payable Dec. 20, 1938, $20,000; accounts payable. $4,152; accrued accounts, $17,877; capital stock (par $10), $800,000; earned surplus, $252,160; total, $1,094,189.

To Vote on Stock Split-Up—

Special meeting of stockholders has been called for Oct. 20 to ratify a proposal for reduction of par value common stock to $5 from $10 and issuance of two new shares for each old share.

This step will bring outstanding capitalization to 160,000 shares of $5 par value and is taken preparatory to making listing application to the New York Curb Exchange. The stock now is listed in Detroit.—V. 147, p. 3474.

United States Oil & Royalties Co.—*Earnings*—

Calendar Years—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Oil earnings, less royalty payments	------	------	$8,789	$40,034
Oil royalties received	$9,355	$8,667	7,981	5,735
Miscellaneous income	x3,319	6,582	5,356	6,988
Total income	$12,674	$15,249	$22,127	$52,757
Oper. and field expense	10,218	10,576	5,303	21,329
Gen. & adm. exp. & taxes			7,824	12,870
Net oper. income	$2,456	$4,673	$9,000	$18,559
Depletion & depreciat'n	2,744	2,561	4,209	10,779
Properties written off & adjustments	------	------	------	3,730
Balance, surplus	loss$289	y$2,112	y$4,791	$4,049

x Includes $577 profit on sale of properties and salvage (net) and $674 dividends received from affiliated companies. y Before dividends received from affiliated companies of $34 in 1937 and $33,025 in 1936.

Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1938

Assets—Properties and equipment (net), $106,460; investment in affilitaed companies—at cost, $25,084; cash on hand and on deposit, $3,460; due from affiliated companies, $47,367; sundry accounts receivable (less reserve), $943; total, $183,316.

Liabilities—Capital stock (par $0.05), $166,077; reduction (capital) surplus, $6,597; profit and loss—surplus, $6,457; accounts payable, $1,357; payroll payable, $1,019; royalties payable, $457; unclaimed royalty checks, $747; taxes payable (unemployment reserves and social security), $605; total, $183,316.—V. 147, p. 2714, 2551.

U. S. Truck Lines, Inc. of Del.—*Stock Offered*—The first public offering of shares of this company, one of the largest motor carrier transportation systems in the country, took place Oct. 10 with the offering of 175,000 shares of capital stock at $10 per share. The underwriting group offering the stock includes Otis & Co.; Blyth & Co., Inc.; Paine, Webber & Co.; Hayden, Miller & Co.; McDonald-Coolidge & Co.; Curtiss, House & Co.; the First Cleveland Corp.; Merrill, Turben & Co., and Maynard H. Murch & Co.

The offering does not represent new financing by the company, but consists of a little less than one-third of the 550,000 shares of the capital stock outstanding.

History and Business—Company was incorporated by an agreement of consolidation under the laws of the State of Delaware on Nov. 29, 1933. Company owns or controls various subsidiaries engaged in the business of inter-city motor carrier transportation of commodities, miscellaneous merchandise freight and automobiles, and in the transportation of merchandise freight and the delivery of packages in certain large metropolitan areas, commonly known as local cartage business. Certain portions of the business conducted by some of these subsidiary companies or their predecessor date back to the beginning of the present century or earlier. Company believes that, from the standpoint of dollar volume of transportation charges received from the shipping public, the operations conducted by its subsidiaries constitute in the aggregate one of the largest enterprises of its kind in the United States. Company also furnishes certain administrative and supervisory services to its subsidiaries.

The business of the company's subsidiaries comprises inter-city common carrier, inter-city contract carrier and local cartage trucking services. Company's subsidiaries operated their trucks in 1938 about 31,500,000 miles, the operations of the inter-city contract carriers accounting for about 10,000,000 miles thereof. The inter-city common carriers transported, in 1938, more than 600,000 tons of inter-city freight; served directly about 2,000 communities in seven States and reached, through connecting lines, a great many other communities. In 1938 about one-fifth of the revenue derived from local cartage operations was received from package deliveries which involved delivery for retail stores of more than 4,500,000 packages, the balance having been received from miscellaneous cartage operations. On July 31, 1939 the trucks, tractors and trailers owned and operated by the company's subsidiaries aggregaged more than 2,600. The employees of the company and its subsidiaries numbered approximately 2,750 on that date. Various subsidiaries customarily augment their facilities by hiring additional transportation services.

The subsidiaries operating as inter-city common carriers are the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Highway, Inc., Motor Express, Inc. (Ohio) and Motor Express, Inc. of Ind. Their operations extend over large portions of the State of Ohio, into Wheeling, W. Va. and into Detroit, Mich.; over certain parts of western Pennsylvania as far east as Pittsburgh and Erie, with a line extending from Erie, Pa. to Buffalo, N. Y.; and over a large part of Indiana with a line extending north into Chicago, Ill.

The subsidiaries operating as inter-city contract carriers are Anchor Motor Freight, Inc. of Mich., Anchor Motor Freight, N. Y. Corp., Anchor Motor Freight, Inc. of Del., Ohio Delivery, Inc. and Auto Equipment Corp.

Anchor Motor Freight, Inc. of Mich., Anchor Motor Freight, N. Y. Corp. and Anchor Motor Freight, Inc. of Del. are each engaged exclusively in the transportation of automobiles, trucks and chassis under separate contracts with a subsidiary or division of General Motors Corp. Each of these subsidiaries of the company transports Chevrolet automobiles, trucks and chassis and one of them also trnasports Pontiacs, Oldsmobiles and Buicks, such transportation being to dealers and distributors located in various specified States in the eastern and north central portion of the United States. One of the subsidiaries transports from the assembly plant in Flint, Mich.; another from assembly plants at Tarrytown, N. Y., and Linden, N. J., and another from assembly plants at Buffalo, N. Y., Norwood, Ohio, and Baltimore Md. Each of the contracts was made for one year and continues from year to year unless sooner terminated upon 30 days' written notice from either party thereto.

Ohio Delivery, Inc. is engaged as a contract carrier in intra-State commerce in the State of Ohio, principally in the transportation of liquor for the Ohio Liquor Control Board under a contract dated Sept. 30, 1939, which supersedes a former contract, and is terminable by either party upon 90 days' notice. Ohio Delivery, Inc. is also engaged in the transportation of paper and shoes under contracts with four other customers.

Auto Equipment Corp. is engaged as a contract carrier in the transportation of petroleum products by tank trailers from the vicinity of Butler, Pa. to various points in the State of Ohio, and the transportation of such products within Ohio.

In general, all of the contract carriers are authorized to operate over irregular routes in the territory served.

Capitalization—	*Authorized*	*Outstanding*
Capital stock (par $1)	750,000 shs.	550,000 shs.

Financial Position and Book Value of Capital Stock—The consolidated blance sheet as of July 31, 1939 shows total current assets of $2,383,217, including cash on hand and in banks of $1,805,196, and total current liabilities of $804,954.

Based on the consolidated balance sheet the book value of the assets, after deducting all liabilities, was $5,105,308, and after deducting such liabilities and excluding intangible assets, prepaid expenses and deferred charges, was $3,569,735, equivalent to $9.28 and $6.49 per share, respectively, of the company's issued and outstanding capital stock.

Underwriting—The names of the underwriters and the shares which they severally propose to purchase are as follows:

Name—	*Shares*	*Name*—	*Shares*
Otis & Co	75,000	Curtiss, House & Co	3,000
Blyth & Co., Inc	50,000	First Cleveland Corp	3,000
Paine, Webber & Co	20,000	Merrill, Turben & Co	3,000
Hayden, Miller & Co	12,000	Maynard H. Murch & Co	3,000
McDonald-Coolidge & Co	6,000		

Management—Officers and directors of the company are as follows: W. G. Bernet (Pres.), H. M. O'Neill (V.-Pres.), F. J. O'Neill (V-Pres.), E. E. Kundtz (Sec.), W. F. Funk (Treas.), H. W. Ruppel (Asst. Sec.), C. L. Bradley, C. W. Hannon and W. D. Callaghan, Cleveland, Ohio.

Consolidated Income Account

	7 *Mos. End. July* 31,'39	—*Years Ended Dec.* 31— 1938	1937	1936
Net trucking revenue	$6 056,775	$8,392,228	$10,326,404	$10,616,455
Other oper. income &c	10,394	24,517	32,244	43,441
Total oper. revenues	$6 067,169	$8,416,744	$10,358,648	$10 659,896
Total oper. expenses	5,143,305	7,649,493	9,754,448	9,322,730
Operating income	$923,863	$767,251	$604,200	$1,337,166
Total other income	20,244	14,751	22,206	40,275
Total income	$944,108	$782,002	$626,406	$1,377,441
Total income deductions	5,635	11,931	7,651	38,772
Normal tax	167,737	147,593	97,053	217,198
Surtax on undistr. profits	------	------	31,773	60,363
Net inc. of sub. applic. to minority interest	38,529	33,146	39,914	60,644
Net income	$732,205	$589,330	$450,012	$1,000,462

Consolidated Balance Sheet July 31, 1939

Assets—		*Liabilities*—	
Cash	$1,805,196	Notes payable	$27,111
Notes and accts. receiv	501,492	Accounts payable, trade	258,562
Inventories	32,250	Accrued liabilities	279,391
Marketable securities	44,278	Provision for Fed. inc. taxes	239,889
Other assets	35,771	Unearned inter-city truck rev.	19,089
Fixed assets, at cost (net)	2,189,251	Real estate mtge. notes pay., subsidiary	23,010
Intangible assets	1,376,429	Reserve for self-insur., &c	38,444
Prepaid exps. and def. charges	159,143	Minority int. in subsidiary	153,006
		Capital stock (par $1)	550,000
		Paid-in surplus	2,200,000
		Earned surplus	2,355,308
Total	$6,143,811	Total	$6,143,81

Pays Initial Dividend—

Company paid an initial quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock on Sept. 30, last.—V. 149, p. 2246.

United States Potash Co.—*Earnings*—

Earnings for the Years Ended Dec. 31

	1938	1937	1936	1935
Net sales	$3,442,797	$3,357,220	$2,493,609	$2,136,799
Cost of product sold	x1,193,084	1,443,609	1,237,058	1,456,575
Sell., adm. & gen. exps	455,879	306,846	263,961	225,223
Net profit from oper	$1,793,834	$1,606,764	$992,589	$455,001
Income credits	10,835	3,436	3,857	3,693
Gross income	$1,804,669	$1,610,200	$996,447	$458,694
Income charges	386,705	59,312	107,763	100,707
Federal & State of New Mexico income taxes	------	118,089	61,767	14,208
Net inc. for the year	$1,417,964	$1,432,798	$826,917	$343,778
Preferred dividends	------	87,612	122,469	98,200
Common dividends	------	1,050,000	525,000	------

x Includes $244,879 for depreciation.

Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1938

Assets—Cash, $808,130; notes receivable, $70,234; accounts receivable, $930,634; inventories, $254,776; investments, $35,527; fixed assets—at cost, $3,038,358; claim against bank in liquidation, $2,055; other assets, $183,574; total, $5,323,288.

Liabilities—Notes payable—land purchase contract, $25,000; accounts payable—trade creditors, $35,075; accrued taxes, wages, freight, interest and insurance, $306,070; accrued on purchase contract for mineral rights, $5,000; accrued on contractual liability for royalties, $2,400; dividend payable—March 15, 1939, $28,493; due on contractual liability, $65,800; preferred stock ($100 par), $1,899,500; common stock (525,000 no par shares), $1,778,204; earned surplus, $1,177,746; total, $5,323,288.—V. 149, p. 1774.

United Traction Co.—*Balance Sheet Aug.* 31, 1939—

Assets—		*Liabilities*—	
Fixed assets	$4,221,330	Common stock	$12,500,000
Investments	249,133	Long term debt	49,316
Cash	189,481	Payables to affil. cos	146
Working funds	23,150	Accounts payable	42,966
Materials and supplies	52,098	Matured interest	3,924,484
Accounts receivable	373,380	Matured long term debt	6,500,000
Notes receivable	133,375	Taxes accrued	19,127
Int. & divs. receivable	35,982	Adv. billing & paym'ts	43,833
Prepayment	23,795	Misce. current liabilities	22,949
Special deposits	32,680	Reserves	1,182,345
Miscellaneous curr. assets	1,050	Deferred credits	314
Deferred debits	134,795		
Company securities owned	1,000		
Deficit	18,814,229		
Total	$24,285,480	Total	$24,285,480

—V. 146, p. 2389.

Upper Michigan Power & Light Co.—*Earnings*—

Calendar Years—	1938	1937
Gross revenue	$273,771	$262,551
Operating expenses	51,232	46,473
Operating income	$222,539	$216,078
Depreciation	38,862	35,552
Sale and retired capital assets	1,089	------
Taxes	16,334	16,271
Federal income tax	13,000	9,750
Interest	63,992	63,617
General expense and bond discount	25,664	27,956
Net income	$63,598	$62,931
Preferred dividends	16,529	16,529

Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1938

Assets—Dams, buildings, power equipment, &c., $2,231,357; tools and equipment, $12,855; investments, $100,000; sinking fund bonds, $44; unamortized bond discount expense, $12,364; other deferred charges, $783; cash, $10,323; accounts receivable, $30,703; notes receivable, $387; inventories and supplies, $17,371; total, $2,416,188.

Liabilities—Preferred stock, $275,490; common stock, $200,000; 5% refunding bonds, $188,600; 6% refunding bonds, $785,000; reserve for depreciation, $501,311; reserve for doubtful accounts, $3,727; other reserves, $14,553; deferred liability, $64,188; profit and loss surplus, $333,935; accounts payable, $10,358; notes payable, $20,000; accrued interest, $15,002; other accruals, $1,268; dividends payable, $2,755; total, $2,416,188.—V. 149, p. 1342.

Utah Light & Traction Co.—*Earnings*—

Calendar Years—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Operating revenues	$1,098,869	$1,159,704	$1,135,582	$1,042,641
Oper. exps., incl. taxes	1,087,763	1,087,482	1,028,817	918,514
Net revs. from oper	$11,106	$72,222	$106,765	$124,126
Rent from leased prop	612,283	554,616	522,010	501,294
Other income	------	------	------	2,785
Gross income	$623,389	$626,838	$628,775	$628,206
Int. on mortgage bonds	619,550	621,813	622,300	621,987
Other int. & deductions	7,763	8,963	10,416	10,162
Net loss	$3,924	$3,938	$3,941	$3,944

Balance Sheet Dec. 31

Assets—	1938 $	1937 $	*Liabilities*—	1938 $	1937 $
Plant, prop., franchises, &c	19,939,428	20,769,325	Cap.stk. ($25 par)	1,150,875	1,150,875
Cash in banks (on demand)	40,797	29,109	Long-term debt	12,652,115	12,652,115
Special deposits	8,152	9,194	Accounts payable	29,480	33,369
Accts. receivable	29,975	30,920	6% income demand note—Utah Pow. & Light Co	5,546,434	6,425,548
Materials & suppl	75,472	74,521	Loans & advances payable — Utah Pow. & Lt. Co	220,555	249,382
Prepayments	4,185	2,532	Matured long-term debt & interest	6,932	8,357
Misc. curr. assets	4,805	4,787	Accrued accounts	162,935	158,746
Unamort. debt discount & expense	22,561	26,485	Misc. curr. liabs	6,819	3,206
			Deferred credits	39,125	37,185
			Reserves	310,106	228,090
Total	20,125,377	20,946,874	Total	20,125,377	20,946,874

—V. 149, p. 2101.

Utah Radio Products Co. (& Subs.)—*Earnings*—

Years Ended Dec. 31—	1938	1937	z1936	1935
Net sales	$2,328,609	$2,870,672	$2,486,756	$2,512,028
Cost of sales, deprec. and maintenance & repairs	2,088,417	2,503,935	2,160,523	2,267,305
Sell., gen. & adm. exps	326,831	390,201	331,941	348,357
Net loss from oper	$86,639	$23,464	5,708	$103,634
Other income	20,238	50,463	44,750	37,970
Loss	$66,402	prof$26,999	prof$39,042	$65,664
Discounts on sales	34,020	46,323	17,218	22,759
Other income charges	3,633	36,557	26,515	4,245
Loss of certain subs	------	------	------	55,230
y Prov. for Fed. inc. tax	------	11,600	17,261	1,100
Div. on pref. stock of Caswell-Runyan Co	896	1,793	2,466	------
Net loss for the year	$104,951	$69,274	$24,420	$148,999

y The Caswell-Runyan Co. z Including Utah Radio Products of Canada, Ltd., from its inception in August, 1936, to Dec. 31, 1936.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1938

Assets—Cash in bank and on hand, $53,665; customers' notes receivable, less reserve, $10,418; customers' accounts receivable, less reserve, $355,670; other current receivables, less reserve, $4,964; inventories, $334,425; inventories of slow-moving stock, less provision ($34,475) for obsolescence, $14,711; other receivable balances—not current, $2,613; prepaid expenses, $23,065; investments, $40,460; property, plant and equipment (less, reserve for depreciation of $439,974), $402,835; goodwill, patents and trademarks, $2; total, $1,242,827.

Liabilities—Notes payable, trade, $10,701; accts. pay. and accrued exp., $177,368; The Caswell-Runyan Co. first prior pref. capital stock, provision redemption, $22,410; capital stock (par $1), $294,570; paid-in surplus, $737,778; total, $1,242,827.—V. 148, p. 2136.

Victoria Bondholders Corp.—*To Pay* $10 *Dividend*—

Directors have declared a dividend of $10 per share on the common stock voting trust certificates payable Oct. 14 to holders of record Oct. 5. This compares with $5 paid on Aug. 5, 1938; $11 paid on Dec. 23, 1937; one of $9 paid on July 30, 1937, and an initial dividend of $18 paid on Dec. 18, 1936.—V. 147, p. 908.

Victor Oil Co., Los Angeles—*Earnings*—

Years End. Mar. 31—	1939	1938	1937	1936
Oil sales	$25,674	$25,842	$27,136	$22,823
Discount earned	22	349	15	51
Int. on U. S. Govt. bds	------	------	370	573
Rent received	180	248	67	------
Profit on sale of liberty bonds	------	------	1,041	------
Profit on sale of furniture	------	40	------	------
Total income	$25,876	$26,479	$28,629	$23,448
Directors' fees	105	85	75	115
Officers salaries	1,200	800	------	------
Legal & professional fees	400	400	300	------
Office expense	1,899	962	1,029	1,206
Lease expense	10,855	10,350	9,608	11,366
Taxes	2,857	2,934	2,046	1,956
Operating profit	$8,560	$10,949	$15,570	$8,803
Loss on depreciation	2,803	2,659	2,050	3,844
Loss on depletion	251	250	261	259
Net profit	$5,506	$8,039	$13,259	$4,699
Dividends paid	5,294	4,412	8,823	4,411

Balance Sheet March 31, 1939

Assets—Petty cash fund, $200; Bank of America, $10,123; accounts receivable, $2,150; payroll tax credit, $88; stock registrars fees, $18; working assets, improvements & equipment (less, reserve for depreciation of $164,049), $133,636; fixed assets (less, reserve for depletion on cost $46,280, and reserve for depletion on appreciation $243,574), $293,847; total, $440,062.

Liabilities—Federal old-age annuity tax reserve, $34; Federal unemployment insurance tax reserve, $5; State unemployment insurance tax reserve, $63; Federal income tax reserve, $399; capital stock outstanding, $233,563; surplus, $205,998; total, $440,062.—V. 149, p. 2289.

Viking Pump Co.—*To Retire Preferred Stock*—

Company will redeem at $40 a share 1,001 shares of its no par preferred stock on Dec. 15, 1939.—V. 148, p. 3248.

Virginia Electric & Power Co.—*Earnings*—

Period End. Aug. 31—	1939—*Month*—1938		1939—12 *Mos.*—1938	
Operating revenues	$1,638,372	$1,557,136	$18,931,535	$17,997,804
Operation	641,136	592,257	7,343,491	6,935,522
Maintenance	134,012	118,838	1,529,291	1,444,620
Taxes	210,376	194,909	2,163,874	2,282,348
Net oper. revenues	$652,848	$651,133	$7,894,879	$7,335,313
Non-oper. income (net)	1,530	*Dr*7,863	*Dr*62,778	*Dr*138,644
Balance	$654,378	$643,270	$7,832,101	$7,196,669
Interest and amortiz	145,918	145,596	1,839,565	1,745,927
Balance	$508,460	$497,673	$5,992,536	$5,450,742
Appropriations for retirement reserve			2,215,808	2,054,438
Balance			$3,776,728	$3,396,304
Preferred dividend requirements			1,171,596	1,171,424
Balance for common divs. and surplus			$2,605,132	$2,224,880

—V. 149, p. 2246.

Virginian Ry.—*To Split Stocks*—

The company announced on Oct. 11 that its common and preferred stocks were to be split in the ratio of four to one.

Stockholders are to meet on Nov. 9 to ratify the recapitalization approved by the Koppers interests. The new stocks are to be listed on the New York Stock Exchange. The railway notified the New York Stock Exchange that the close of business on Oct. 21 is the record date for the special meeting.—V. 149, p. 2102.

Vogt Mfg. Corp. (& Subs.), Rochester, N. Y.—*Earnings*

Years End. Dec. 31—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Net profit	$170,694	y$346,948	$366,894	$236,566
Dividends	100,000	250,400	x250,340	150,000
Earns. per sh. on com. stock (no par)	$0.85	$1.73	$1.83	$2.36

x Does not include $500,000 paid in capital stock. y Provision for Federal income tax, surtax on undistributed profits, and New York State franchise tax amounted to $103,000.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1938

Assets—Cash on hand and in banks, $404,473; U. S. Govt. securities and marketable stocks and bonds, $330,290; accounts receivable, $339,605; cash surrender value life insurance, $45,057; merchandise inventory, $160,561; cash on deposit, closed banks, Detroit, Mich., $9,671; accounts receivable, suspense, $9,235; investments, $16,867; mortgages receivable, $6,200; real estate, plants, machinery, equipment, trucks—at cost (less: reserve for depreciation of $442,630), $470,399; patents, $1; deferred charges, $3,996; total, $1,796,344.

Liabilities—Accounts payable, $107,826; accruals, $18,118; reserve for taxes, $52,000; common stock (200,000 shares no par), $1,000,000; surplus earned, $618,400; total, $1,796,344.—V. 148, p. 1042.

Walgreen Co.—*Sales*—

Period End. Sept. 30—	1939—*Month*—1938		1939—9 *Mos.*—1938	
Sales	$6,107,747	$5,608,244	$51,716,039	$48,489,373

—V. 149, p. 1631.

Washington Oil Co.—*Earnings*—

Calendar Years—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Gross income for year	$132,965	$183,295	$191,326	$181,361
Oper. expenses, taxes, depreciation & deplet.	127,815	160,271	149,144	129,584
Net income	$5,150	$23,025	$42,182	$51,776
Dividends paid	35,529	47,372	59,215	65,137
Deficit	$30,379	$24,347	$17,033	$13,361
Shs.cap.stk.out. (par$25)	23,686	23,686	23,686	23,686
Earned per share	$0.21	$0.97	$1.78	$2.18

Condensed Balance Sheet Dec 31

Assets—	1938	1937	*Liabilities*—	1938	1937
Prof. & non prod. property	$466,473	$480,262	Capital stock	$592,150	$592,150
Compres. stations, real est. & bldgs.	66,332	68,519	Bills and accounts payable	21,426	22,051
Other equip., &c	5,098	4,716	Surplus	56,770	87,148
Investment secur.	58,000	58,000			
Materials, mdse., oil stock, &c	33,289	40,916			
Cash	40,167	48,091			
Bills & accts. receiv	988	846			
Total	$670,346	$701,349	Total	$670,346	$701,349

—V. 149, p. 2246.

Western Auto Supply Co.—*Sales*—

Period End. Sept. 30—	1939—*Month*—1938		1939—9 *Mos.*—1938	
Sales	$3,983,000	$3,179,000	$31,568,000	$25,148,000

—V. 149, p. 1632.

Weeden & Co.—*Earnings*—

9 *Months Ended Sept.* 30—	1939	1938
Sales	$89,088,707	$75,561,313
Gross income	305,077	291,049
Expenses and taxes	281,266	265,259
Net income	$23,811	$25,790
Earned per share	$0.95	$1.03

Balance Sheet Sept. 30

Assets—	1939	1938	*Liabilities—*	1939	1938
Cash	$295,307	$377,912	Notes payable	$264,000	$576,000
Inventory	787,527	1,065,665	L'ns pay. (unsec'd)	47,200	50,000
Accr. int. receiv.	5,839	9,157	Due cust. (secured)	------	2,065
Due from cust'ers (secured)	69,748	3,679	Accrued expens.	2,607	3,920
Dep. on bd. purch.	------	9,550	Prov. for Fed. tax	b12,088	13,157
Furn. fixtures and autos	11,007	13,807	a Common stock	700,000	700,000
Prepaid expenses	10,866	11,807	Surplus	154,396	146,435
Total	$1,180,293	$1,491,579	Total	$1,180,293	$1,491,579

a Represented by 25,000 no par shares. b Reserve for taxes and bonuses. —V. 149, p. 75).

West Coast Oil Co.—*Earnings—*

Calendar Years—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Sales & other revenues	$151,435	$168,169	$157,206	$153,069
Cost of sales and other operating expenses	81,505	99,785	93,652	84,242
Taxes—other than inc.	6,766	7,687	7,843	6,785
Net operating income	$63,164	$60,697	$55,711	$62,042
Interest earned	10,027	9,613	10,883	11,052
Total income	$73,191	$70,310	$66,594	$73,094
Prov. for deprec. & depl.	42,408	42,127	11,859	13,403
Prov. for Fed. inc. tax	1,693	1,1 4	871	4,021
Net income	$29,090	$27,040	$53,863	$55,669
Dividends	26,020	41,632	41,632	72,856

Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1938

Assets—Cash in bank and on hand, $508,760; accounts receivable, $14,822; oil products inventory (at cost), $2,220; properties and equipment (less reserve for depreciation and depletion of $1,080,307), $208,556; stocks owned, $546; deferred charges, $3,633; total, $738,537.

Liabilities—Accounts payable, $6,593; accrued taxes—including Federal income tax, $5,461; unmatured dividends declared, $10,408; capital stock—preferred, $624,480; earned surplus, $5,346; paid-in surplus, $86,250; total, $738,537.—V. 146, p. 3683.

Western Grocers, Ltd.—*Earnings—*

Calendar Years—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Profits	x$316,997	x$364,226	x$392,073	$296,707
Depreciation	28,749	29,213	38,852	29,138
Land not used, writ. off	------	------	36,725	------
Executive salaries	49,797	64,568	57,631	47,970
Directors' fees paid	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Legal fees	844	727	3,431	626
Income tax	58,000	53,000	55,000	47,187
Net income	$175,607	$212,717	$196,434	$167,785
Preferred dividend	83,601	83,601	83,601	83,601
Common dividend	50,829	48,287	35,580	33,886
Balance, surplus	$41,177	$80,829	$77,253	$50,298
Previous surplus	587,298	506,469	429,216	378,680
Previous year's adjust.	------	------	------	238
Profit & loss surplus	$628,475	$587,298	$506,469	$429,216
Earns. per sh. on 16,943 shs. com. stk. (no par)	$5.43	$7.62	$6.66	$4.97

x Including $72 in 1937 and 1938 and $77 in 1936, dividends received.

Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1938

Assets—Cash on hand and in banks, $73,537; customers' accounts receivable, after providing for possible losses, $983,762; advances on merchandise and sundry debtors, $22,311; customs deposits, $5,066; merchandise, $848,170; prepaid expenses, $22,225; investments, $1,449,787; fixed assets, $773,580; total, $4,178,439.

Liabilities—Bank loans, $455,000; accounts and bills payable, $467,160; provision for Dominion and Provincial income taxes, $85,328; dividends payable Jan. 15, 1939, $33,608; dividends previously declared and still unclaimed, $1,706; amount owing to subsidiary companies, $190,000; reserve for contingencies, $100,000; 7% cumulative preference shares (par $100), $1,194,300; common (16,943 shs. no par), $1,022,863; earned surplus, $628,475; total, $4,178,439.—V. 146, p. 1575.

Western Maryland Ry.—*Earnings—*

	—Week Ended Sept. 30— 1939	1938	—Jan. 1 to Sept. 30— 1939	1938
Gross earnings (est.)	$565,517	$366,993	$11,150,307	$9,774,690

—V. 149, p. 2103.

Western Pacific RR.—*Plan Sent to Court by ICC—*

The Interstate Commerce Commission has transmitted to the Federal Court at San Francisco, with appropriate certification, its finally approved plan for reorganization of the road, together with the record of the proceeding before the ICC.

The plan, if approved by the court, will be submitted to creditors for a vote, pursuant to provisions of Section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act. Upon approval by two-thirds of the holders of each class of securities, the plan will be declared effective by the ICC. The court may, in its discretion, order the plan into effect even though two-thirds of each class of holders do not assent.—V. 149, p. 2103.

Western Public Service Co. (& Subs.)—*Earnings—*

Period End. Aug. 31—	1939—*Month*—1938		1939—*12 Mos.*—1938	
Operating revenues	$187,723	$202,068	$2,153,239	$2,226,153
Operation	80,354	87,905	1,010,357	1,055,626
Maintenance	11,310	11,808	135,745	137,672
Taxes	18,129	16,200	196,260	190,340
Net oper. revenues	$77,930	$86,155	$810,877	$843,515
Non-oper. inc. (net)	*Dr*6,325	*Dr*5,537	*Dr*75,208	*Dr*68,779
Balance	$71,606	$80,618	$735,670	$773,735
Interest and amortizat'n	26,275	28,821	336,187	349,074
Balance	$45,330	$51,797	$399,483	$424,662
Appropriations for retirement reserve			232,306	223,844
Balance			$167,177	$200,818
Preferred dividend requirements			119,453	119,452
Balance for common divs. and surplus			$47,724	$81,366

—V. 149, p. 2246.

Western Union Telegraph Co., Inc.—*Earnings—*

Period End. Aug. 31—	1939—*Month*—1938		1939—*8 Mos.*—1938	
Telegraph & cable operating revenues	$8,179,552	$7,796,298	$61,897,851	$60,019,165
Repairs	557,932	536,806	4,117,621	4,188,601
Deprec. & amortization	683,568	685,970	5,475,450	5,489,885
All other maintenance	457,015	467,363	3,602,581	3,694,384
Conducting operations	4,891,895	4,775,979	38,076,547	37,665,017
Relief depts. & pensions	196,349	173,661	1,507,044	1,401,793
All other general and miscell. expenses	178,610	186,350	1,442,872	1,501,531
Net telegraph & cable operating revenues	$1,214,183	$970,169	$7,675,736	$6,077,954
Uncollect. oper. revs.	32,718	31,186	247,591	240,077
Taxes assign. to oper.	500,235	493,771	3,923,125	3,945,055
Operating income	$681,230	$445,212	$3,505,020	$1,892,822
Non-oper. income	91,834	88,541	948,118	952,238
Gross income	$773,064	$533,753	$4,453,138	$2,845,060
Deduc'ns from gross inc.	594,835	593,437	4,756,818	4,753,685
Net income	$178,229	x$59,684	x$303,680	x$1,908,625

x Indicates deficit.—V. 149, p. 1775.

Westmoreland Coal Co.—*Earnings—*

Calendar Years—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Coal sales (less allow'ces and discounts)	$2,744,113	$4,135,231	$3,827,976	$3,121,812
Cost of coal sold	2,740,770	3,761,160	3,544,991	2,854,191
Profit on coal sold	$3,343	$374,071	$282,985	$267,621
x Other oper. rev. (net)	31,399	loss14,663	32,002	8,741
Profit	$34,743	$359,408	$314,987	$276,362
Sell., adm. & gen. exps.	331,179	340,737	324,296	317,335
Loss	$296,436	prof$18,671	$9,309	$40,973
Other income	65,459	162,623	87,703	69,930
Profit	loss$230,977	$181,294	$78,394	$28,957
Other deductions	------	------	403	5,409
U. S. & Pa. income taxes	------	25,825	9,697	------
Net profit transferred to surplus	loss$230,977	$155,469	$68,294	$23,548
Shs. cap. stk. out. (no par)	155,366	164,354	167,463	180,529
Earnings per share	Nil	$0.94	$0.41	$0.13

x Transportation facilities, tenement rentals, &c.

Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1938

Assets—Cash on deposit (demand and time) and funds, $1,170,701; marketable securities at cost, $1,605,653; notes and accounts receivable, trade, $417,687; inventories, $176,193; other current assets, $16,962; fixed assets (less reserve for depreciation of $3,088,611), $1,858,705; prepaid expenses, deferred and miscellaneous assets, $112,115; total, $5,358,015.

Liabilities—Accounts payable, $45,881; accrued mine payrolls, $75,858; accrued taxes, $74,577; workmen's compensation claims determined, $76,692; other current liabilities, $26,765; reserve workmen's compensation (self-insured), $46,964; common stock (200,000 no par shares), $5,000,000; surplus earned, $398,348; treasury stock, 44,634 shares, *Dr.*$387,071; total, $5,358,015.—V. 149, p. 2103.

Westmoreland, Inc.—*Earnings—*

Calendar Years—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Royalties and rentals	$189,600	$189,600	$189,600	$189,600
Interest and dividends	47,524	56,217	56,401	52,199
Profit on sale of bds., &c.	lossa73,7 7	22,435	18,976	8,576
Total income	$163,3'7	$268,252	$264,977	$250,376
Miscellaneous expenses	30,149	31,856	34,418	23,276
Taxes	21,830	25,680	24,937	20,484
Deprec. & depletion	125,608	92,784	95,942	109,916
Net profit	loss$14,210	$117,932	$109,679	$96,700
Dividends (paid from capital surplus)	184,554	214,225	228,129	229,224
Shs. com. stk. (no par)	184,145	186,085	187,407	191,020
Earnings per share	Nil	$0.63	$0.58	$0.50

a After deducting $7,821 profit on sale of surface lands and $1,175 for miscellaneous income.

Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1938

Assets—Cash on deposit (demand and time) and funds, $196,306; marketable securities at cost, $1,098,621; other current assets, $20,121; fixed assets (net), $5,226,272; prepaid expenses, deferred and miscellaneous assets, $7,925; total, $6,549,245.

Liabilities—Accrued taxes, $23,480; dividends payable Jan. 3, 1939, $46,036; other current liabilities, $6,828; depletion reserved against minimum royalty advanced, $63,026; common stock (200,000 no par shares), $2,000,000; capital surplus, $4,619,124; treasury stock (15,855 shares), *Dr.*$209,250; total, $6,549,245.—V. 149, p. 2103.

White Sewing Machine Corp.—*No Preferred Div. Action*

Company announced that inasmuch as approximately 20% of the old preference stock of White Sewing Machine Corp. has not yet been exchanged under the plan of reorganization dated March 5, 1938, no dividend action was taken on the prior preference stock of the company at the regular quarterly meeting of its board of directors, held Oct. 5 in Cleveland.—V. 149, p. 1933.

Wilson-Jones Co.—*Earnings—*

Years End. Aug. 31—	1939	1938	1937	1936
Net sales	$4,198,787	$4,425,000	$5,526,375	$4,402,165
Cost of sales & expenses	4,013,614	4,303,033	4,774,888	3,809,588
Net profit from oper.	$185,174	$121,967	$751,487	$592,577
Other income	*Cr*42,260	*Cr*30,844	*Cr*48,896	*Cr*34,383
Other deductions	109,921	117,509	119,902	106,532
Net inc. bef. Fed. taxes	$117,513	$ 35,302	$680,480	$520,428
Prov. for Federal taxes	21,858	2,750	105,892	68,570
Net inc. for the year	$95,655	$32,552	$574,588	$451,858
Previous earned surplus	246,436	418,484	321,296	139,607
Prof. on sale of treas. stk.	------	------	------	2,371
Dividends paid	68,200	204,600	477,400	272,540
Earned surplus	$273,891	$246,436	$418,484	$321,296
Shs. common stock outstanding, no par	272,800	272,800	272,800	136,400
Earnings per share	$0.35	$0.11	$2.10	$3.31

Comparative Balance Sheet Aug. 31

Assets—	1939	1938	*Liabilities—*	1939	1938
Cash	$644,709	$646,697	Accounts payable and accruals	$185,090	$142,789
Accts. & notes receivable, less res.	657,767	589,629	Prov. for Federal taxes on income	19,500	2,750
Inventories (lower of cost or mkt.)	1,132,961	1,097,926	y Capital stock	3,000,000	3,000,000
Invest's, less res.	15,001	15,001	Capital surplus	478,285	478,285
Officers' & empl's' notes & accts.	19,755	9,910	Earned surp., since Aug. 31, 1932	273,891	246,436
x Plant & equipm't (excl. idle plant)	1,174,580	1,169,733			
Idle plant, less res. for deprec. and loss on disposal	241,588	243,301			
Deferred charges	61,678	88,232			
Pats., less amort.	8,727	9,831			
Total	$3,956,766	$3,870,260	Total	$3,956,766	$3,870,260

x After reserve for depreciation of $1,833,868 in 1939 and $1,765,789 in 1938. y Represented by 272,800 no par shares.—V. 149, p. 128.

Wood, Alegander & James, Ltd.—*Accumulated Dividend*

The directors have declared a dividend of $1.75 per share on account of accumulations on the 7% cumulative first preferred stocks, par $100, payable Nov. 1 to holders of record Oct. 23. Like amounts were paid in each of the 10 preceding quarters.—V. 149, p. 593.

(F. W.) Woolworth Co.—*Sales—*

Period End. Sept. 30—	1939—*Month*—1938		1939—*9 Mos.*—1938	
Sales	$25,810,154	$23,491,433	$213,022,705	$201,846,132

—V. 149, p. 1632.

Worcester Street Ry.—*Balance Sheet Aug. 31, 1939—*

Assets—		*Liabilities—*	
Road and equipment	$64,57,067	Capital stock	$4,610,000
Sinking fund	21,000	Accounts payable	25,443
Other investments	24,528	Matured funded debt unpaid	21,000
Cash	210,782	Tax liability	37,165
Accounts receivable	10,978	Operating reserves	59,504
Materials and supplies	112,289	Depreciation reserve	1,767,586
Prepaid accounts	13,036	Unadjusted credits	128,204
Unadjusted debits	15,913	Corporate surplus	1,314,190
Loss on abandoned properties	1,097,499		
Total	$7,963,092	Total	$7,963,092

—V. 148, p. 1185.

The Commercial Markets and the Crops

COTTON—SUGAR—COFFEE—GRAIN

PROVISIONS—RUBBER—HIDES—DRY GOODS—WOOL—ETC.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME

Friday Night, Oct. 13, 1939.

Coffee—On the 7th inst. futures closed 3 to 4 points net lower for the Santos contract, with sales totaling only 8 lots. The market was decidedly sluggish throughout the short session, with nothing in the news to serve as an incentive to operate either way in the market. Figures today revealed that there are now 939,600 bags of coffee afloat from Brazil for the United States, making the visible supply 1,351,659 bags, against 1,113,000 bags a year ago. Brazilian spot prices except for a rise of 200 reis in Rio 7s to 13 milreis per 10 kilos, were unchanged. On the 9th inst. futures closed unchanged to 3 points lower for the Santos contract, with sales totaling 33 lots. No business recorded in the Rio contracts. In the Santos contract virtually all of the business was confined to the Dec. position, which sold between 6.30c. and 6.25c. and ended at 6.24c. Advices state that the Brazilian destruction program is continuing despite reports of a few months ago that it would be discontinued. Destruction for the last half of Sept. totaled 102,000 bags, making the total for the month 207,000 bags, and the aggregate since 1931, when destruction was inaugurated, 67,642,000 bags. On the 10th inst. futures closed 1 to 2 points net higher for the Santos contract, with sales totaling 14 lots. There was no business recorded for the Rio contracts. The coffee market continued in a stalemate. Trading was sluggish, with sales of Santos contracts totaling only 2,000 bags to early afternoon. The market then was 1 to 3 points higher. The quiet futures market reflects the dulness of actual coffee. Santos 4s are quoted at 6.50c. to 6.75c., but those are merely asking prices, as no coffee is changing hands. Mild coffees were steady, with Manizales at 11⅛c.

On the 11th inst. futures closed 2 to 4 points net higher for the Santos contract, with sales totaling 37 lots. Trade covering against actuals hedged and recently sold, advanced Santos coffee futures 5 to 7 points. The volume of trading was small. After the initial demand had been satisfied, the market turned quiet. In Brazil spot Rio 7s were off 200 reis. Cost and freight offers were unchanged, as also were mild coffees. Roasters were doing little new buying. The visible supply of Brazilian coffee in this country stands at 1,414,596 bags, compared wth 1,460,431 bags yesterday. Clearances for the United States totaled 12,900 bags. Today futures closed 2 to 4 points net lower for the Santos contract, with sales totaling 30 lots. The Rio contract closed 12 to 13 points net lower, with sales totaling only 3 lots. Trading in coffee futures was dull, with prices barely steady. During early afternoon May Santos contracts were selling at 6.38 cents. In Brazil the spot price of No. 7 Rios recovered a loss of 200 reis suffered late last week. Actuals were unchanged but there were signs that producing countries other than Brazil were anxious to move their crops. With European buying restricted, they were sounding out the New York market. Coffee afloat from Brazil to the United States reached a new high record volume of 1,081,400 bags as 79,000 bags cleared for this country over the holiday. The American visible supply now stands at 1,466,072 bags against 1,414,596 bags on Wednesday. Roasters were not buying today. Rio coffee prices closed as follows:

December	4.15	March	4.15

Santos coffee prices closed as follows:

December	6.25	July	6.40
March	6. 9	September	6.43
May	6.34		

Cocoa—On the 7th inst. futures closed 18 to 22 points net lower. Transactions totaled 216 lots or 2,894 tons, which was rather large volume for a Saturday session. Nervousness over the possibilities for peace was again the dominant note in cocoa futures today. Hedging operations were at times heavy, and this in turn influenced considerable liquidation. Stop orders were uncovered in fairly large volume as the market moved steadily lower after a weaker opening call. Prices ranged about 10 points lower until about 11:30 in the short session, when the downward movement really began in earnest. Selling broadened out and the trade offered the only support. Local closing: Oct., 5.00; Dec., 5.07; Jan., 5.00; Mar., 5.13; May, 5.19; July, 5.24; Sept., 5.30. On the 9th inst. futures closed 11 to 5 points net lower. Transactions totaled 165 lots. Continuation of the liquidation noted last week caused cocoa futures to lose 4 to 5 points in the early trading. During the early afternoon the Dec. position stood at 5.02c., off 5 points. Sales to that time totaled 130 lots. Manufacturers and dealers absorbed selling on a scale down. Warehouse stocks continued to diminish. The loss over the week end was 8,600 bags. It brought the total down to 1,120,893 bags, compared with 960,890 bags a year ago. Since the war started stocks have been reduced 323,000 bags. Local closing: Oct., 4.89; Dec., 5.00; Jan., 5.03; Mar., 5.08; May, 5.12; July, 5.18. On the 10th inst. futures closed 6 to 10 points net higher with sales totaling 214 lots. When shorts started to cover cocoa contracts, they found a lack of offerings. As a result they had to bid for what they wanted and forced prices up 19 to 20 points by mid-afternoon when Dec. sold for 5.19c. There was an evident lack of hedge pressure. Only 85 lots were traded to early afternoon. Warehouse stocks decreased 7,900 bags overnight. They now total 1,112,929 bags. A year ago stocks amounted to 960,890 bags. Local closing: Dec., 5.06; Mar., 5.15; May, 5.22; July, 5.28; Sept., 5.34.

On the 11th inst. futures closed 7 points net higher on all active deliveries. Transactions totaled 283 lots. Trading in cocoa futures was largely professional in its character, although there was some hedging and manufacturers were in the market in a small way. Prices rallied 5 to 7 points further with December at 5.12 cents, up 6. Sales to early afternoon totaled 237 lots. Warehouse stocks continue to diminish. The overnight loss was 12,800 bags. The total now is 1,100,137 bags against 954,309 a year ago. Local closing: Dec., 5.13; Mar., 5.22; May, 5.29; July, 5.35. Today futures closed 6 to 7 points net lower. Transactions totaled 215 lots. Cocoa futures like most other commodities settled back after a flurry of buying at the start. During early afternoon prices were 2 to 4 points net higher. Some new Wall Street buying and a little short covering appeared, but petered out. Sales to early afternoon totaled only 95 lots. The open interest has been growing every day since publication of figures began early this month. It was 9,366 lots today compared with 9,173 on Oct. 4. Warehouse stocks decreased 300 bags. They now total 1,099,844 bags. A year ago they amounted to 956,083 bags. Local closing: Dec., 5.07; Mar., 5.15; May, 5.22; July, 5.29.

Sugar—On the 7th inst. futures closed unchanged to 1 point lower, with sales totaling 102 lots for the domestic contract. Although only 42 lots were traded, the world sugar contract declined 7 to 10 points in today's short session. The market appeared sensitive to the slightest pressure, there being little in the way of support. The peace rumors abroad apparently are having their effect on traders, and many are inclined to withdraw to the sidelines, pending further developments in the political situation abroad. Most of today's trading was in the Mar. position in world sugar. Trading was stalemated in the market for raws today, as buyers and sellers both tried to evaluate developments abroad. Prices were about unchanged from the close on Friday, with sellers asking 3.65c., and buyers indicating no better than 3.60c. On the 9th inst. futures closed 10 to 13 points net lower for the domestic contracts, with sales totaling 497 lots. The world sugar contract closed 7 to 12 points net lower, with sales totaling 321 lots. Domestic and world sugar futures were under pressure of heavy selling when news from Havana telling of possible additional release of sugar was received. Domestic contracts broke 10 to 12 points, with Mar. selling at 2.13c., after having been at 2.11c. In the raw market duty-free sugars were offered at 3.60c., off 5 points, and equivalent to 2.10c. for Cubas. It was doubted that refiners would pay as much at 3.55c. No firm bids were around. Refiners maintained their price at 5.50c., but offshore refined was available at 5.25c. in limited quantities. World sugar contracts stood 8½ points lower this afternoon with Mar. selling at 1.72c. after having touched 1.66c. Cuban selling started the downward plunge of the market, an important firm accepting the first bid made despite the weakness of the market. On the 10th inst. futures closed 5 to 6 points net higher for the domestic contract, with sales totaling 224 lots. The world sugar contract closed 9 to 9½ points net higher, with sales totaling 173 lots. Both the domestic and the world sugar markets recovered sharply today from the severe losses they suffered on yesterday's bad break. Domestic futures early this afternoon were 5 to 7 points net higher after having lost a part of their early improvement. Up to that time about 5,000 tons had been traded, or about one-fifth of yesterday's total. The market apparently had discounted the signing of a decree releasing 200,000 tons of additional Cuban sugar to the American market. In the raw sugar market duty-free sugars were offered at 3.60c. No Cubas were on offer. In the world sugar market gains of about 8 points were being held this afternoon on a turnover of 4,000 tons. Cables reported that Java already has sold 70% of her 1939 crop.

On the 11th inst. futures closed 1 point down to 1 point higher for the domestic contract, with sales totaling 120 lots. The world sugar contract closed 4 to 3 points net higher, with sales totaling 156 lots. The recovery in sugar futures continued. Domestic prices were 2 to 3 points higher during early afternoon on short covering and scattered long buying. There appeared to be nothing in the news to account for this flurry of buying, the upward movement seemingly being based on the European political conditions and expectations of rejection of Hitler's peace terms. Raw sugars were offered

at 3.60 to 3.65c., with no sales reported. Demand for refined sugar was slow. It was reported that Cuban refined sugar for shipment to Europe was quoted at $3.10, contrasted with a high of $3.50 obtained in September. Little new business was done. Today futures closed unchanged to 2 points down for the domestic contract, with sales totaling 197 lots. The world sugar contract closed unchanged to 1½ points lower, with sales totaling 224 lots. The European news caused active buying of sugar futures on the opening, but gains were not held. The domestic market during early afternoon was 1 to 2 points net lower after having been 4 to 6 points higher this morning. Tired long liquidation on the early bulge was reported. In the raw market duty frees were quoted at 3.60 to 3.65c., with no buyers. Refiners have bought none in a week. Cubas were not offered. World sugar contracts, after an initial rise of 6 to 10 points, were 1½ to 4½ points net higher during early afternoon. It was reported that the Netherlands would start rationing sugar soon at the rate of half a pound per person a week.

Prices closed as follows:

January	2.10	July	2.26
March	2.17	September	2.30
May	2.21		

Lard—On the 7th inst. futures closed 30 to 35 points net lower. There was fairly heavy realizing and little substantial support, which resulted in this sharp slump in prices, from which the market failed to show any appreciable rally. The undertone of the market at the close was weak. Hog prices at Chicago on the close of the week were steady, light sales being reported at prices ranging from $6.60 to $7.10. Western hog recipts today totaled 8,000 head against 13,800 head for the same day a year ago. Chicago expects 18,000 head for Monday and 75,000 hogs for the entire week. On the 9th inst. futures closed 5 to 10 points net higher. The highs for the day were 10 to 17 points above previous finals. The market's advance was attributed largely to the firmness of hogs, corn and reports of heavy export shipments of lard to Europe. Lard exports from the Port of New York today were very heavy and totaled 390,900 pounds. The only destination given on the latter shipment was Europe. Hog prices at Chicago were mostly 10c. higher. Marketings for the Western run totaled 66,100 head, against 84,700 head for the same day a year ago. Sales of hogs ranged from $6.85 to $7.25. On the 10th inst. futures closed 12 to 20 points net higher. The market ruled very steady throughout the session, with prices holding their early gains. The market's strength was attributed largely to the firmness of grain markets and reports of very heavy export shipments of lard. Export clearances of lard from the Port of New York today totaled 264,480 pounds compared with 390,000 pounds reported on Monday. Western hog receipts today were 67,800 head, against 81,400 head for the same day last year. Hog prices at Chicago ended 10c. lower, with sales ranging from $6.50 to $7.15.

On the 11th inst. futures closed 17 to 20 points net higher. The market held firm during most of the session. Opening quotations were unchanged to 7 points higher. Export clearances of lard from the Port of New York today totaled 67,125 pounds; the only destination given was Europe. According to an official report received from London, the British Government has requisitioned all future imports of refined lard arriving in Great Britain except Ireland, and prohibits, unless under license, all deals in imported refined lard situated outside the United Kingdom. The Western hog movement today was smaller than the same day last year and totaled 59,100 head against 66,800 head last year. Hog prices at Chicago advanced 10 to 25c. owing to the light marketings. Sales ranged from $6.25 to $7.25. Today futures closed 10 to 3 points net higher. The improvement in lard futures was attributed largely to the firmness of hog prices. Hogs were generally steady to 10c. higher today in fairly active trade, topping at $7.35.

DAILY CLISNG PRICES OF LARD FUTURES IN CHICAGO

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
October	6.22	6.30	6.45	6.62		6.72
December	6.30	6.40	6.55	6.72	H	6.77
January	6.40	6.50	6.65	6.82	O	6.85
March	6.90	6.95	7.05	7.22	L	7.30
May	7.00	7.07	7.20	7.40		7.40

Pork—(Export), mess, $20.75; family (50–60 pieces to barrel), $21.25. Beef: (export), steady. Family (export), unquoted. Cut meats: Pickled hams: picnic, loose, c. a. f. —4 to 6 lbs., 11¾c.; 6 to 8 lbs., 11¾c.; 8 to 10 lbs., 11¼c. Skinned, loose, c. a. f.—14 to 16 lbs., 19c.; 18 to 20 lbs., 15¼c. Bellies: clear, f. o. b. New York—6 to 8 lbs., 12½c.; 8 to 10 lbs., 12¼c.; 10 to 12 lbs., 12¼c. Bellies: clear, dry salted, boxed, N. Y.—16 to 18 lbs., 7⅜c.; 18 to 20 lbs., 7⅜c.; 20 to 25 lbs., 7⅜c.; 25 to 30 lbs., 7⅜c. Butter: creamery, firsts to higher than extra and premium marks: 24½ to 29¼c. Cheese: State, held '38, 21 to 22c. Eggs: mixed colors, checks to special packs: 15¼ to 24½c.

Oils—Linseed oil prices have been holding steady at 9.9 to 10.1 for tank cars. Quotations: Chinawood: tanks, "regular" trade—24c. bid; resale, small lots—28c. bid, nominal. Coconut: crude, tanks—.03⅞ bid; Pacific Coast, spot—.03½ to .03⅝. Corn: crude, west, tanks, nearby—.06½ bid, nominal. Olive: denatured, drums, nearby—$1.40 bid; designated steamer—$1.30 bid. Soy bean: tanks, west, nearby—.05¼ to .05½, nominal. Edible: coconut, 76 degrees—10⅛ bid. Lard: prime, ex. winter—10c. offer. Cod: crude, Norwegian, dark filtered—50 offer. Turpentine: 33 to 35. Rosins: $5.30 to $7.65.

Cottonseed Oil sales yesterday, including switches, 155 contracts. Crude, S. E., val. 5¾. Prices closed as follows:

October	6.85@ 6.90	February	7.00@ n
November	6.90@ n	March	7.10@ ----
December	6.89@ ----	April	7.13@ n
January	6.94@ 6.96	May	7.17@ 7.19

Rubber—On the 7th inst. futures closed 15 to 35 points net lower. Transactions totaled 1,340 tons, including 50 tons which were exchanged for physicals. Speculative and commission house selling caused futures to rule weak throughout most the short session. The opening range was 5 to 35 points lower. Despite the announcement of a 5% increase in the export quota for the fourth quarter to 75%, the market reacted very little. Certificated rubber stocks in licensed warehouses declined to 2,700 tons today. The outside market ruled quiet. Offerings from the Far East were limited and too high for the local trade. Spot standard No. 1 smoked sheets in the trade declined ¼c. to 20¼c. Local closing: Oct., 18.96; Dec., 18.69; Jan., 18.20; Mar., 17.75; May, 17.60. On the 9th inst. futures closed 5 to 13 points net higher. Transactions totaled 41 lots. Prices of rubber futures were firm in quiet trading. The market during early afternoon was up 13 points on Mar. contracts, but sales to that time totaled only 210 tons. The trade is waiting for news of shipment of barter rubber. According to Washington, no arrangements have been completed yet for shipment from Malaya. Plans are said to await the outcome of the neutrality fight in the Senate. London closed unchanged to 1-16d. higher. Singapore was 1-16 to ⅛d. lower. Local closing: Dec., 18.74; Mar., 17.85; May, 17.73; July, 17.69. On the 10th inst. futures closed 38 to 17 points net higher. Transactions totaled 102 lots. Rubber futures were holding most of their early gains during early afternoon, with Dec. selling at 19.10c., up 36 points. Trading was of scattered origin, but was concentrated chiefly in the Dec. position. Mar. sold at 18.10, a full 100 points under Dec. Offerings were limited. The London rubber market closed steady at prices unchanged to 5-32d. higher. Singapore also was firm. Local closing: Dec., 19.12; Mar., 18.03; May, 17.90.

On the 11th inst. futures closed 47 to 32 points net higher. Transactions totaled 960 tons. There was an absence of selling pressure in the rubber market, with the result that prices strengthened further on a moderate volume of trading. During early afternoon futures were as much as 42 points net higher on a turnover of only 720 tons. Dec. then stood at 19.55c. and Mar. at 18.45c. The London market closed firm, 5-32 to 5-16d. higher. Singapore also closed higher. Local closing: Oct., 18.65; Dec., 19.55; Jan., 18.75; Mar., 18.45; May, 18.30. Today futures closed 10 to 2 points net higher. Transactions totaled 68 lots. Buying of Dec. rubber futures by foreign dealers was a feature of the trading. In the course of that buying Dec. rose 20 points to 19.75c. a pound. During early afternoon prices had eased off with the result that Dec. was selling at 19.61, 6 points net higher. Sales to early afternoon totaled 530 tons, of which 20 tons were exchanged for physical rubber. London closed 1-16 to 7-32d. higher on buying in anticipation of orders arising out of the Russian deal. Local closing: Dec., 19.65; Mar., 18.50; May, 18.32.

Hides—On the 7th inst. futures closed 40 to 51 points net lower. The opening range was 13 to 22 points net lower Selling pressure was persistent throughout most of the session, influenced largely by the weakness in the securities market and the possibility of a truce being declared in the European war. Transactions in today's hide market totaled 5,290,000 pounds. Certificated stocks of hides in warehouses licensed by the exchange decreased by 9,495 hides to a total of 1,156,415 hides. Business in the domestic spot hide market was reported sluggish. The last sales reported at 15½c. a pound for Sept.-Oct. light native cow hides, while heavy native steers same take-off, sold at 16c. a pound. The last trading reported in the Argentine spot market included 14,000 hides, with Sept. frigorifico steers selling at 13½c. a pound. Local closing: Dec., 14.15; Mar., 14.40; June, 14.72; Sept., 15.02. On the 9th inst. futures closed 3 to 10 points net higher. Transactions totaled 6,640,000 pounds, of which 80,000 pounds were exchanged for physicals. Certificated stocks of hides in warehouses licensed by the Exchange decreased by 7,219 hides to a total of 1,149,196 hides. The domestic spot hide market was quiet today. It was reported that offerings were made at 16c. for native steer hides and 15½c. for light native cow hides. Local closing: Dec., 14.22; Mar., 14.49; June, 14.77; Sept., 15.05. On the 10th inst. futures closed 18 to 25 points net higher. Transactions totaled 249 lots. Raw hide futures responded to the improvement in securities rather than to any new development in the hide trade itself. Spot hide trading was at a standstill. After the market had rallied 28 to 29 points on a turnover of 2,880,000 pounds, trading in futures appeared to dry up. During early afternoon Dec. was selling at 14.50c. and Mar. at 14.78c. Local closing: Dec., 14.40; Mar., 14.70; June, 15.02.

On the 11th inst. futures closed 40 to 30 points net higher. Transactions totaled 251 lots. Commission houses were lined up on the buying side of the hide futures market today. As a result prices advanced rather easily some 28 to 30 points on a turnover of 5,600,000 pounds to early afternoon. Dec. then stood at 14.70c. and Mar., at 14.98c., respectively. Further sales of spot hides at steady prices were reported. Local closing: Dec., 14.77; Mar., 15.10; June, 15.37; Sept., 15.64. Today futures closed 5 to 2 points net higher.

Transactions totaled 244 lots. There was short covering in the hide futures market which advanced prices sharply. Prices held firmly in spite of profit-taking, the list this afternoon standing 13 to 22 points net higher, with Dec. at 14.90c. Sales to that time totaled 7,320,000 pounds. In the domestic spot market sales totaled 90,000 hides including Sept.-Oct. light native cow hides at 15½c. Certificated stocks of hides in warehouses licensed by the exchange decreased 10,235 hides to a total of 1,116,995 hides. Local closing: June, 15.41; Sept., 15.69; Dec., 14.79; Mar., 15.13.

Ocean Freights—There was relatively little doing in the freight market the past week. Chartering interest has been confined largely to time contracts. Charters included: Time: Trip down, Canada to north of Hatteras, Oct., $2.50 per ton. Round trip West Indies trade, Oct., $3.25 per ton. Trip out to the Far East, delivery north of Hatteras, redelivery Vladivostock, Oct., $3.15. Delivery Gulf, trip down to South Africa, Nov., 18–21, $3.50, charterer's option trip out to the Far East. Round trip West Indies trade, Oct., 16–21, $3. Another steamer, round trip West Indies trade, prompt, $3.10. Another fixed for period West Indies trade, minimum one month, maximum three months, Oct., about $2.50. Scrap: North Pacific to Japan, Nov.–Dec. leading.

Coal—Latest advices report the demand for bituminous coal is slackening. However, the movement of bituminous continues lively. Shipments of coal from the Southern mines declined slightly during the first week of the month and it is believed will continue slightly lower for the duration of the month. Operators in the Pittsburgh fields report that many of the steel producers in the area are buying coal outside of their own mines. Captive mines owned by the steel mills are not able to meet the heavy demands arising from the sharply increased production schedules, it was further stated. The current unseasonable weather over the eastern part of the country has caused a drop in anthracite coal shipments. During the past week several of the producers reported a resumption of active anthracite deliveries to Canada. The Canadian anthracite shipments consist principally of stove coal. Other anthracite producers report that their shipments to New England markets have also shown an improvement since the first of October.

Wool—The wool price advance appears to be meeting more and more resistence. It is said that wools are not now in so positive a position as a short time ago. Prices have touched a ceiling and extreme high rates meet less response from mill buyers. There is no real decline, just a slight easing off in the several groups of about 1c. per scoured pound on Texas and territory, ½c. in the grease on fleeces, 1c. in scoured pulled wools and in foreign wools no change. Trading is reported as slow in the Boston area. Mill buying is for urgent need only, usually wool of a specialty character for piecing-out purposes, and on such wool peak prices are paid. Dealers are said to be sitting back awaiting developments overseas and meanwhile husbanding their scanty stocks of foreign apparel wools. While holders of fleece wool are quoting 49c. to 51c. on medium type Ohio and similar, they are encountering difficulty in securing 48c. It is said that many mills are fairly well supplied with wool. The matter of foreign wool supply is meeting much attention.

Silk—On the 9th inst. futures closed 2c. to 5½c. net lower. The market ruled heavy today. Trade and commission house buying rallied the silk futures market in the early trading, but prices showed substantial losses at the close. The opening range was 2½c. to 4½c. net lower. However, during early afternoon the losses had been reduced to unchanged in some cases. Sales to that time totaled 320 bales. Thirteen bales were tendered on the Oct. No. 2 contract. Futures at Yokohama were 1 to 22 yen off, while Kobe was 22 yen lower to 1 yen higher. Grade D at Yokohama gained 7½ yen to 1,647½ yen and declined 5 yen at Kobe to 1,645 yen. Spot sales in both Japanese markets totaled 650 bales, while futures transactions totaled 3,775 bales. Local closing: Contract No. 1: Oct., 2.97; Dec., 2.87½; Jan., 2.81½; Mar., 2.81; May, 2.77. On the 10th inst. futures closed 6c. to 1c. net higher. Transactions totaled 93 lots. Prices of raw silk futures were strong on trade covering influenced by the general recovery of commodity markets and higher Japanese prices. Trading was quiet, only 250 bales changing hands to early afternoon, all on the No. 1 contract. During early afternoon Oct. was selling at $3.04, up 7c. The price of crack double extra silk in the New York spot market remained unchanged at $3.08½ a pound. Yokohama closed unchanged to 12 yen higher. Grade D silk in the outside market declined 7½ yen to 1,640 yen a bale. Local closing: No. 1 Contracts: Oct., 3.03; Dec., 2.91; Jan., 2.86; Mar., 2.81; Apr., 2.80½; May, 2.80.

On the 11th inst. futures closed 2 to 4½c. net higher. Transactions totaled 82 lots in the No. 1 contract. There were no sales reported in the No. 2 contract. After an irregular opening, silk futures turned firm when it developed that there was a scarcity of offerings. Prices during early afternoon were 1 to 4c. higher, with Jan. No. 1 at $2.87 and Mar. at $2.85. Sales to that time totaled 560 bales. Ten bales were tendered for delivery against the Oct. No. 2 contract, bringing the total so far this month to 40 bales. The price of crack double extra silk in the uptown spot market advanced ½c. to $3.09 a pound. The Yokohama Bourse closed unchanged to 9 yen higher, while grade "D" silk in the outside market advanced 10 yen to 1,650 yen a bale. Local closing: No. 1 Contract: Oct., 3.05½; Dec., 2.93; Jan., 2.88; Mar., 2.85½; May, 2.83½. Today futures closed 6½ to ½c. net higher for the No. 1 contract. Transactions totaled 105 lots. No business recorded for the No. 2 contract. Near months in the No. 1 contract sold at new high prices for the season under short covering, which revealed that offerings were limited and out of proportion to demand. The strength of the Japanese markets over the holiday stimulated interest. Active positions were as much as 7½c. higher. Twenty bales were tendered on the Oct. No. 2 contract, bringing the total to 60 bales. The price of crack double extra silk in the New York spot market advanced 5c. to $3.14 a pound. In Yokohama prices were up 40 to 32 yen compared with Wednesday's close. The price of Grade D silk in the outside market advanced 25 yen to 1,675 yen a bale. Local closing: No. 1 contract: Oct., 3.12; Nov., 3.02½; Dec., 2.99½; Jan., 2.94½; Mar., 2.89½; May, 2.84.

COTTON

Friday Night, Oct. 13, 1939

The Movement of the Crop, as indicated by our telegrams from the South tonight, is given below. For the week ending this evening the total receipts have reached 290,322 bales, against 297,556 bales last week and 297,080 bales the previous week, making the total receipts since Aug. 1, 1939, 2,214,272 bales, against 1,644,760 bales for the same period of 1938, showing an increase since Aug. 1, 1939, of 569,512 bales.

Receipts at—	*Sat.*	*Mon.*	*Tues.*	*Wed.*	*Thurs.*	*Fri.*	*Total*
Galveston	12,932	27,516	24,756	5,929	10,907	11,983	94,023
Houston	7,537	8,369	14,077	3,862	7,459	41,762	83,066
Corpus Christi	303	149	----	279	----	228	959
Beaumont	----	----	----	8,042	----	----	8,042
New Orleans	12,102	23,574	18,634	14,414	19,377	9,892	97,083
Mobile	465	69	1,028	447	----	784	2,793
Jacksonville	----	----	----	----	----	23	23
Savannah	47	115	298	110	----	214	784
Charleston	42	23	----	----	----	1,209	1,274
Lake Charles	----	----	----	----	----	945	945
Wilmington	----	----	----	8	10	7	25
Norfolk	123	61	41	38	----	350	613
Baltimore	----	----	----	----	----	692	692
Totals this week	33,551	59,876	58,834	33,129	37,753	67,179	290,322

The following table shows the week's total receipts, the total since Aug. 1, 1939, and the stocks tonight, compared with last year:

Receipts to Oct. 13	1939		1938		*Stock*	
	This Week	*Since Aug 1, 1939*	*This Week*	*Since Aug 1, 1938*	1939	1938
Galveston	94,023	562,637	73,893	460,852	740,422	837,736
Brownsville	----	38,291	x	x	------	------
Houston	83,066	771,393	61,948	520,866	830,738	902,980
Corpus Christi	959	168,840	6,809	240,622	77,106	109,076
Beaumont	8,042	21,203	----	7,949	50,005	24,267
New Orleans	97,083	515,693	52,895	310,657	607,711	746,712
Mobile	2,793	23,199	1,594	23,436	55,297	74,032
Pensacola & G'p't	----	13,434	----	2,405	65,977	z5,960
Jacksonville	23	1,313	164	1,035	1,760	2,473
Savannah	784	20,029	1,966	18,430	143,035	156,652
Charleston	1,274	22,129	1,356	10,757	34,265	38,793
Lake Charles	945	41,605	2,362	31,099	25,022	29,456
Wilmington	25	2,667	1,162	4,173	8,351	14,963
Norfolk	613	6,623	469	3,946	27,563	28,538
New York	----	------	----	------	400	100
Boston	----	------	----	------	1,760	2,641
Baltimore	692	5,216	489	8,533	925	875
Totals	290,322	2,214,272	205,107	1,644,760	2,670,337	2,975,254

x Receipts included in Corpus Christi. z Gulfport not included.

In order that comparison may be made with other years, we give below the totals at leading ports for six seasons:

Receipts at—	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934
Galveston	94,023	73,893	211,097	120,298	108,216	50,343
Houston	83,066	61,948	106,798	88,635	104,506	67,548
New Orleans	97,083	52,895	114,115	110,135	76,600	40,302
Mobile	2,793	1,594	10,818	24,296	22,849	10,234
Savannah	784	1,966	4,210	3,142	17,997	4,605
Charleston	1,274	1,356	11,618	7,666	17,416	7,419
Wilmington	25	1,162	365	900	1,619	669
Norfolk	613	469	1,518	2,089	2,289	3,431
All others	10,661	9,824	8,527	13,562	21,453	24,412
Total this wk.	290,322	205,107	379,066	370,723	372,945	208,963
Since Aug. 1	2,214,272	1,644,760	3,176,028	2,453,680	2,476,383	1,807,471

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 100,813 bales, of which 28,003 were to Great Britain, 9,349 to France, 6,947 to Italy, 9,235 to Japan, 4,700 to China, and 42,579 to other destinations. In the corresponding week last year total exports were 119,391 bales. For the season to date aggregate exports have been 1,123,268 bales, against 824,994 bales in the same period of the previous season. Below are the exports for the week:

Week Ended Oct. 13, 1939 Exports from—	*Exported to—*							
	Great Britain	*France*	*Germany*	*Italy*	*Japan*	*China*	*Other*	*Total*
Galveston	6,415	9,349	----	----	5,864	----	15,835	37,463
Houston	8,143	----	----	6,947	2,472	200	17,487	35,249
Corpus Christi	----	----	----	----	200	----	----	200
New Orleans	----	----	----	----	699	4,500	8,757	13,956
Mobile	4,443	----	----	----	----	----	----	4,443
Pensacola, &c.	877	----	----	----	----	----	----	877
Savannah	3,125	----	----	----	----	----	----	3,125
Charleston	5,000	----	----	----	----	----	----	5,000
New York	----	----	----	----	----	----	500	500
Total	28,003	9,349	----	6,947	9,235	4,700	42,579	100,813
Total 1938	13,722	16,847	29,725	3,636	33,291	1,442	20,728	119,391
Total 1937	53,284	35,846	41,731	18,482	2,600	----	34,760	186,703

From Aug. 1, 1939 to Oct. 13, 1939 Exports from—	Exported to— Great Britain	France	Germany	Italy	Japan	China	Other	Total
Galveston	73,124	43,230	1,563	18,710	28,733	6,921	88,420	260,701
Houston	136,842	33,956	10,781	41,857	22,882	11,533	133,661	391,512
Corpus Christi	66,840	27,424	14,971	13,662	27,463	977	24,473	175,810
Brownsville	8,496	6,861	4,334	----	4,309	----	3,922	27,922
Beaumont	----	----	----	----	----	----	185	185
New Orleans	60,366	27,315	8,169	12,901	2,361	4,500	54,233	169,845
Lake Charles	7,349	1,135	----	----	----	----	7,719	16,203
Mobile	11,728	912	----	----	1,619	----	601	14,860
Jacksonville	500	----	211	----	----	----	----	711
Pensacola, &c	2,553	----	----	----	----	----	----	2,553
Savannah	12,911	----	486	----	615	----	----	14,012
Charleston	13,997	----	----	----	----	----	----	13,997
Wilmington	2,239	----	----	----	----	----	----	2,239
Norfolk	460	----	1,271	----	----	----	2,598	4,329
New York	----	----	----	----	----	----	1,800	1,800
Los Angeles	3,051	400	200	----	10,032	200	671	14,554
San Francisco	5,121	----	----	----	6,080	74	760	12,035
Total	405,577	141,233	41,986	87,130	104,094	24,205	319,043	1123,268
Total 1938	98,814	149,243	156,704	74,606	197,097	3,728	144,712	824,994
Total 1937	343,947	214,765	223,412	123,222	55,901	10,983	191,211	1163,440

In addition to above exports, our telegrams tonight also give us the following amounts of cotton on shipboard, not cleared, at the ports named:

Oct. 13 at—	On Shipboard Not Cleared for— Great Britain	France	Germany	Other Foreign	Coastwise	Total	Leaving Stock
Galveston	28,000	1,800	----	29,800	4,000	63,600	676,822
Houston	16,843	4,409	305	37,268	103	58,928	771,810
New Orleans	33,431	23,479	----	6,814	2,360	66,084	541,627
Savannah	1,000	----	----	----	----	1,000	142,035
Charleston	----	----	----	----	----	----	34,265
Mobile	2,722	----	----	----	----	2,722	52,575
Norfolk	----	----	----	----	----	----	27,563
Other ports	----	----	----	----	----	----	231,306
Total 1939	81,996	29,688	305	73,882	6,463	192,334	2,478,003
Total 1938	11,793	10,909	6,555	34,284	5,262	68,803	2,906,451
Total 1937	54,674	37,985	31,982	55,521	5,966	186,131	2,764,592

* Estimated.

Speculation in cotton for future delivery was devoid of any spectacular features. Fluctuations were narrow, with a decidedly irregular price trend. There were no important new developments in the situation, but it was apparent that traders were rather less responsive to uncertainties over the foreign political outlook.

On the 7th inst. prices closed unchanged to 3 points lower. Trading was unusually light, traders apparently awaiting further developments, especially as concerns the political situation abroad. Reports from Europe were not conclusive as to whether Fueher Adolf Hitler's proposals on Friday would result in an actual peace move or whether the war would be prolonged indefinitely. In consequence of this uncertainty and a disposition to await publication of the Government crop report Monday, traders were largely on the sidelines. What trading there was consisted largely of moderate hedging and liquidation and European buying and covering. Foreign operations were small, as most of the foreign markets were closed and there was comparatively little business from India. Traders as a rule seemed to be anticipating a slight decline in the Government crop report estimate from last month's figures of 12,380,000 bales. Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged to 16 points lower, with middling ranging from 8.21c. to 9.05c. On the 9th inst. prices closed 7 points lower to 2 points higher. After showing early losses of 2 to 7 points, the market advanced 10 to 14 points immediately after publication of the crop figures on covering and scattered local and commission house buying. There was little follow-up to the demand and subsequently prices reacted to about the early lows, and at the close showed considerable irregularity. So the cotton market today responded only momentarily to the monthly Government crop estimate, which indicated a yield of 452,000 bales less than the Sept. figures, and 300,000 or more less than generally had been expected. Prices during the day moved over a range of 10 to 15 points. Outstanding feature of the day's operations was increased Dec. liquidation as well as hedging in the near months. There was a tendency to switch long accounts forward, and as a result the near months lost some of their premiums over distant positions. Southern spot markets as officially reported, were unchanged to 5 points lower, with middling quotations ranging from 8.18c. to 9.02c. On the 10th inst. prices closed 5 to 9 points net higher. Prices for cotton futures displayed a steadier tone today in a limited volume of sales. Shortly before the end of the trading period the list was unchanged to 9 points above yesterday's closing levels. At noon the market was 1 to 7 points higher. Futures opened unchanged to 2 points higher in light trading. Foreign buying in all active months from Dec. forward with the exception of Jan. was the principal factor in the steady opening. Trade and Wall Street accounts bought sparingly and most of the contracts were supplied in the form of hedge offerings and scattered New Orleans selling. Local professionals bought Dec. and sold the more deferred deliveries. The foreign buying this morning seemed to be a reaction to yesterday's lower Government crop estimate, and although not heavy, was fairly well distributed, coming from Bombay, Liverpool and the Continent.

On the 11th inst. prices closed 3 to 5 points net higher. The steady tone in the cotton market was maintained today in a moderate volume of transactions. A short time before the close of business active months registered no change to a gain of 4 points over the closing levels of the preceding day. Around midday prices also were unchanged to 4 points higher. Futures followed the higher trend at Liverpool this morning and opened 1 to 4 points higher in moderately active trading. There was a fair amount of buying by brokers with Liverpool connections against sales abroad. Some trade and commission house buying also was apparent on the call. New Orleans and the South supplied most of the contracts, with scattered hedges going into the more distant deliveries. Foreign buying again this morning seemed based on the belief that the European war will continue for some time and thus maintain an active demand for American cotton. Fair and abnormally warm weather prevailed throughout most of the cotton belt, according to the weekly weather report from Washington. Conditions were reported unusually favorable for field work, and picking made excellent uninterrupted progress in many areas.

Today prics closed unchanged to 6 points off in the old contracts, while the new contracts were 5 to 3 points net higher. Prices for cotton futures were irregular throughout the greater part of today's session in a moderate volume of sales. A short time before the close of business active positions showed an advance of 4 points to a decline of 1 point from the closing levels of the previous trading day. Around midday the market was 1 point higher to 1 point lower. Following the higher markets abroad, futures opened with net gains of 1 to 6 points this morning in fairly active trading. A good demand for contracts was witnessed on the call. Spot houses and trade accounts were good buyers in December, while cooperatives and Bombay interests bought actively in the distant positions. New Orleans operators and local professionals were on both sides of the market. Commission house and Southern liquidation, as well as moderate hedge selling, furnished most of the contracts.

The official quotation for middling upland cotton in the New York market each day for the past week has been:

Oct 7 to Oct. 13—	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Middling upland ⅞ nominal	9.16	9.09	9.14	9.18	Hol.	9.17
Middling upland 15-16 nominal	9.42	9.35	9.40	9.44	Hol.	9.43

Premiums and Discount for Grade and Staple—The table below gives the premiums and discounts for grade and staple in relation to the base grade. Premiums and discounts for grades and staples are the average quotations of 10 markets designated by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Old Contract—Basis Middling ⅞-inch, established for deliveries on contract on Oct. 19, and staple premiums represent 60% of the average premiums over ⅞-inch cotton at the 10 markets on Oct. 11.

Old Contract—Basis Middling 15-16-inch, established for deliveries on contract on Oct. 19, and staple premiums and discounts represent full discount for ⅞-inch and 29-32-inch staple and 75% of the average premiums over 15-16-inch cotton at the 10 markets on Oct. 11.

	Old Contract ⅞ Inch	15-16 Inch	1 In. and Up	New Contract ⅞ Inch	29-32 Inch	15-16 Inch	31-32 Inch	1 In. and Up
White—								
Mid. Fair	.52 on	.65 on	.75 on	.31 on	.41 on	.52 on	.59 on	.66 on
St. Good Mid	.46 on	.59 on	.69 on	.25 on	.35 on	.46 on	.53 on	.60 on
Good Mid	.40 on	.53 on	.63 on	.19 on	.29 on	.40 on	.47 on	.54 on
St. Mid	.29 on	.42 on	.52 on	.08 on	.17 on	.29 on	.35 on	.42 on
Mid	Basis	.13 on	.23 on	.21 off	.12 off	Basis	.07 on	.14 on
St. Low Mid	.57 off	.47 off	.37 off	.78 off	.70 off	.61 off	.56 off	.4 off
Low Mid	1.37 off	1.30 off	1.26 off	1.5 off	1.5 off	1.47 off	1.4 off	1.42 off
*St. Good Ord	2.08 off	2.05 off	2.03 off	2.29 off	2.28 off	2.24 off	2.23 off	2.22 off
*Good Ord	2.67 off	2.6 off	2.63 off	2.88 off	2.88 off	2.84 off	2.8 off	2.82 off
Extra White—								
Good Mid	.40 on	.53 on	.63 on	.19 on	.29 on	.40 on	.47 on	.54 on
St. Mid	.29 on	.42 on	.52 on	.08 on	.17 on	.29 on	.35 on	.42 on
Mid	Even	.13 on	.23 on	.21 off	.12 off	Basis	.07 on	.14 on
St. Low Mid	.57 off	.47 off	.37 off	.78 off	.70 off	.61 off	.56 off	.4 off
Low Mid	1.37 off	1.30 off	1.26 off	1.58 off	1.51 off	1.47 off	1.4 off	1.42 off
*St. Good Ord	2.08 off	2.0 off	2.03 off	2.29 off	2.28 off	2.24 off	2.23 off	2.22 off
*Good Ord	2.67 off	2.65 off	2.63 off	2.88 off	2.88 off	2.84 off	2.84 off	2.82 off
Spotted—								
Good Mid	.08 on	.20 on	.30 on	.13 off	.04 off	.07 on	.13 on	.20 on
St. Mid	.04 off	.08 on	.18 on	.25 off	.16 off	.05 off	.01 on	.08 on
Mid	.67 off	.58 off	.49 off	a.88 off	a.81 off	a.73 off	a.68 off	a.62 off
*St. Low Mid	1.46 off	1.41 off	1.37 off	1.67 off	1.64 off	1.59 off	1.57 off	1.54 off
*Low Mid	2.18 off	2.17 off	2.16 off	2.39 off	2.38 off	2.37 off	2.36 off	2.35 off
Tinged—								
Good Mid	.52 off	.44 off	.37 off	*.73 off	*.68 off	*.60 off	*.56 off	*.51 off
St. Mid	.72 off	.66 off	.59 off	*.93 off	*.89 off	*.83 off	*.80 off	*.75 off
*Mid	1.51 off	1.47 off	1.44 off	1.72 off	1.71 off	1.66 off	1.65 off	1.62 off
*St. Low Mid	2.19 off	2.18 off	2.18 off	2.40 off	2.39 off	2.38 off	2.38 off	2.38 off
*Low Mid	2.85 off	2.85 off	2.85 off	3.06 off	3.06 off	3.06 off	3.06 off	3.06 off
Yellow Stained—								
Good Mid	1.18 off	1.11 off	1.05 off	*1.39 off	*1.36 off	*1.28 off	*1.26 off	*1.20 off
*St. Mid	1.67 off	1.64 off	1.62 off	1.88 off	1.86 off	1.83 off	1.82 off	1.81 off
*Mid	2.30 off	2.29 off	2.29 off	2.51 off	2.51 off	2.50 off	2.50 off	2.50 off
Gray—								
Good Mid	.63 off	.55 off	.43 off	*.84 off	*.80 off	*.70 off	*.65 off	*.59 off
St. Mid	.83 off	.75 off	.67 off	1.04 off	.99 off	.90 off	.86 off	.81 off
*Mid	1.43 off	1.38 off	1.34 off	1.64 off	1.60 off	1.55 off	1.53 off	1.50 off

* Not deliverable on future contract. a Middling spotted shall be tenderable only when and if the Secretary establishes a type for such grade.

New York Quotations for 32 Years

The quotations for middling upland at New York on Oct. 13 for each of the past 32 years have been as follows:

1939	9.17c.	1931	16.30c.	1923	29.70c.	1915	12.50c.
1938	8.55c.	1930	10.45c.	1922	22.25c.	1914	---
1937	8.58c.	1929	18.55c.	1921	19.55c.	1913	13.70c.
1936	12.45c.	1928	19.40c.	1920	23.00c.	1912	11.00c.
1935	11.20c.	1927	21.25c.	1919	33.90c.	1911	9.50c.
1934	12.55c.	1926	13.60c.	1918	32.60c.	1910	14.90c.
1933	9.35c.	1925	21.80c.	1917	27.65c.	1909	13.85c.
1932	6.45c.	1924	24.45c.	1916	17.60c.	1908	9.15c

Market and Sales at New York

	Spot		Contract		Total	
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Saturday	----	----	----	----	----	----
Monday	6,200	----	----	----	6,200	----
Tuesday	----	----	----	----	----	----
Wednesday	600	----	100	----	700	----
Thursday			HOLI	DAY.		
Friday	6,300	----	----	----	6,300	----
Total week	13,100	----	100	----	13,200	----
Since Aug. 1	35,070	----	1,100	----	36,170	----

	Spot Market Closed	Futures Market Closed	
		Old	New
Saturday	Nominal	Steady	Steady
Monday	Nominal	Steady	Steady
Tuesday	Nominal	Steady	Steady
Wednesday	Nominal	Steady	Steady
Thursday	HOLI	DAY.	
Friday	Nominal	Barely steady	Barely steady

Futures—The highest, lowest and closing prices at New York for the past week have been as follows:

	Saturday Oct. 7	Monday Oct. 9	Tuesday Oct. 10	Wednesday Oct. 11	Thursday Oct. 12	Friday Oct. 13
Oct.'39 (old)						
Range	9.08 9.12	9.04 9.14	9.03 9.12	9.10 9.16		9.14- 9.19
Closing	9.11 —	9.04*n*	9.12 —	9.15 9.16		9.15- 9.16
Oct. (new)						
Range	— —	— —	— —	— —		— —
Closing	9.24*n*	9.18*n*	9.26*n*	9.23*n*		9.25*n*
Nov (old)						
Range	— —	— —	— —	— —		— —
Closing	8.95*n*	8.90*n*	8.97*n*	9.00*n*		9.00*n*
Nov. (new)						
Range	— —	— —	— —	— —		— —
Closing	9.08*n*	9.06*n*	9.11*n*	9.11*n*		9.12*n*
Dec. (old)						
Range	8.80 8.85	8.74- 8.89	8.75- 8.88	8.83- 8.89		8.85- 8.92
Closing	8.80- 8.81	8.77 —	8.82- 8.83	8.86- 8.87		8.85- 8.97
Dec. (new)						
Range	— —	8.94- 8.95	— —	— —		9.09- 9.09
Closing	8.93*n*	8.94 —	8.96*n*	8.99*n*		9.00*n*
Jan. (1940) (old)						
Range	8.70- 8.70	8.62- 8.74	8.64- 8.64	— —		8.77- 8.86
Closing	8.68*n*	8.64*n*	8.73*n*	8.79*n*		8.76*n*
Jan. (new)						
Range	— —	8.83- 8.83	— —	— —		— —
Closing	8.88*n*	8.82 —	8.91*n*	8.97*n*		8.94*n*
Feb. (old)						
Range	— —	— —	— —	— —		— —
Closing	8.62*n*	8.60*n*	8.69*n*	8.73*n*		8.71*n*
Feb. (new)					HOLI-DAY.	
Range	— —	— —	— —	— —		— —
Closing	8.81*n*	8.78*n*	8.86*n*	8.90*n*		8.88*n*
Mar. (old)						
Range	8.55- 8.59	8.54- 8.68	8.57- 8.69	8.67- 8.71		8.66- 8.74
Closing	8.57 —	8.56 —	8.65 —	8.68 —		8.66 —
Mar. (new)						
Range	— —	8.73- 8.73	8.80- 8.80	8.87- 8.87		8.86- 8.86
Closing	8.75*n*	8.74*n*	8.81*n*	8.84*n*		8.82*n*
Apr. (old)						
Range	— —	— —	— —	— —		— —
Closing	8.47*n*	8.47*n*	8.56*n*	8.65*n*		8.57*n*
Apr. (new)						
Range	— —	— —	— —	— —		— —
Closing	8.66*n*	8.64*n*	8.74*n*	8.78*n*		8.75*n*
May (old)						
Range	8.35- 8.39	8.34- 8.46	8.39- 8.51	8.48- 8.53		8.48- 8.57
Closing	8.37 —	8.38- 8.39	8.47 —	8.52 —		8.49 —
May (new)						
Range	8.57- 8.59	— —	— —	8.71- 8.71		8.69- 8.77
Closing	8.57 —	8.58*n*	8.67*n*	8.72*n*		8.6 *n*
June (old)						
Range	— —	— —	— —	— —		— —
Closing	8.26*n*	8.28*n*	8.37*n*	8.42*n*		8.37*n*
June (new)						
Range	— —	— —	— —	— —		— —
Closing	8.46*n*	8.48*n*	8.57*n*	8.62*n*		8.56*n*
July (old)						
Range	8.15- 8.18	8.14- 8.26	8.19- 8.32	8.27- 8.34		8.26- 8.38
Closing	8.16 —	8.18- 8.19	8.27 —	8.32 —		8.26- 8.27
July (new)						
Range	— —	— —	8.42- 8.45	8.50- 8.53		8.49- 8.53
Closing	8.36*n*	8.38*n*	8.47*n*	8.52*n*		8.46*n*
Aug.—						
Range	— —	— —	— —	— —		— —
Closing	8.46*n*	8.48*n*	8.57*n*	8.62*n*		8.56*n*
Sept.—						
Range	— —	— —	— —	— —		— —
Closing	— —	— —	— —	— —		— —

n Nominal.

Range for future prices at New York for the week ended Oct. 13, 1939, and since trading began on each option:

Option for—	Range for Week		Range Since Beginning of Option	
1939				
Oct.—Old	9.03 Oct. 10	9.19 Oct. 13	7.26 Jan. 10 1939	10.15 Sept. 8 1939
Oct.—New	------ ------	------ ------	8.44 Aug. 31 1939	9.52 Sept. 15 1939
Nov.—Old	------ ------	------ ------	7.49 Feb. 23 1939	7.49 Feb. 23 1939
Nov.—New	------ ------	------ ------	------- -------	------- -------
Dec.—Old	8.74 Oct. 9	8.92 Oct. 13	7.26 Jan. 26 1939	9.97 Sept. 8 1939
Dec.—New	8.94 Oct. 9	9.09 Oct. 13	8.25 Sept. 1 1939	10.00 Sept. 8 1939
1940—				
Jan.—Old	8.62 Oct. 9	8.86 Oct. 13	7.29 Jan. 27 1939	9.90 Sept. 8 1939
Jan.—New	8.83 Oct. 9	8.83 Oct. 9	8.37 Aug. 30 1939	10.02 Sept. 8 1939
Feb.—Old	------ ------	------ ------	------- -------	------- -------
Feb.—New	------ ------	------ ------	------- -------	------- -------
Mar.—Old	8.54 Oct. 9	8.74 Oct. 13	7.36 Apr. 20 1939	9.82 Sept. 8 1939
Mar.—New	8.73 Oct. 9	8.87 Oct. 11	8.19 Aug. 28 1939	9.80 Sept. 8 1939
Apr.—New	------ ------	------ ------	------- -------	------- -------
Apr.—Old	------ ------	------ ------	------- -------	------- -------
May—Old	8.34 Oct. 9	8.57 Oct. 13	7.58 May 22 1939	9.65 Sept. 8 1939
May—New	8.57 Oct. 7	8.77 Oct. 13	8.05 Sept. 1 1939	9.78 Sept. 8 1939
June—Old	------ ------	------ ------	------- -------	------- -------
June—New	------ ------	------ ------	------- -------	------- -------
July—Old	8.14 Oct. 9	8.38 Oct. 13	7.63 Sept. 1 1939	9.52 Sept. 8 1939
July—New	8.42 Oct. 10	8.53 Oct. 11	7.90 Sept. 1 1939	9.63 Sept. 8 1939
Aug	------ ------	------ ------	8.08 Aug. 31 1939	8.10 Aug. 31 1939
Sept	------ ------	------ ------	------- -------	------- -------

Volume of Sales for Future Delivery—The Commodity Exchange Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture makes public each day the volume of sales for future delivery and open contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange and the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, from which we have compiled the following table. The figures are given in bales of 500 lb. gross weight.

New York	Oct. 6	Oct. 7	Oct. 9	Oct. 10	Oct. 11	Oct. 12	Open Contracts Oct. 11
1939—							
October—Old	1,800	3,500	3,500	1,400	16,700		*50,500
New	----	----	----	----	----		------
December—Old	56,900	34,100	83,500	39,800	55,200		549,300
New	400	----	1,300	----	----		7,200
1940—							
January—Old	600	100	1,600	300	----		57,300
New	----	----	100	----	----		1,500
March—Old	27,100	15,000	34,000	19,600	25,700	Holi-	308,000
New	----	----	200	100	100	day	11,500
May—Old	22,200	12,200	22,800	11,700	7,800		394,800
New	1,500	700	100	----	200		37,700
July—Old	22,600	12,600	33,800	20,200	31,900		366,900
New	1,100	----	----	1,600	1,300		22,300
Inactive months:							
November, 1939, old	----	----	----	----	----		100
New	----	----	----	----	----		------
August, 1940, old	----	----	----	----	----		------
New	----	----	----	----	----		200
Total all futures	134,200	78,200	180,900	94,700	138,900		1,807,300

New Orleans	Oct. 4	Oct. 5	Oct. 6	Oct. 7	Oct. 9	Oct. 10	Open Contracts Oct. 10
1939—							
October—Old	100	450	350	2,800	1,650	50	18,950
New	----	200	----	----	----	----	750
December—Old	10,200	4,400	13,750	5,850	13,500	8,400	97,450
New	----	----	----	----	400	----	550
1940—							
January—Old	----	----	250	250	550	100	2,700
New	----	----	----	----	----	----	------
March—Old	3,050	1,100	2,900	1,400	5,500	4,800	61,150
New	----	----	----	----	----	----	200
May—Old	3,400	1,350	6,450	3,250	8,700	2,450	52,800
New	----	----	1,000	----	50	----	1,600
July—Old	12,050	3,700	4,800	1,500	6,400	3,950	71,000
New	200	----	----	----	100	----	6,700
Oct.—Old	----	----	----	----	----	----	------
New	----	100	----	----	50	100	950
Total all futures	29,000	11,300	29,500	15,050	36,900	19,870	314,800

* Includes 2,200 bales against which notices have been issued, leaving net open contracts of 48,300 bales.

The Visible Supply of Cotton—Due to war conditions, cotton statistics are not permitted to be sent from abroad. We are therefore obliged to omit our usual table of the visible supply of cotton and can give only the stock at Alexandria and the spot prices at Liverpool.

Oct. 13—	1939	1938	1937	1936
Stock in Alexandria, Egypt	151,000	265,000	182,000	244,000
Middling uplands, Liverpool	6.27d.	5.24d.	4.82d.	6.99d.
Egypt, good Giza, Liverpool	8.6 d.	------	------	------
Broach, fine, Liverpool	5.55d.	4.00d.	4.04d.	5.79d.
Peruvian Tanguis, g'd fair, L'pool	6.42d.	5.94d.	6.02d.	7.99d.
C. P. Oomra No. 1 staple, superfine, Liverpool	5.49d.	3.95d.	4.19d.	5.80d.

At the Interior Towns the movement—that is, the receipts for the week and since Aug. 1, the shipments for the week and the stocks tonight, and the same items for the corresponding period of the previous year—is set out in detail below:

Towns	Movement to Oct. 13, 1939				Movement to Oct. 14, 1938			
	Receipts Week	Receipts Season	Shipments Week	Stocks Oct. 13	Receipts Week	Receipts Season	Shipments Week	Stocks Oct. 14
Ala., Birm'am	2,536	6,089	662	18,201	8,156	18,518	630	33,741
Eufaula	227	7,807	533	10,435	596	9,052	447	9,760
Montgom'y	2,956	21,855	900	61,724	6,599	49,054	2,873	83,567
Selma	3,047	18,155	1,122	78,902	2,982	35,144	405	84,917
Ark., Blythev.	14,349	72,904	8,127	201,526	17,302	79,596	2,425	149,737
Forest City	3,105	18,177	1,431	58,765	4,690	24,919	665	47,288
Helena	6,130	36,096	3,044	71,331	9,812	41,614	1,746	64,207
Hope	5,433	27,971	3,709	62,236	5,183	26,420	1,726	44,780
Jonesboro	550	5,276	763	37,212	1,639	13,079	219	34,716
Little Rock	9,391	41,814	3,097	173,504	11,509	69,376	3,050	141,112
Newport	5,458	19,772	1,481	53,470	4,732	22,269	2,407	35,079
Pine Bluff	12,091	52,982	5,689	132,252	14,829	69,337	3,752	114,535
Walnut Rge	7,540	33,101	5,358	61,738	7,994	31,967	3,985	49,665
Ga., Albany	659	6,874	218	14,478	1,057	8,587	207	18,487
Athens	2,341	16,220	1,675	34,619	3,683	9,656	840	29,713
Atlanta	2,000	11,439	1,000	71,855	5,578	27,483	3,251	127,899
Augusta	2,610	72,663	338	157,388	5,629	58,034	4,304	155,745
Columbus	100	3,100	100	31,600	500	3,100	400	34,500
Macon	2,188	11,194	2,448	25,595	1,733	18,762	955	39,777
Rome	1,08	3,239	675	33,234	1,145	2,818	500	23,620
La., Shrevep't	8,892	70,851	4,876	107,324	7,165	61,480	3,655	101,226
Miss., Clarksd	11,907	66,351	6,126	87,172	13,387	64,018	4,685	92,026
Columbus	2,240	6,633	63	34,529	2,430	13,658	479	35,119
Greenwood	21,333	139,139	10,214	154,641	17,397	121,935	7,163	148,001
Jackson	2,938	22,035	1,093	29,777	3,971	24,279	568	41,711
Natchez	968	3,326	152	18,104	880	3,476	----	13,408
Vicksburg	3,394	14,132	1,030	27,377	3,356	14,878	1,434	24,155
Yazoo City	4,428	36,232	1,774	66,827	5,377	39,411	780	59,345
Mo., St. Louis	14,007	56,871	13,976	2,083	3,364	29,706	3,309	3,924
N.C., Gr'boro	192	807	116	742	158	851	80	1,553
Oklahoma— 15 towns *	34,946	137,289	19,174	322,065	51,766	166,596	12,501	261,332
S. C., Gr'ville	3,679	27,564	2,179	59,217	2,891	21,717	1,685	67,939
Tenn., Mem's	202,896	777,429	147,256	775,899	134,481	549,769	72,783	762,646
Texas, Abilene	2,621	10,466	1,929	15,735	3,001	14,178	2,328	12,145
Austin	306	5,764	480	3,898	1,274	12,333	612	5,480
Brenham	658	12,228	851	5,711	787	9,786	975	4,766
Dallas	1,065	27,798	1,563	37,863	3,397	30,389	2,640	41,970
Paris	1,531	44,693	2,612	49,741	8,505	44,016	1,911	43,042
Robstown	17	6,506	112	978	7[illegible]	6,409	261	2,755
San Marcos	213	2,624	268	2,548	600	10,989	355	3,437
Texarkana	4,203	20,203	3,036	44,049	3,994	17,828	1,116	32,865
Waco	2,346	45,430	3,655	26,141	3,378	42,694	3,738	28,528
Tot., 56 towns	408,576	2021,098	264,905	3262,486	383,977	1919,211	157,845	3110,218

* Includes the combined totals of 15 towns in Oklahoma.

The above totals show that the interior stocks have *increased* during the week 143,671 bales and are tonight 152,268 bales more than at the same period last year. The receipts of all the towns have been 24,599 bales more than in the same week last year.

Overland Movement for the Week and Since Aug. 1—We give below a statement showing the overland movement for the week and since Aug. 1, as made up from telegraphic reports Friday night. The results for the week and since Aug. 1 in the last two years are as follows:

Oct. 13— Shipped—	1939 Week	1939 Since Aug. 1	1938 Week	1938 Since Aug. 1
Via St. Louis	13,976	57,123	3,309	29,046
Via Mounds, &c	8,100	47,425	4,250	29,721
Via Rock Island	----	502	121	417
Via Louisville	240	1,292	752	2,767
Via Virginia points	3,892	39,528	4,066	42,875
Via other routes, &c	5,000	75,053	15,320	106,955
Total gross overland	31,208	220,923	27,818	211,781
Deduct Shipments—				
Overland to N. Y., Boston, &c	692	5,220	489	8,824
Between interior towns	197	2,077	193	2,238
Inland, &c., from South	9,455	95,348	8,335	91,140
Total to be deducted	1′,344	102,645	9,017	102,202
Leaving total net overland *	20,864	118,278	18,801	109,579

* Including movement by rail to Canada.

The foregoing shows the week's net overland movement this year has been 20,864 bales, against 18,801 bales for the week last year, and that for the season to date the aggregate net overland exhibits an increase over a year ago of 8,699 bales.

In Sight and Spinners' Takings	1939 Week	1939 Since Aug. 1	1938 Week	1938 Since Aug. 1
Receipts at ports to Oct. 13	290,322	2,214,272	205,107	1,644,760
Net overland to Oct. 13	20,864	118,278	18,801	109,579
Southern consumption to Oct. 13	130,000	1,330,000	115,000	1,240,000
Total marketed	441,186	3,662,550	338,908	2,994,339
Interior stocks in excess	143,671	832,437	229,132	1,156,095
Excess of Southern mill takings over consumption to Sept. 1	----	*27,830	----	*185,015
Came into sight during week	584,857	------	568,040	------
Total in sight Oct. 13	----	4,467,157	----	3,965,419
North. spinn's' takings to Oct. 13	48,034	311,905	30,519	225,281

* Decrease.

Movement into sight in previous years:

Week—	Bales	Since Aug. 1—	Bales
1937—Oct. 15	719,188	1937	5,348,732
1936—Oct. 16	655,448	1936	4,773,395
1935—Oct. 18	634,671	1935	4,510,481

Quotations for Middling Cotton at Other Markets

Week Ended Oct. 13	Saturday ⅞ In.	Saturday 15-16 In.	Monday ⅞ In.	Monday 15-16 In.	Tuesday ⅞ In.	Tuesday 15-16 In.	Wednesday ⅞ In.	Wednesday 15-16 In.	Thursday ⅞ In.	Thursday 15-16 In.	Friday ⅞ In.	Friday 15-16 In.
Galveston	8.61	8.91	8.58	8.88	8.63	8.93	8.67	8.97			8.63	8.93
New Orleans	8.81	9.01	8.76	8.96	8.83	9.03	8.87	9.07			8.87	9.07
Mobile	8.80	8.90	8.77	8.87	8.82	8.92	8.86	8.96			8.85	8.95
Savannah	8.95	9.10	8.92	9.07	8.97	9.12	9.01	9.16			9.00	9.15
Norfolk	9.00	9.15	9.00	9.15	9.00	9.15	9.05	9.20	HOLI-		9.05	9.20
Montgomery	8.70	8.90	8.67	8.82	8.65	8.80	8.70	8.85	DAY.		8.70	8.85
Augusta	9.05	9.20	9.02	9.17	9.07	9.22	9.11	9.26			9.11	9.26
Memphis	8.60	8.80	8.55	8.75	8.60	8.80	8.65	8.85			8.65	8.85
Houston	8.60	8.90	8.55	8.85	8.60	8.90	8.64	8.94			8.64	8.94
Little Rock	8.60	8.80	8.55	8.75	8.60	8.80	8.65	8.85			8.65	8.85
Dallas	8.21	8.51	8.18	8.48	8.23	8.53	8.27	8.57			8.27	8.57

New Orleans Contract Market

	Saturday Oct. 7	Monday Oct. 9	Tuesday Oct. 10	Wednesday Oct. 11	Thursday Oct. 12	Friday Oct. 13
Oct. (1939) (old)	9.24 ——	9.18b-9.21a	9.23b-9.27a	9.25b-9.27a		9.27b-9.30a
(new)	9.34 Bid	9.28 Bid	9.33 Bid	9.35 Bid		9.27b-9.35a
Dec. (old)	8.91- 8.92	8.86 ——	8.93- 8.94	8.97 ——		8.97- 8.98
(new)	9.02 Bid	9.03 Bid	9.06 Bid	9.10 Bid		9.07 Bid
Jan. (1940) (old)	8.76b-8.78a	8.73b-8.75a	8.81n	8.86 Bid	HOLI-	8.83b-8.85a
(new)	8.86 Bid	8.83 Bid	8.91 Bid	8.96 Bid	DAY.	8.93 Bid
Mar. (old)	8.68 ——	8.66 ——	8.75 ——	8.78 ——		8.75- 8.76
(new)	8.83 Bid	8.81 Bid	8.90 Bid	8.93 Bid		8.85 Bid
May (old)	8.48 ——	8.48n	8.56 ——	8.61 ——		8.58 ——
(new)	8.63 Bid	8.63 Bid	8.71 ——	8.76 Bid		8.68 Bid
July (old)	8.27 ——	8.28 ——	8.36b-8.37a	8.41 ——		8.37- 8.39
(new)	8.45 Bid	8.46 Bid	8.54 Bid	8.59 Bid		8.54 Bid
Tone—						
Spot	Steady.	Steady.	Steady.	Steady.		Steady.
Old futures	Steady.	Steady.	S(eady.	Steady.		Steady.
New futres	Steady.	Steady.	Steady.	Steady.		Steady.

n Nominal. *b* Bid. *a* Ask.

Cotton Ginned from Crop of 1939 Prior to Oct. 1—The census report issued on Oct. 9 compiled from the individual returns of the ginners, shows 6,686,712 running bales of cotton (counting round as half bales and excluding linters) ginned from the crop of 1939 prior to Oct. 1, compared with 6,577,109 bales from the crop of 1938 and 8,260,071 bales from the crop of 1937. Below is the report in full:

REPORT ON COTTON GINNING

Number of bales of cotton ginned from the growth of 1939 prior to Oct. 1, 1939 and comparative statistics to the corresponding date in 1938 and 1937:

State	Running Bales (Counting Round as Half Bales and Excl. Linters) 1939	1938	1937
Alabama	384,764	612,857	866,991
Arizona	21,441	47,561	34,616
Arkansas	742,180	787,759	732,188
California	31,916	10,769	40,441
Florida	7,711	19,974	28,359
Georgia	581,285	570,315	881,667
Louisiana	570,481	514,533	667,917
Mississippi	932,957	1,073,164	1,214,088
Missouri	184,210	168,072	100,061
New Mexico	16,646	11,066	17,444
North Carolina	226,744	74,377	217,862
Oklahoma	303,451	244,329	232,937
South Carolina	566,487	358,693	414,598
Tennessee	140,470	169,174	151,710
Texas	1,968,857	1,909,113	2,649,355
Virginia	1,897	33	5,114
All other States	5,215	5,320	4,723
United States	*6,686,712	6,577,109	8,260,071

* Includes 137,254 bales of the crop of 1939 ginned prior to Aug. 1 wh'ch was counted in the supply for the season of 1938-39, compared with 157,865 and 142,983 bales of the crops of 1938 and 1937.

The statistics in this report include 101,337 round bales for 1939; 77,695 for 1938 and 130,672 for 1937. Included in the above are 3,274 bales of American-Egyptian for 1939; 4,896 for 1938, and 1,784 for 1937; also 754 bales Sea Island for 1939; 2,104 for 1938 and 1,140 for 1937.

The statistics for 1939 in this report are subject to revision when checked against the individual returns of the ginners being transmitted by mail. The revised total of cotton ginned this season prior to Sept. 16 is 3,876,616 bales.

CONSUMPTION, STOCKS, IMPORTS AND EXPORTS —UNITED STATES

Cotton consumed during the month of August, 1939, amounted to 628,448 bales. Cotton on hand in consuming establishments on Aug. 31, was 653.874 bales, and in public storages and at compresses 11,1805,195 bales. The number of active consuming cotton spindles for the month was 22,012,186. The total imports for the month of August, 1939, were 13,494 bales and the exports of domestic cotton, excluding linters, were 218,792 bales.

WORLD STATISTICS

The world's production of commercial cotton, exclusive of linters, grown in 1938, as compiled from various sources was 28,221,000 bales, counting American in running bales and foreign in bales of 478 pounds lint, while the consumption of cotton (exclusive of linters in the United States) for the year ending July 31, 1939, was 27,028,000 bales. The total number of spinning cotton spindles, both active and idle, is about 145,000,000.

Agricultural Department's Report on Cotton Acreage Condition and Production—The Agricultural Department at Washington on Monday (Oct. 9) issued its report on cotton acreage, condition and production as of Oct. 1. None of the figures take any account of linters. Comments on the report will be found in the editorial pages. Below is the report in full:

COTTON REPORT AS OF OCT. 1, 1939

The Crop Reporting Board of the Agricultural Marketing Service makes the following report from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies. The final outturn of cotton will depend upon whether the various influences affecting the crop during the remainder of the season are more or less favorable than usual.

State	Acreage for Harvest 1939 (Prelim.)	Oct. 1 Condition: Average 1928-1937	Oct. 1 Condition: 1938	Oct. 1 Condition: 1939	Yield per Acre: Average 1928-1937	Yield per Acre: 1938	Yield per Acre: Indicated 1939	Production (Ginn'gs)a 500 Lb. Gross Wt. Bales: Average 1928-1937	Production: 1938 Crop	Production: 1939 Crop Indicated Oct 1
	1,000 Acres	%	%	%	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	1,000 Bales	1,000 Bales	1,000 Bales
Missouri	372	68	84	88	313	450	463	252	336	360
Virginia	35	68	53	43	284	149	164	40	12	12
No. Carolina	777	67	54	66	281	216	292	702	388	475
So. Carolina	1,245	61	58	82	243	249	350	827	648	910
Georgia	2,008	63	56	68	212	203	232	1,192	852	976
Florida	72	69	68	40	144	163	80	34	26	12
Tennessee	723	64	74	67	232	320	298	466	490	450
Alabama	2,074	64	68	55	205	251	197	1,203	1,081	855
Mississippi	2,529	64	69	65	225	322	305	1,596	1,704	1,612
Arkansas	2,153	59	73	74	212	304	307	1,273	1,349	1,380
Louisiana	1,133	61	72	81	214	289	320	711	676	757
Oklahoma	1,806	50	62	57	133	163	134	876	563	505
Texas	8,666	60	63	62	147	168	160	4,077	3,086	2,900
New Mexico	97	84	81	82	406	489	480	98	96	97
Arizona	179	86	90	95	371	462	495	149	196	185
California	331	88	89	94	491	496	616	290	424	426
All other	22	72	77	80	275	379	354	14	16	16
United States	24,222	61	66	68	190.8	235.7	235.7	13,800	11,943	11,928
Sea Island.b	18.7	--	55	51	---	54	66	----	3.4	2.6
Amer.Egypt'nc	40	d90	87	94	230	234	263	18	21	22
Lower Calif. (Old Mexico)e	102	86	88	79	217	172	188	46	34	

a Allowances made for interstate movement of seed cotton for ginning. b Included in State and United States totals. Grown principally in Georgia and Florida with small acreages in South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. c Included in Arizona and United States totals. d Short-time average. e *Not* included in California figures, *nor* in United States total.

A United States cotton crop of 11,928,000 bales is forecast by the Crop Reporting Board of the Agricultural Marketing Service, based on conditions as of Oct. 1, 1939. This is a reduction of 452,000 bales from the forecast as of Sept. 1, and compares with 11,943,000 bales ginned in 1938, 18,946,000 bales in 1937, and 13,800,000 bales, the 10-year (1928-37) average. The indicated yield per acre for the United States of 235.7 pounds compares with 235.8 pounds in 1938, 269.9 pounds in 1937, and 190.8 pounds, the 10-year (1928-37) average.

The indicated production declined during September in most States of the Cotton Belt proper. In Oklahoma and Texas, the reduction was brought about by hot, dry weather during September which stopped development and caused premature opening. In the central portion of the Belt, the long periods of dry weather were unfavorable for late fruiting and weevil damage was aparently somewhat heavier than indicated earlier in the season. The crop in Louisiana was more advanced than in the other States of this section and was not adversely affected. In the Carolinas, the dry weather of September more than offset the effects of the excessive rainfall of the preceding month and was unusually favorable for maturing and picking the crop. In the irrigated sections of the West, minor increases in production are shown.

Returns by Telegraph—Telegraphic advices to us this evening denote that fair and abnormally warm weather prevailed throughout the cotton belt except that rainfall was moderate to fairly heavy over much of the western section. Conditions have been unusually favorable for field work, especially in the central and eastern portions of the belt, and picking has made excellent uninterrupted progress.

	Rain Days	Rainfall Inches	Thermometer High	Thermometer Low	Thermometer Mean
Texas—Galveston	3	0.76	87	64	76
Amarillo	1	0.03	90	36	63
Austin	3	0.25	97	60	79
Abilene	2	0.60	96	43	70
Brenham	3	0.14	98	58	78
Brownsville	2	2.11	91	58	75
Corpus Christi	2	1.52	93	58	76
Dallas	1	1.31	95	48	72
El Paso	1	0.01	87	47	67
Kerrville	5	2.66	90	52	71
Luling	2	0.40	94	60	77
Nacogdoches	2	0.06	92	58	75
Palestine	3	0.22	91	56	74
Paris	1	1.18	94	44	69
San Antonio	2	0.05	93	60	77
Taylor	3	0.28	94	56	75
Oklahoma—Oklahoma City	2	1.33	93	53	73
Arkansas—Fort Smith	1	1.16	94	43	69
Little Rock	1	0.47	93	48	76
Louisiana—New Orleans	dry		86	67	76
Shreveport	2	0.12	93	50	72

	Rain Days	Rainfall Inches	Thermometer High	Low	Mean
Mississippi—Meridian	dry		89	47	68
Vicksburg	1	0.06	90	56	73
Alabama—Mobile	dry		88	63	76
Birmingham	dry		91	42	67
Montgomery	dry		90	51	76
Florida—Jacksonville	1	1.48	85	61	73
Miami	4	1.33	87	73	80
Pensacola	dry		83	64	74
Tampa	dry		88	68	78
Georgia—Savannah	1	0.25	91	62	76
Atlanta	dry		89	47	68
Augusta	dry		91	51	72
Macon	dry		90	60	75
South Carolina—Charleston	dry		85	62	74
North Carolina—Asheville	dry		85	40	63
Charlotte	1	0.09	91	43	67
Raleigh	1	0.16	92	51	72
Wilmington	dry		87	53	70
Tennessee—Memphis	2	0.04	87	50	73
Chattanooga	dry		92	40	66
Nashville	1	0.65	91	42	67

The following statement has also been received by telegraph, showing the heights of rivers at the points named at 8 a. m. of the dates given:

		Oct. 13, 1939 Feet	Oct. 14, 1938 Feet
New Orleans	Above zero of gauge	1.4	3.5
Memphis	Above zero of gauge	0.5	7.7
Nashville	Above zero of gauge	9.4	9.2
Shreveport	Above zero of gauge	0.3	1.7
Vicksburg	Above zero of gauge	5.1	7.4

Receipts from the Plantations—The following table indicates the actusl movement each week from the plantations. The figures do not include overland receipts nor Southern consumption; they are simply a statement of the weekly movement from the plantations of that part of the crop which finally reaches the market through the outports:

Week End.	Receipts at Ports 1939	1938	1937	Stocks at Interior Towns 1939	1938	1937	Receipts from Plantations 1939	1938	1937
July									
14	33,685	32,676	17,371	2462,476	2024,282	873,772	5,562	3,438	Nil
21	58,075	43,924	28,601	2444,446	1997,556	848,935	44,437	17,198	Nil
28	73,527	53,593	55,199	2434,289	1978,400	828,147	63,370	44,437	34,411
Aug.									
4	73,404	49,379	68,215	2441,606	1951,616	811,182	80,721	22,595	39,231
11	72,192	51,885	94,093	2434,971	1933,484	796,150	64,657	33,753	79,061
18	101,982	73,033	149,210	2417,522	1927,836	788,408	85,433	67,385	141,468
25	140,844	78,102	221,570	2408,973	1922,216	806,649	132,295	83,722	239,811
Sept.									
1	196,344	144,055	300,222	2427,136	1949,655	836,739	214,507	171,494	330,292
8	209,955	195,347	309,808	2487,313	2044,616	918,178	270,132	290,308	361,614
15	266,665	227,732	347,270	2590,556	2198,739	1059,914	369,908	381,855	480,006
22	306,040	236,651	411,539	2745,834	2390,140	1245,539	461,318	428,052	606,163
29	297,080	221,656	479,801	2930,731	2633,565	1490,564	481,977	465,081	724,826
Oct.									
6	297,556	183,369	441,721	3113,815	2881,086	1715,693	480,640	430,890	666,850
13	290 322	205,107	379,066	3262,486	3110,218	1904,035	433,993	434,239	596,889

The above statement shows: (1) That the total receipts from the plantations since Aug. 1, 1939, are 3,041,709 bales; in 1938 they were 2,800,580 bales and in 1937 were 4,259,571 bales. (2) That, although the receipts at the outports the past week were 290,322 bales, the actual movement from plantations was 433,993 bales, stock at interior towns having increased 143,671 bales during the week.

Shipping News—As shown on a previous page, the exports of cotton from the United States the past week have reached 100,813 bales. The shipments in detail, as made up from mail and telegraphic reports, are as follows:

	Bales		Bales
GALVESTON—		NEW ORLEANS—	
To Great Britain	6,415	To Japan	699
To Holland	3,775	To China	4,500
To France	9,349	To Australia	1,087
To Sweden	12,060	To Sweden	7,645
To Japan	5,864	To Cuba	25
HOUSTON—		MOBILE—	
To Great Britain	8,143	To Great Britain	4,443
To Italy	6,947	SAVANNAH—	
To Japan	2,472	To Great Britain	3,125
To China	200	CHARLESTON—	
To Cuba	1,160	To Great Britain	5,000
To Colombia	106	NEW YORK—	
To Denmark	3,912	To Australia	500
To Norway	4,355	CORPUS CHRISTI—	
To Spain	3,500	To Japan	200
To Sweden	4,454		
PENSACOLA, &c.—			
To Great Britain	877	Total	100,813

Cotton Freights—Current rates for cotton from New York are no longer quoted, as all quotations are open rates.

Foreign Cotton Statistics—Regulations due to the war in Europe prohibit cotton statistics being sent from abroad. and we are therefore obliged to omit the following tables which we have heretofore given weekly:

World's Supply and Takings of Cotton.
India Cotton Movement from All Ports.
Alexandria Receipts and Shipments.
Liverpool, Imports, Stocks, &c.

Liverpool—The tone of the Liverpool market for spots and futures each day of the past week and the daily closing prices of spot cotton have been as follows:

Spot	Saturday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Market, 12:15 P. M.		Quiet.	Moderate demand.	Moderate demand.	Moderate demand.	Moderate demand.
Mid.Upl'ds	CLOSED.	6.36d.	6.33d.	6.24d.	6.29d.	6.27d.
Futures. Market opened		Quiet; 2 to 4 pts. decline.	Quiet; 1 to 3 pts. advance.	Steady; 1 to 5 pts. advance.	Steady; 2 to 4 pts. advance.	Q't but st'y 2 to 4 pts. advance.
Market, 4 P. M.		Steady; 2 to 6 pts. decline	Easy; 5 to 9 pts. decline	Very stdy.; 6 to 9 pts. advance	Barely st'y; 1 to 3 pts. advance.	Steady; 3 to 4 pts. advance.

Prices of futures at Liverpool for each day are given below:

Oct. 7 to Oct. 13	Sat. Close	Mon. Noon	Mon. Close	Tues. Noon	Tues. Close	Wed. Noon	Wed. Close	Thurs. Noon	Thurs. Close	Fri. Noon	Fri. Close
New Contract	a	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
October (1939)		5.71	5.69	5.68	5.60	5.64	5.68	-- --	5.71	5.72	5.75
December		-- --	5.58	-- --	5.49	-- --	5.58	-- --	5.60	-- --	5.64
January (1940)		5.59	5.57	5.57	5.49	5.54	5.58	-- --	5.60	5.62	5.64
March	Clos-	5.57	5.55	5.56	5.48	5.53	5.56	-- --	5.58	5.60	5.62
May	ed.	5.54	5.53	5.53	5.46	5.51	5.54	-- --	5.56	5.58	5.60
July		5.50	5.50	5.50	5.43	5.49	5.51	-- --	5.53	5.55	5.57
October		-- --	5.45	-- --	5.38	-- --	5.45	-- --	5.47	-- --	5.50
December		-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --
January (1941)		-- --	5.40	-- --	5.34	-- --	5.41	-- --	5.43	-- --	5.46
March		-- --	5.38	-- --	5.33	-- --	5.39	-- --	5.41	-- --	5.44
May		-- --	5.36	-- --	5.31	-- --	5.37	-- --	5.39	-- --	5.42
July		-- --	5.34	-- --	5.29	-- --	5.36	-- --	5.37	-- --	5.41

Beginning Tuesday, October 10, trading limits of 50 points advance or decline will continue until further notice.

Manchester Market—Our report received by cable tonight from Manchester states that the market in both yarns and cloths is firm. Demand for yarn is improving. We give prices today below and leave those for previous weeks of this and last year for comparison:

	1939 32s Cop Twist	1939 8¼ Lbs. Shirtings, Common to Finest	1939 Cotton Middl'g Upl'ds	1938 32s Cop Twist	1938 8¼ Lbs. Shirtings, Common to Finest	1938 Cotton Middl'g Upl'ds
	d.	s. d. s. d.	d.	d.	s. d. s. d.	d.
July						
14	9 @10	9 @ 9 3	5.52	9¼@10¼	9 ½@ 9 4½	4.88
21	8⅞@ 9⅞	8 10½@ 9 3	5.23	9⅛@10⅛	9 1½@ 9 4½	5.06
28	8⅞@ 9⅞	8 10½@ 9 1½	5.40	9⅛@10⅛	9 1½@ 9 4½	4.99
Aug.						
4	8¾@ 9¾	8 10½@ 9 1½	5.28	9⅛@10⅛	9 1½@ 9 4½	4.89
11	8¾@ 9¾	8 10½@ 9 1½	5.22	9 @10	9 @ 9 3	4.78
18	8¾@ 9¾	8 10½@ 9 1½	5.14	9 @10	9 @ 9 3	4.78
25	9 @10	9 @ 9 3	5.52	9 @10	9 @ 9 3	4.74
Sept.						
1	9¼@10¼	9 @ 9 3	5.71	8⅞@ 9⅞	9 @ 9 3	4.85
8	Nominal	Nominal	7.03	8¾@ 9¾	9 @ 9 3	4.71
15	Nominal	Nominal	7.09	8¾@ 9¾	9 @ 9 3	4.81
22	13 @13½	11 2 @11 6	6.77	8¾@ 9¾	9 @ 9 3	4.76
29	13 @13½	11 3 @11 6	6.74	8¾@ 9¾	9 @ 9 3	4.80
Oct.						
6	13 @13½	11 3 @11 6	6.44	8¾@ 9¾	9 @ 9 3	5.00
13	13 @13¼	11 3 @11 6	6.27	8⅞@ 9⅞	9 @ 9 3	5.24

BREADSTUFFS

Friday Night, Oct. 13, 1939

Flour—The continued firmness in grains prior to the holiday influenced some local demand for flour. The bulk of the new business reported was for small jobbers' account. No long-term bookings were recorded recently, and most of the new orders were for nearby needs. It is said that a large proportion of the mills that were behind in contract shipments are nearly caught up, and mill operations in most sections have quieted down considerably as a result of the recent spotty demand.

Wheat—On the 7th inst. prices closed 1⅝c. to 1⅞c. net lower. Prospects of rain in the winter wheat belt touched off a wave of selling in the grain pits today, and wheat prices slumped more than 2c. a bushel. Gains recorded today following the Hitler speech were wiped out and wheat futures tumbled to around 81c., within fractions of the lowest levels since early in Sept. Early losses amounted to about a cent and after midsession the downturn was extended another cent. Scattered showers were predicted for much of the grain belt including the hard winter wheat territory, where serious drought prevails. The weekly forecast also held out promise of rains. Additional bearish factors included the unsettled European political situation, with peace proposals in the air and weakness in securities. On the 9th inst. prices closed ¼c. to ¾c. net lower. Bearish weather reports held prices to lower levels today. The price break in early dealings carried wheat below 80c. a bushel, the Government loan rate at Chicago, for the first time since Sept. 2, when the war in Europe was only 2 days old. July contracts, representing the new crop which is off to a late start, were weakest, falling to 77½c., but later displayed most recovery power. Rains in the grain belt, relieving severe drought conditions in many districts where farmers have been delaying winter wheat seeding, caused wheat prices to slump as much as 1⅞c. a bushel today, but the market later regained some of this loss. Early selling of wheat also was associated with continued peace talk in Europe, but while the European situation was the dominating trade factor, most dealers refused to take market action on the basis of possibilities for continued war or peace. On the 10th inst. prices closed 1¾c. to 2⅜c. net higher, which levels were the highs of the day. Buyers regained control of the grain pits today and wheat prices sailed upward to over 2c. a bushel. Other grains followed the upturn. Strength in securities, prospects for clearing weather over most of the farm belt and reductions in margin requirements were bullish factors. Short covering prior to the Daladier speech and release of the Government crop report were factors in the trading. Wheat advanced more than a cent a bushel in early dealings, Dec. reaching 82 and May 81⅝ before enough selling appeared to check the gain. The weather forecast indicated that following additional rains overnight, clearing skies could be expected over most of the grain belt. Good rains over Sunday were believed to have relieved drought materially.

On the 11th inst. prices closed ¼ to ½c. net higher. Trading in the wheat pit today was fairly active, with price trend somewhat irregular. Buying credited to mill-

ing interests in the Canadian and domestic grain markets helped to bolster wheat prices in the later trading. Wheat on the Chicago Board erased the early losses of about a cent and closed higher on all deliveries. Disturbing reports from Europe tending to minimize peace talk of recent days influenced short covering prior to the holiday tomorrow. It is believed that prices would have moved higher were it not for the holiday tomorrow—not a few traders feeling it too much of a risk to be committed over the holiday, in view of the drastic happenings abroad.

Today prices closed ¼ to ½c. lower. Wheat prices fell 1c. or more from early highs today and closed fractionally lower than Wednesday. This trend paralleled the action of securities prices to some extent and reflected unwillingness of many traders to take definite market positions in view of the uncertain European situation. Early buying in response to European news over the holiday and less favorable weather in the domestic winter wheat belt proved a disappointmnt to many would-be buyers. The unsettled Europan situation and a return of dry weather over most of the winter wheat belt Southwest caused some buying of wheat, but most traders were on the sidelines. Wheat advanced as much as ⅝c. at times, but reacted on each upturn to around Wednesday's close. Government reports indicated that as of Sept. 30 more than 119,000,000 bushels of new crop wheat had been stored under loan, and that in addition the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation ho'ds approximately 10,000,000 bushels as a result of premium payments for insurance on the coming crop. Open interest in wheat tonight was 78,783,000 bushels.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT IN **NEW YORK**

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
No. 2 red	100¼	99⅝	102	102½	HOL.	102⅜

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT FUTURES IN **CHICAGO**

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
December	81⅛	80¾	82⅞	83⅜	H	83⅛
May	81	80½	82½	83⅛	O	82½
July	79¼	78⅞	80⅞	81⅛	L	80¾

Season's High and When Made			Season's Low and When Made		
December	89¼	Sept. 7, 1939	December	62¼	July 24, 1939
May	90⅝	Sept. 7, 1939	May	63⅞	July 24, 1939
July	86½	Sept. 23, 1939	July	77½	Oct. 9, 1939

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT FUTURES IN **WINNIPEG**

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
October	68¼	H	70⅛	71	71⅝	71¼
November	69⅜	O	71¼	72	72⅝	72⅛
December	70⅛	L	72	73	73½	73½
May	74⅞		76⅝	77⅝	78⅛	77¾

Corn—On the 7th inst. prices closed 1⅛c. to 1½c. net lower. Corn prices closed at or near the session's lows, with spot prices 1c. to 2½c. lower. Receipts continued large, including some Government corn, and handlers booked 65,000 bushels to arrive. H. C. Donovan, crop expert, reported that husking is going on through northern Illinois, with quality good and yields large except in some cases where forced ripening caused shrinkage. On the 9th inst. prices closed ½c. to ⅞c. net higher. Strength in corn, which advanced as much as a cent at times, also served to attract buyers to the wheat pit. Commercial demand for corn was good, with exporters reported in the market to cover sales to Europe. Eastern reports indicated two cargoes had been sold over the week-end. Traders expressed belief more export business has been worked in recent weeks than reported. On the 10th inst. prices closed 1c. to 1¼c. net higher. The trading in corn was quite active, with prices showing substantial gains in sympathy with the rise in wheat futures. The Government report with respect to corn production and corn reserves now on farms was awaited with interest inasmuch as some traders expected the figures to show crop deterioration during Sept. The carryover also may be smaller, they said, than expected.

On the 11th inst. prices closed ¼ to ⅝c. net lower. Corn prices were lower throughout the session, reflecting higher than expected Government estimates for production and carryover. Upward revision of the official corn crop figures and a larger than expected Oct. 1 carryover constituted the biggest surprise in the crop report. As a result, corn was weaker, declining as much as 1⅜c. in early trading. The corn crop was estimated at 2,532,417,000 bushels, 55,000,000 bushels more than the average of the most recent private forecast and 9,325,000 bushels more than the official figure a month ago. Many traders had expected the report to show some deterioration as a result of heat and drought. In addition, the estimate of corn carryover on farms was 546,052,000 bushels, a new all-time high. Traders said this was 91,000,000 bushels more than the semi-official estimate a month ago. Grain men estimated that including the new crop, farm reserves and the commercial visible supply totaled 3,093,000,000 bushels. Today prices closed ⅜c. net lower to unchanged. Corn prices were only fractionally higher at times, and frequently dipped slightly below the previous close. There were no special features to the trading. Open interest in corn tonight was 32,003,000 bushels.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF CORN IN **NEW YORK**

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
No. 2 yellow	65¾	66⅝	67¾	67½	HOL.	67

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF CORN FUTURES IN **CHICAGO**

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
December	48¾	49½	50⅝	50⅜	H	50
May	51½	52⅛	53¼	52⅝	O	52½
July	52½	53	54⅛	53½	L	53½

Season's High and When Made			Season's Low and When Made		
December	60½	Sept. 7, 1939	December	39¼	July 26, 1939
May	63½	Sept. 7, 1939	May	42	July 26, 1939
July	58⅜	Sept. 23, 1939	July	52⅜	Oct. 4, 1939

Oats—On the 7th inst. prices closed ⅝c. to 1c. net lower. Selling of oats was influenced largely by the downward trend of wheat and corn. Oat prices closed at the lows of the day. On the 9th inst. prices closed unchanged to ⅛c. lower. Trading in this grain was light and without feature. On the 10th inst. prices closed ½c. to 1⅜c. net higher. Influenced by strong wheat and corn markets, oat values showed considerable strength and closed with substantial gains. Short covering played no little part in the upward movement.

On the 77th inst. prices closed ⅛ to ¼c. net higher. Trading was light and without any particular feature. Today prices closed ½c. up to ⅛c. lower compared with previous finals. Trading was light and without feature.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS FUTURES IN **CHICAGO**

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
December	31½	31⅜	32¾	33	H	33½
May	32	31⅞	32⅞	33⅛	O	33⅛
July	30¾	30¾	31¼	31½	L	31⅜

Season's High and When Made			Season's Low and When Made		
December	38⅝	Sept. 6, 1939	December	26	July 25, 1939
May	39⅛	Sept. 6, 1939	May	27⅛	July 24, 1939
July	35¼	Sept. 23, 1939	July	30¼	Oct. 9, 1939

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS FUTURES IN **WINNIPEG**

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
October	31⅞	H	32	33⅜	33⅜	32⅝
December	30¼	O	30¾	31⅝	31⅜	30¾
May	30½	L	30⅞	31½	31⅜	30½

Rye—On the 7th inst. prices closed ⅞c. to 1⅞c. net lower. The rye market action virtually paralleled that of wheat. The weakness of the latter, together with the heaviness of the corn market—influenced considerable selling of long rye that had been accumulated following the Hitler speech. Short selling also aided in the declines. On the 9th inst. prices closed ¾c. to ½c. net lower. The same bearish influences that affected the wheat market, influenced rye values. With selling for long account and very little support outside of moderate short covering, rye values slumped to levels 1½c. below the previous close. Towards the end of the session prices firmed and recovered a fair portion of the early losses. On the 10th inst. prices closed 1¾ to 1⅛c. net higher. In sympathy with the firmness in other grains, rye values showed substantial advances. There was some good buying at ir t rvals, together with short covering.

On the 11th inst. prices closed ¾ to 1c. net higher. At the closing levels prices showed a recovery of ¾ to 1¼c. from the lows of the day. This recovery was attributed in large measure to short covering, many not caring to be committed over the holiday, with war now becoming more and more a reality and little prospect of peace. Today prices closed ½ to ¾c. net lower. This market yielded to slightest pressure, and eased largely in sympathy with the downward trend of wheat and corn.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF RYE FUTURES IN **CHICAGO**

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
December	52⅞	52⅛	53⅞	54¾	H	54¼
May	53¼	52¾	54¼	55	O	54¼
July	53⅛	52⅝	53¾	54¾	L	54⅛

Season's High and When Made			Season's Low and When Made		
December	58	May 31, 1939	December	40⅝	Aug 30, 1939
May	60⅞	Sept 6, 1939	May	43¾	Aug 12, 1939
July	57¾	Sept. 27, 1939	July	52⅛	Oct. 9, 1939

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF RYE FUTURES IN **WINNIPEG**

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
October	60	H	60⅝	62¼	62⅞	62½
December	55¾	O	57⅝	57¾	58¾	58⅞
May	56½	L	58	59⅛	60⅛	59⅞

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF BARLEY FUTURES IN **WINNIPEG**

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
October	----	H	43⅝	----	43	----
December	42⅛	O	42⅞	43½	43	42⅛
May	42¾	L	43¼	43⅞	43⅜	42½

Closing quotations were as follows:

FLOUR

Spring pat. high protein	5.75@5.95	Rye flour patents	4.45@4.65
Spring patents	5.60@5.85	Seminola, bbl., Nos. 1.3	6.75@7.05
Clears, first spring	5.35@5.55	Oats good	2.80
Hard winter straights	5.80@6.05	Corn flour	2.30
Hard winter patents	6.00@6.20	Barley goods—	
Hard winter clears	Nom.	Coarse	Pri es Withdrawn
		Fancy pearl (new) Nos. 1.2-0.3-0.2	4.50@6.50

GRAIN

Wheat, New York—		Oats, New York—	
No. 2 red, c.i.f., domestic	102⅜	No. 2 white	47¼
Manitoba No. 1, f.o.b. N. Y.	83¾	Rye, United States c.i.f	74½
		Barley, New York—	
Corn, New York—		40 lbs. feeding	60¾
No 2 yellow, all rail	67	Chicago, cash	55–61

All the statements below regarding the movement of grain —receipts, exports, visible supply, &c.—are prepared by us from figures collected by the New York Produce Exchange. First we give the receipts at Western lake and river ports for the week ended last Saturday and since Aug. 1 for each of the last three years:

Receipts at—	Flour	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley
	bbls 196 lbs	bush 60 lbs	bush 56 lbs	bush 32 lbs	bush 56 lbs	bush 48 lbs
Chicago	330,000	584,000	3,591,000	301,000	19,000	1,160,000
Minneapolis	------	2,205,000	682,000	476,000	264,000	1,197,000
Duluth	------	1,571,000	199,000	261,000	84,000	189,000
Milwaukee	25,000	136,000	583,000	30,000	15,000	758,000
Toledo	------	207,000	102,000	30,000	1,000	------
Indianapolis	------	80,000	454,000	48,000	51,000	40,000
St. Louis	146,000	214,000	218,000	76,000	11,000	54,000
Peoria	49,000	12,000	547,000	106,000	17,000	95,000
Kansas City	18,000	593,000	130,000	22,000	------	------
Omaha	------	213,000	262,000	90,000	------	------
St. Joseph	------	108,000	49,000	68,000	------	------
Wichita	------	278,000	2,000	2,000	------	------
Sioux City	------	24,000	63,000	31,000	5,000	6,000
Buffalo	------	2,562,000	237,000	135,000	176,000	197,000
Tot. wk. '39	568,000	8,787,000	7,119,000	1,676,000	643,000	3,896,000
Same wk '38	471,000	10,619,000	8,645,000	2,233,000	694,000	3,430,000
Same wk '37	435,000	8,096,000	2,397,000	3,227,000	989,000	2,718,000
Since Aug. 1—						
1939	4,730,000	122,649,000	46,539,000	37,758,000	8,444,000	42,707,000
1938	4,334,000	133,523,000	49,651,000	41,823,000	12,227,000	35,383,000
1937	3,926,000	128,421,000	20,610,000	46,443,000	14,336,000	30,663,000

Total receipts of flour and grain at the seaboard ports for the week ended Saturday, Oct. 7, 1939, follow:

Receipts at—	Flour	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley
	bbls 196 lbs	bush 60 lbs	bush 56 lbs	bush 32 lbs	bush 56 lbs	bush 48 lbs
New York	204,000	2,029,000	78,000	65,000	109,000	243,000
Philadelphia	44,000	64,000	13,000	2,000	------	------
Baltimore	22,000	35,000	51,000	21,000	9,000	1,000
New Orl'ns*	27,000	120,000	45,000	16,000	------	------
Galveston	------	56,000	------	------	------	------
Montreal	6,000	571,000	330,000	------	------	52,000
Boston	24,000	------	------	8,000	------	------
Three Riv's	------	------	302,000	------	------	------
Tot. wk. '39	327,000	2,875,000	819,000	112,000	118,000	296,000
Since Jan. 1 1939	12,199,000	84,006,000	15,870,000	3,996,000	1,061,000	6,449,000
Week 1938	386,000	402,000	758,000	116,000	30,000	914,000
Since Jan. 1 1938	10,889,000	92,496,000	82,690,000	5,134,000	2,816,000	16,329,000

* Receipts do not include grain passing through New Orleans for foreign ports on through bills of lading.

The exports from the several seaboard ports for the week ended Saturday, Oct. 7, 1939, are shown in the annexed statement:

Exports from—	Wheat	Corn	Flour	Oats	Rye	Barley
	Bushels	Bushels	Barrels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
New York	831,000	------	47,070	------	21,000	------
Albany	406,000	------	------	------	47,000	------
Philadelphia	120,000	------	------	------	------	------
Baltimore	243,000	------	------	------	------	------
Houston	262,000	------	------	------	------	------
New Orleans	2,000	------	6,000	1,000	------	------
Galveston	216,000	------	------	------	------	------
Montreal	571,000	330,000	6,000	------	------	52,000
Three Rivers	------	302,000	------	------	------	------
Total week 1939	2,651,000	632,000	59,070	1,000	68,000	52,000
Same week 1938	4,222,000	899,000	157,832	38,000	245,000	1,027,000

The destination of these exports for the week and since July 1, 1939, is as below:

Exports for Week and Since July 1 to—	Flour		Wheat		Corn	
	Week Oct. 7, 1939	Since July 1 1938	Week Oct. 7, 1939	Since July 1 1938	Week Oct. 7, 1939	Since July 1 1938
	Barrels	Barrels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
United Kingdom						
Continent						
So. & Cent. Amer.	*	*	*	*	*	*
West Indies						
Brit. No. Am. Col						
Other countries						
Total 1939	59,070	1,260,872	2,651,000	33,449,000	632,000	1,639,000
Total 1938	157,832	1,209,517	4,222,000	46,328,000	899,000	44,951,000

* Detailed figures not available.

The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports Saturday, Oct. 7, were as follows:

GRAIN STOCKS

United States—	Wheat Bushels	Corn Bushels	Oats Bushels	Rye Bushels	Barley Bushels
Boston	------	1,000	------	------	------
New York	288,000	253,000	83,000	------	8,000
" afloat	------	18,000	26,000	------	------
Philadelphia	412,000	20,000	15,000	9,000	3,000
Baltimore	900,000	5,000	25,000	28,000	1,000
New Orleans	1,108,000	140,000	70,000	2,000	------
Galveston	3,525,000	1,000	------	------	------
Fort Worth	10,820,000	213,000	343,000	15,000	19,000
Wichita	4,118,000	2,000	------	------	------
Hutchinson	8,012,000	------	------	------	------
St. Joseph	5,216,000	154,000	266,000	17,000	15,000
Kansas City	30,051,000	370,000	123,000	410,000	42,000
Omaha	9,354,000	2,315,000	406,000	81,000	104,000
Sioux City	895,000	783,000	354,000	36,000	52,000
St. Louis	7,908,000	412,000	177,000	4,000	160,000
Indianapolis	2,161,000	751,000	469,000	------	------
Peoria	5,000	77,000	176,000	------	147,000
Chicago	9,501,000	7,100,000	2,177,000	1,189,000	530,000
" afloat	------	------	------	199,000	------
On Lakes	259,000	------	------	------	------
Milwaukee	1,161,000	796,000	309,000	44,000	1,747,000
Minneapolis	15,637,000	669,000	4,622,000	4,095,000	8,131,000
Duluth	25,458,000	292,000	2,523,000	1,748,000	2,274,000
Detroit	120,000	2,000	5,000	3,000	290,000
Buffalo	4,873,000	1,121,000	2,910,000	1,596,000	1,678,000
" afloat	566,000	------	------	------	------
On Canal	------	122,000	24,000	------	------
Total Oct 7, 1939	142,078,000	15,618,000	15,103,000	9,476,000	15,201,000
Total Sept. 30, 1939	145,686,000	14,272,000	15,742,000	9,436,000	14,539,000
Total Oct. 8, 1938	124,269,000	11,521,000	21,884,000	8,079,000	11,798,000

Note—Bonded grain not included above. *Oats*—New York, 2,000 bushels; Buffalo, 133,000; Buffalo afloat, 86,000; total, 221,000 bushels, against 462,000 bushels in 1938. *Barley*—New York, 536,000 bushels; Buffalo, 462,000; Buffalo afloat, 60,000; total, 1,058,000 bushels, against 1,104,000 bushels in 1938. *Wheat*—New York, 4,263,000 bushels; New York afloat, 144,000; Philadelphia, 126,000; Baltimore, 18,000; Buffalo, 4,024,000; Buffalo afloat, 788,000; Erie, 1,485,000; Albany, 3,263,000; on Canal, 330,000; total, 14,441,000 bushels, against 11,421,000 bushels in 1938.

Canadian—	Wheat Bushels	Corn Bushels	Oats Bushels	Rye Bushels	Barley Bushels
Lake, bay, river—seab'd	53,072,000	------	2,012,000	600,000	1,503,000
Ft. William & Pt. Arthur	70,903,000	------	890,000	159,000	1,708,000
Other Can. & other elev.	161,662,000	------	6,810,000	1,439,000	5,408,000
Total Oct. 7, 1939	285,637,000	------	9,712,000	2,198,000	8,619,000
Total Sept. 30, 1939	270,785,000	------	9,298,000	1,962,000	9,658,000
Total Oct. 8, 1938	153,992,000	------	6,853,000	1,828,000	9,510,000

Summary—					
American	142,078,000	15,618,000	15,103,000	9,476,000	15,201,000
Canadian	285,637,000	------	9,712,000	2,198,000	8,619,000
Total Oct. 7, 1939	427,715,000	15,618,000	24,815,000	11,674,000	24,820,000
Total Sept. 30, 1939	416,571,000	14,272,000	25,040,000	11,398,000	24,197,000
Total Oct. 8, 1938	278,261,000	11,521,000	27,737,000	9,907,000	21,308,000

The world's shipment of wheat and corn, as furnished by Broomhall to the New York Produce Exchange, for the week ended Oct. 6 and since July 1, 1939, and July 1, 1938, are shown in the following:

Exports	Wheat			Corn		
	Week Oct. 6, 1939	Since July 1, 1939	Since July 1, 1938	Week Oct. 6, 1939	Since July 1, 1939	Since July 1, 1938
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
No. Amer.	3,824,000	55,124,000	62,882,000	641,000	1,577,000	47,406,000
Black Sea.	832,000	9,832,000	35,424,000	9,000	755,000	1,508,000
Argentina.	1,853,000	44,075,000	19,074,000	1,689,000	41,399,000	48,514,000
Australia	------	11,293,000	29,314,000	------	------	------
India	------	------	7,200,000	------	------	------
Other countries	832,000	9,832,000	4,616,000	351,000	19,963,000	14,477,000
Total	7,341,000	120,156,000	158,510,000	2,690,000	63,694,000	111,905,000

Chicago Board of Trade Reduces Members' Margin Requirements—The Chicago Board of Trade Clearing Corp. on Oct. 6 reduced margin requirements on all grains a cent a bushel, except barley, which was lowered two cents. Margin requirements on lard contracts were lowered 10 cents per 100 pounds. The margin on bellies and cotton was unchanged. In reporting this Associated Press Chicago advices of Oct. 6 added:

Under the new schedules, which become effective tomorrow, the corporation will require member commission houses to post 5 cents a bushel on all open wheat, rye and soy bean commitments, 4 cents on corn, 2 cents on oats, 4 cents on barley and 40 cents on lard.

The reduced margins do not apply to dealings between the public and commission houses. Margins on these remain unchanged at 15 cents a bushel on wheat, 12 cents on corn and 7 cents on oats.

Weather Report for the Week Ended Oct. 11—The general summary of the weather bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture, indicating the influence of the weather for the week ended Oct. 11, follows:

The week's weather was characterized by abnormally high temperatures over the eastern half of the country and by moderate to fairly heavy rainfall over large mid-Western areas that have been experiencing persistent drought. The weekly mean temperatures were abnormally high nearly everywhere east of the Great Plains. The relatively warmest weather occurred in the Ohio, middle Mississippi, and lower Missouri valleys, where the mean temperatures ranged mostly from 8 to 14 deg. above normal, making it one of the warmest October weeks of record. In the Atlantic area temperature excesses were mainly from 1 to 7 deg., while the South was 2 to 10 deg. warmer than normal.

The western half of the country was relatively cool, though the minus departures from normal temperatures were not especially large, mostly 3 or 4 deg. At the close of the week abnormally high temperatures continued in the Eastern States, but a sharp reaction to cooler weather had set in over the Northwest and much of the Midwest, with subfreezing temperatures reported over some northwestern areas on the morning of Oct. 10.

Rainfall of the week was negligible over a large southeastern area, from the Ohio Valley southward and eastward. However, moderate to substantial rains occurred in much of the Lake region and upper Mississippi Valley; also in most of the trans-Mississippi States and rather widely over the Great Plains. There was considerable rainfall in the more western sections of the country, especially in north Pacific coast areas. The northwestern Plains had a mostly dry week.

Widespread moderate to substantial rains during the past week relieved extremely droughty conditions to a considerable extent over much of the persistently dry midwestern area. The rains were especially beneficial in central-northern districts, the central and upper Mississippi Valley, and over most of the Great Plains. However, very litte rain occurred in some sections of the Plains area, especially western Kansas, eastern Colorado, western North Dakota, and Montana. Rains were helpful also in much of the more western part of the country, including the northern Rocky Mountain districts, the Great Basin, and the North Pacific States.

However, in the central and eastern portions of the Ohio Valley rainfall was very light and abnormally high temperatures, in some places record breaking for the season, depleted soil moisture rapidly, thus nullifying, to a considerable extent, the potential effect of the moderate precipitation received some 10 days ago. Also, fair, warm weather in the Southeast has resulted in moderately droughty conditions in that area with more moisture needed for fall crops and seeding.

In the Middle Atlantic and North Atlantic States, while rainfall was mostly light, there is sufficient soil moisture for current needs and high temperatures promoted growth of fall vegetation.

With regard to the current midwestern situation, Texas, most of Oklahoma, eastern Kansas, most of Missouri, and the upper Mississippi Valley were especially favored. However, because of the previous extreme dryness of the soil, much more rain is needed throughout the entire drought area to replenish the depleted subsoil moisture. Farm work made good advance generally and pastures should revive materially in central and southern sections where the recent rains occurred.

Small Grains—In most parts of the central and western winter wheat belt, especially west of the Mississippi River, showers during the past week were sufficient to temporarily relieve acute droughty conditions, by supplying moisture for germination and resumption of seeding which had been retarded or suspended because of persistent drought. However, in much of the Ohio Valley conditions are somewhat less favorable than a week ago, because rainfall was light and abnormally high temperatures promoted rapid evaporation. A good general rain is needed in the Ohio Valley States.

In Missouri droughty conditions were relieved in most areas and surface-soil moistures is now sufficient for germination rather generally. In most of the wheat districts of Texas the drought was broken by generous rains, except locally in north-central counties; early, dry-sown grain will now germinate and conditions are more favorable for seeding. In Oklahoma, some localities, especially in the northwest, continue dry, but surface conditions in most of this State have improved greatly which will permit germination of grain sown in dust, seeding is now being rushed and much will be accomplished within a few days.

The eastern half of Kansas had sufficient moisture to germinate wheat and start growth, but it is still dry in the western half where but little has been seeded, especially the southwest. In Nebraska and South Dakota rainfall was decidedly helpful and moisture is now sufficient for germination in most places; seeding is active. In Montana showers were mostly light, but in central counties conditions show improvement from previous rains. More rain is needed in much of the wheat belt of Washington, especially in the normally drier western sections. In the Atlantic States conditions are generally favorable.

Corn and Cotton—Husking corn progressed favorably in most sections, although it was too dry for good results in the eastern Ohio Valley. In the upper Mississippi Valley, especially Iowa, recent rains have been helpful in toughening shanks of ears, thus facilitating harvest by mechanical huskers as the prolonged absence of rain had made corn so dry that ears were knocked to the ground and caused loss by shelling.

Fair and abnormally warm weather prevailed throughout the Cotton belt, except that rainfall was moderate to fairly heavy over much of the west. Conditions were unusually favorable for field work, especially in the central and eastern portions of the belt, and picking made excellent, uninterrupted progress.

In Texas picking advanced rapidly and is nearing completion in the northeast conditions are poor to fair, though locally good in some areas favored by earlier rains. In Oklahoma picking is rapidly nearing completion. In the central and eastern portions of the belt gathering has been largely completed in central and southern sections, while in the north picking made good to excellent advance.

The Weather Bureau furnishes the following resume of conditions in the different States:

Virginia—Richmond: Very warm; little rain. Excellent for harvesting. Picking cotton nearly done; selling begun. Digging peanuts and sweet potatoes. Curing tobacco finished; hauling crop to market. Picking apples in central and southwest. Some late haying. Pastures green. Fall plowing continues, but most winter grain already sown; some sprouted.

North Carolina—Raleigh: Very warm days latter half; more rain needed. Progress and condition of corn good; being harvested. Progress and condition of cotton good; picking rapid progress. Fall plowing and wheat sowing in progress. Much hay made. Fruit and vegetable marketing active. Outdoor work favored.

South Carolina—Columbia: Little rain; very warm days latter part and soil too dry for fall plowing. Grain sowing in interior further delayed. Truck and pastures good condition on coastal plain, but need rain elsewhere. Cotton picking rapid progress in north; nearing end.

Georgia—Atlanta: Cotton picking rapid progress under ideal conditions. Lack of rain felt and soil drying rapidly. Corn maturing rapidly; some fodder pulling. Some oats sown, but ground mostly too dry. Yams maturing; some dug. Good progress harvesting and threshing peanuts. Pastures becoming too dry. Much sorghum syrup made. Soil too dry for most crops and rain needed.

Alabama—Montgomery: Little rain. Cotton picking nearly over. Harvesting corn, with poor to good yields, but average only fair. Syrup making and saving sweet potatoes continue. Planting winter grain and legumes progressing nicely. Pastures good; little feeding necessary.

Mississippi—Vicksburg: Very warm days throughout; generally little rain. Considerable plowing and sowing of cover crops and oats. Much forage saved. Cotton picking generally good progress in north, rapid progress and about done in south and locally in central upland. Good progress housing corn in south and central upland, but poor in north. Too dry locally for gardens, pastures, plowing, sowing cover crops, and truck.

Louisiana—New Orleans: Favorable warmth, except nights too cold at beginning; little rain. Cotton picking rapid progress and near end in south; ginning well advanced. Good progress harvesting other crops. Much fall planting, but soil too dry for germination in much of north. Preparing for cane harvest.

Texas—Houston: Generally favorable warmth; drought broken by generous rains, except in southeast and in few north-central and extreme east areas where showers light and more rain needed. Rains should aid early winter wheat and that dry-sown materially, and put soil in condition for plowing and seeding. This work unseasonably delayed awaiting moisture. Vegetative covering in Panhandle sufficient to prevent much soil erosion during drought. Nearly all corn harvested. Cotton picking rapid progress; nearing end in northeast where average condition fair to good; condition in northwest poor to fair, but some locally good in areas favored by earlier rains. Rain needed for plowing in coastal plains. Truck fair to good condition in major growing sections. Ranges were drying rapidly, but should improve greatly in most sections. Cattle fair to good condition.

Oklahoma—Oklahoma City: Very warm; moderate to rather heavy rain, except in northwest where more needed. Rain over week and temporarily relieved severe drought long prevalent in many areas, but several more heavy rains needed to replenish subsoil moisture, which is badly depleted. Surface conditions improved, but State average only about 1 inch, less in northwest, and some areas still droughty. Wheat planted in dust will now germinate; farmers who awaited rain now rushing seeding; considerable planting this week, but more than half of acreage still unseeded; great progress expected next few days, some early planted in west sprouted and died before rains, while some fields up and showing growth; none pasturable. Cotton picking good progress and near end; condition fair to poor. Feed crops mostly poor and short. Harvesting sweet potatoes; crop short; quality fair to poor. Livestock and milk and egg production declined further.

Arkansas—Little Rock: Progress of cotton good to excellent; picking rapid progress and about over in hills and south and well along elsewhere. Progress and condition of late corn poor due to lack of rain. Rice and soy bean harvests progressing rapidly in east. Some vetch, oats, and rye planted in southeast, but no fall planting elsewhere due to drought. Stock water still low in most of west. Pastures slightly improved in central and east. Rains favorable in west.

Tennessee—Nashville: Lack of rain felt, but showers one day. Cotton picking about half done; bolls still opening; condition fair to fairly good, but short. Gathering early corn well begun; matured; late turning; mostly poor. Fall seeding progressed with but meager improvement in soil moisture. Pastures improved. Potatoes, truck, and sweet potatoes small; best in north and southwest. Tobacco curing slowed by dryness in east.

Agricultural Department's Official Report on Cereals, &c.—The Crop Reporting Board of the United States Department of Agriculture made public late Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 10 its forecasts and estimates of the grain crops of the United States as of Oct. 1, based on reports and data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians and cooperating State Boards (of Departments) of Agriculture. This report shows that the production of winter wheat is now placed at 550,710,000 bushels, the same as the Department's estimate a month ago, and comparing with a harvest of 686,637,000 bushels in 1938 and a 10-year (1928-37) average production of 560,160,000 bushels. The production of spring wheat is estimated as of Oct. 1 to be 188,735,000 bushels, which compares with a production of 244,164,000 bushels in 1938 and a 10-year (1928-37) average production of 192,792,000 bushels. Comments concerning the report will be found in our editorial department. We give below the report:

Crop prospects declined about 1% during September and pastures suffered severely because the Mississippi Valley and the Southern Great Plains Area as a whole had one of the driest and hottest Septembers in many years. Prospects for wheat pastures this fall and for winter wheat production next year also declined with further depletion of soil moisture from Nebraska southward.

Besides cotton, which declined nearly 4%, the crops which showed the most important decreases in prospect during September were grain sorghums 12%, peanuts 5%, potatoes 2%, and sweet potatoes 3%, with small reductions shown in tobacco, buckwheat, sugarcane and apples. The warm, dry weather was favorable for maturing, harvesting and threshing grains, beans, late cuttings of hay, and a few other crops. The indicated production of beans is 4% higher than a month ago and spring wheat and barley each 2%, while corn, oats, flaxseed, rice, hay, sugar beets and pea hes and pears show nominal increases. The warm weather also pushed crops to maturity and this helped to prevent serious damage from the frosts of late September which had killed tender vegetation about 300 miles further south than usual by October 1.

With the harvesting of the corn crop in progress at an unusually early date and a minimum of frost damage, production is estimated at 2,532,000,000 bushels, about equal to last year's crop and about 10% above average production during the 1928-37 period which includes the drought years. The carry-over of old corn on farms is estimated at 24% of last year's crop, or 546,000,000 bushels. This is by far the largest October carry-over of corn on record, but about half of the total is sealed corn on which a Government loan has been made. The decrease in farm stocks of corn during the last 3 months was about the same at the same season last year and more than in other recent years, except 1933.

The oats crop is about 10% below average, but the deficiency is partially offset by above-average barley production. Grain sorghums were severely injured by the September drought and the expected production has been reduced during the month from nearly 99,000,000 bushels to 87,600,000 bushels, or to about the 10-year average production. The total supply of feed grains on farms on Oct. 1, including stocks on hand and crops still to be harvested, was about 4% above the large supply available on Oct. 1 last year. Livestock numbers have, however, increased 7 or 8%. Nearly 8% of the supply is sealed corn, and when this is excluded the supply of feed grains per unit of livestock on hand is just about equal to the average supply during the pre-drought years, and during recent months the supply has been used at about the usual rate.

Hay production seems to have been about as expected and, allowing for reserves carried over, supplies in the country as a whole are ample for ordinary feeding requirements and should permit of a somewhat larger than average carry-over next spring. Supplies of practically all kinds of grass and clover seeds also appear to be ample. Grass seed production is only slightly below average, and the production of clover and alfalfa seeds taken together is about 30% above the 10-year average. Allowing for stocks carried over from last year, there appear to be no shortages that will necessitate modification of customary seeding practices.

Estimates of the principal food crops show about average production of the principal grains (wheat, rye, rice and buckwheat) considered together, and a moderately small crop of potatoes with the shortage about offset by somewhat more than the usual production of sweet potatoes. The bean, peanut, sugar beet and sugarcane crops are all large.

Fruit production is sufficient to give more than the usual per capita supply. The tonnage of deciduous fruits is expected to be about 15% above last season and equally above the 10-year (1928-37) average. Large crops of peaches, pears, apricots, cherries and commercial apples account for most of this increase. Prospective production of citrus fruits for marketing from the fall of 1939 through the early spring months of 1940 is considerably above average, but not so large as the record production of last season. The supply of early and midseason oranges will be 5% smaller than last season, and grapefruit production will be 16% less than the 1938-39 crop. The total supply of dried fruits, including dried prunes, raisins, apricots, dried apples and dried peaches, probably will be above average. The total pack of canned fruits will be slightly larger than last year. Large crops of walnuts, almonds and filberts and nearly an average crop of pecans are in prospect.

Supplies of fall vegetables for current consumption and winter storage appear adequate. The quantity of onions and snap beans is particularly large, while the tonnage of late crop cabbage is somewhat light. October reports also indicate expansion of the acreage of late fall and winter vegetables in the South. Reports for 10 early crops show an increase of 6%. Particularly large increases have been made for fall peppers and kale, and large increases are in prospect for fall and winter cabbage. Harvesting of southern cabbage, tomatoes and other miscellaneous vegetables is expected to begin somewhat earlier than usual this fall.

Taking all crops into consideration, aggregate production will be 1 or 2% above the average production during the 10 years before the drought of 1933, for good yields per acre more than offset the 7% reduction in acreage. Crop production, however, is quite unevenly distributed and the poor condition of western ranges and the lack of moisture in the Wheat Belt accentuate the shortage of feed that is affecting part of the Great Plains Area and portions of the Western States. In general, however, livestock numbers are relatively low in most of the drought area and the local shortages of feed are expected to result in rather close marketing, and in locally retarded expansion of flocks and herds rather than in extensive forced liquidation or reductions in livestock numbers.

The sharp decline in the condition of pastures during September, which was particularly marked from Iowa, Missouri and Oklahoma eastward to Kentucky and Tennessee, caused a rather general decrease in milk production in this area. In the country as a whole, milk production on Oct. 1 was nearly 2% below production at the same season last year. production per cow being more than 2% lower and the number of cows only slightly larger.

Farm chicken flocks contained about 4% more layers this year than on Oct. 1 a year ago, and 6% more pullets not yet of laying age. Eggs laid per 100 hens on Oct. 1 were a few percent lower than on that date in the past 2 years, but well above numbers on any other Oct. 1 in the 15-year record. Total egg production was slightly greater than a year ago.

Wheat—The preliminary estimate of wheat production is 739,445,000 bushels, compared with 930,801,000 bushels in 1938 and the 10-year (1928-37) average of 752,952,000 bushels. The 1939 production is smaller than the 1938 crop by 191,356,000 bushels, or approximately 21%, but it is smaller than the 10-year average by only 13,507,000 bushels or about 2%. The decrease in production compared with last year is a result of decreased acreage, since the indicated 1939 yield per acre is .1 bushel above the 1938 yield. The Oct. 1 preliminary estimates of the production in 1939 is slightly above the Sept. 1 forecast, due to spring wheat yields exceeding earlier expectations in a few Northern Plains and northwestern States. No change has been made in the estimates of winter wheat production since August, at which time the 1939 crop was estimated at 550,710,000 bushels.

The production of spring wheat, other than durum, is estimated to be 155,591,000 bushels, which is nearly a fourth smaller than the 1938 crop, but only 1% below the 10-year average. The 1938 production of other spring wheat was 203,719,000 bushels and the 10-year average is 157,716,000 bushels. Other spring wheat yields exceeded earlier expectations in Colorado and the northwestern States. The Oct. 1 indicated yield is 11.7 bushels per acre compared with the 1938 yield of 12.0 bushels and the 10-year average of 10.9 bushels.

Durum wheat production is estimated at 33,155,000 bushels. This production is smaller than the 1938 crop of 40,445,000 bushels by 7,301,000 bushels or 18%, but, excepting last year's crop, it is the largest production of durum wheat since 1932. The 10-year average production of durum wheat is 35,076,000 bushels. The Oct. 1 indicated yield of 10.7 bushels per acre is somewhat lower than the 1938 yield of 11.4 bushels, but above the 10-year average of 9.4 bushels.

DURUM WHEAT

State	Yield per Acre (Bushels)			Production (Thousand Bushels)		
	Average 1928-37	1938	Prelim. 1939	Average 1928-37	1938	Prelim. 1939
Minnesota	13.1	16.0	13.0	1,961	1,520	806
North Dakota	9.5	11.5	10.5	25,938	31,050	26,680
South Dakota	7.8	10.5	11.5	7,177	7,875	5,658
Three States	9.4	11.4	10.7	35,076	40,445	33,144

SPRING WHEAT OTHER THAN DURUM

State	Yield per Acre (Bushels)			Production (Thousand Bushels)		
	Average 1928-37	1938	Prelim. 1939	Average 1928-37	1938	Prelim. 1939
Maine	20.6	17.0	21.0	96	68	63
New York	16.8	18.0	18.5	144	108	74
Pennsylvania	17.4	19.0	18.5	200	171	204
Ohio	17.4	17.5	16.0	198	88	48
Indiana	15.2	16.0	17.5	183	144	158
Illinois	16.3	18.5	17.0	1,527	555	612
Michigan	16.2	15.0	16.0	269	255	320
Wisconsin	16.8	17.0	15.0	1,245	901	750
Minnesota	12.6	15.0	13.0	15,740	33,945	17,654
Iowa	14.0	14.5	13.5	558	362	405
Missouri	12.4	11.0	12.0	111	88	36
North Dakota	8.1	7.8	10.0	47,800	48,789	53,360
South Dakota	7.7	8.5	7.5	15,062	18,326	13,485
Nebraska	9.3	10.0	7.5	2,231	2,890	930
Kansas	8.2	7.0	5.5	219	70	55
Montana	9.3	14.0	12.0	26,666	47,768	35,028
Idaho	25.4	27.5	27.0	11,991	12,348	9,045
Wyoming	11.5	12.5	10.5	1,588	2,162	1,365
Colorado	13.1	14.5	13.0	4,085	4,828	2,379
New Mexico	13.2	12.0	11.0	355	300	286
Utah	28.1	28.0	27.5	2,148	2,184	1,650
Nevada	24.6	23.0	24.5	303	345	392
Washington	16.0	19.5	20.0	19,179	19,324	13,880
Oregon	20.0	22.0	19.5	5,812	7,700	3,412
United States	10.9	12.0	11.7	157,716	203,719	155,591

WHEAT (PRODUCTION BY CLASSES) FOR THE UNITED STATES
(Thousand Bushels)

Year	Winter		Spring		White (Winter & Spring)	Total
	Hard Red	Soft Red	Hard Red	Durum*		
Average 1928-37	318,452	191,312	118,804	36,723	87,662	752,952
1938	387,610	236,800	161,440	42,010	102,941	930,801
1939 a	302,965	198,365	127,088	34,073	76,954	739,445

* Includes durum wheat in States for which estimates are not shown separately.
a Preliminary.

ALL WHEAT

State	Yield per Acre (Bushels)			Production (Thousand Bushels)		
	Average 1928-37	1938	Prelim. 1939	Average 1928-37	1938	Prelim. 1939
Maine	20.6	17.0	21.0	96	68	63
New York	19.9	24.9	23.4	5,194	7,533	6,184
New Jersey	21.8	22.0	22.0	1,202	1,342	1,144
Pennsylvania	18.8	21.0	21.0	18,486	22,032	19,230
Ohio	19.3	19.5	19.5	36,568	46,420	36,669
Indiana	16.9	16.0	17.5	28,449	30,240	27,336
Illinois	17.1	18.5	20.4	34,534	42,550	38,762
Michigan	19.8	21.4	20.9	16,086	19,519	15,209
Wisconsin	17.1	16.7	15.0	1,823	2,007	1,365
Minnesota	13.3	14.9	13.4	20,891	38,948	21,231
Iowa	17.8	16.4	16.3	7,461	9,586	6,708
Missouri	13.7	13.0	16.0	24,376	31,600	26,516
North Dakota	8.5	8.9	10.2	73,737	79,839	80,040
South Dakota	7.9	9.1	8.4	23,580	27,777	20,055
Nebraska	14.0	11.9	11.3	46,254	55,714	36,362
Kansas	12.5	10.5	11.0	138,072	152,184	116,138
Delaware	17.4	20.0	18.0	1,590	1,660	1,278
Maryland	18.8	20.0	19.0	8,419	9,420	7,334
Virginia	14.3	14.0	14.5	8,764	8,526	7,946
West Virginia	14.7	15.0	14.5	1,983	2,340	2,030
North Carolina	10.6	11.5	11.7	4,496	5,440	4,972
South Carolina	9.8	11.0	11.0	1,054	1,771	2,013
Georgia	8.8	10.0	9.5	1,011	1,700	1,662
Kentucky	13.6	15.0	11.0	4,623	8,280	4,642
Tennessee	10.9	11.0	11.5	3,989	5,401	4,255
Alabama	10.0	13.0	12.0	50	65	72
Arkansas	9.2	8.5	9.0	490	595	369
Oklahoma	11.7	11.0	13.0	47,054	58,322	52,286
Texas	10.2	9.0	10.0	32,038	35,046	29,390
Montana	10.0	16.2	13.9	35,217	72,349	55,700
Idaho	22.1	26.0	23.2	24,524	29,848	21,393
Wyoming	11.1	12.8	9.0	2,847	4,515	2,885
Colorado	12.0	14.5	10.9	13,120	19,415	13,467
New Mexico	9.9	10.2	10.1	2,892	2,680	2,906
Arizona	22.2	22.0	23.0	776	1,100	805
Utah	19.9	22.9	16.7	5,131	6,573	3,938
Nevada	24.9	23.8	25.2	373	453	479
Washington	19.8	23.6	22.7	43,729	51,643	39,678
Oregon	19.8	21.7	21.1	19,254	23,567	16,678
California	18.5	17.0	17.5	12,712	12,733	10,255
United States	13.4	13.3	13.4	752,952	930,801	739,445

Wheat Stocks on Farms—Wheat remaining on farms Oct. 1 amounted to 332,213,000 bushels, which is 44.9% of this year's production. The quantity on farms on Oct. 1 was smaller than the 401,411,000 bushel farm reserves on Oct. 1, 1938, and smaller than the 10-year average farm stocks of 340,348,000 bushels, but it was larger than Oct. 1 farm stocks in any year since 1932 excepting 1938. The disappearance of wheat from farms during the period July 1 to Oct. 1 was 498,070,000 bushels, compared with 588,503,000 during that period last year, and the 10-year average July1-Oct. 1 disappearance of 463,816,000 bushels.

Corn—The Oct. 1 production of corn for all purposes is placed at 2,-532,417,000 bushels. This is an increase of only 9,000,000 bushels over the Sept. 1 forecast. The crop is about 10,000,000 bushels below the 1938 production of 2,542,238,000 bushels, and about 10% above the 10-year (1928-37) average production of 2,309,674,000 bushels. The yield per acre for the United States is 27.9 bushels, compared with 27.7 bushels in 1938, and the 10-year average of 23.0 bushels.

September was marked by prolonged, late-season drought and heat of record-breaking severity over much of the Nation. A large proportion of the crop was too far advanced towards maturity to be damaged, though late corn was forced too rapidly, resulting in some chaffy corn. Dry weather has favored unusually early maturity and also early progress with husking. Frost damage has been negligible except in some northern sections. New corn marketings show extremely low moisture tests and good quality rather generally.

In the 12 Corn Belt States, which include about three-quarters of the total production this season, the crop was largely made ahead of the drought and heat. Yields per acre in these States, compared with last month, have been maintained or improved except in Kansas. While the crop was affected somewhat by insect and disease injury and premature ripening yields have increased in comparison with earlier years as a result of the large proportion of corn hybrids planted in these States in 1939. Yields for other States show more variation and will average somewhat lower than the Sept. 1 prospect.

CORN, ALL

State	Yield per Acre (Bushels)			Production (Thousand Bushels)		
	Average 1928-37	1938	Indicated 1939	Average 1928-37	1938	Indicated 1939
Maine	38.7	40.0	39.0	489	440	507
New Hampshire	41.1	41.0	41.0	599	656	615
Vermont	39.9	40.0	39.0	2,803	3,120	2,964
Massachusetts	41.1	38.0	41.0	1,606	1,482	1,558
Rhode Island	39.8	40.0	38.0	347	400	342
Connecticut	38.8	36.0	39.0	2,005	1,764	1,872
New York	33.7	37.0	34.0	21,221	25,345	22,814
New Jersey	38.2	38.0	39.0	7,186	7,486	7,215
Pennsylvania	39.0	43.5	41.5	51,087	59,508	56,191
Ohio	36.5	44.0	48.0	132,287	156,992	164,400
Indiana	33.5	41.0	50.0	151,195	173,389	207,200
Illinois	33.8	45.0	50.0	307,592	379,350	404,650
Michigan	29.2	36.5	36.0	43,167	58,035	55,512
Wisconsin	31.8	38.5	36.5	71,042	90,514	82,380
Minnesota	29 4	35.0	42.0	136,346	157,535	190,932
Iowa	35.5	45.5	49.5	393,143	468,923	484,654
Missouri	20.1	25.0	28.0	113,655	106,500	114,520
North Dakota	14.1	16.5	15.0	16,305	16,186	14,865
South Dakota	12.5	12.0	13.5	54,933	35,688	38,596
Nebraska	16.7	14.5	10.5	159,176	107,735	76,388
Kansas	13.2	20.0	10.0	80,736	45,200	30,940
Delaware	27.3	29.0	28.0	3,861	4,147	4,032
Maryland	30.6	37.0	35.0	15,617	18,537	17,710
Virginia	21.8	25.0	26.0	32,225	34,775	36,166
West Virginia	24.7	26.5	28.5	12,384	12,640	13,737
North Carolina	18.0	19.0	19.5	41,355	46,398	47,151
South Carolina	13.2	14.5	14.5	21,335	26,767	25,433
Georgia	9.8	11.5	9.0	38,902	53,164	40,779
Florida	9.3	10.5	7.5	6,733	8,452	6,158
Kentucky	21.6	27.0	24.0	62,688	74,547	67,584
Tennessee	20.9	25.5	19.5	60,308	68,570	50,330
Alabama	12.6	14.0	11.0	39,427	49,700	39,050
Mississippi	14.7	16.0	12.5	36,262	48,544	36,412
Arkansas	14.5	16.5	16.0	29,956	36,218	35,472
Louisiana	14.3	16.5	15.0	20,098	26,730	24,540
Oklahoma	13.3	20.0	14.5	35,912	35,080	28,232
Texas	15.6	16.0	16.5	75,962	75,648	80,355
Montana	9.2	15.0	11.5	1,259	2,340	1,771
Idaho	34.9	37.0	36.0	1,225	1,184	1,188
Wyoming	10.6	12.0	9.0	2,071	2,880	2,034
Colorado	10.7	10.5	8.0	15,771	11,319	6,464
New Mexico	13.8	13.5	13.5	2,928	2,606	2,916
Arizona	15.6	15.0	13.0	502	495	390
Utah	24.8	25.0	23.0	457	500	414
Nevada	26.1	31.0	30.0	49	62	60
Washington	34.8	35.0	35.0	1,168	1,015	1,225
Oregon	30.6	29.0	29.0	1,904	1,595	1,653
California	32.2	33.5	33.0	2,385	2,077	2,046
United States	23.0	27.7	27.9	2,309,674	2,542,238	2,532,417

Farm Stocks—Stocks of old corn on farms Oct. 1, 1939 were 546,052,000 bushels, the highest since Oct. 1 stocks were first reported in 1926. Stocks on farms a year ago were 353,194,000 bushels and the 10-year (1928-37) average is 167,178,000 bushels. Farm stocks as of Oct. 1 represent 24.0% of 1938 production for grain. This compares with 15.0% or 1937 grain corn production reported on hand Oct. 1, 1938. The estimates relate to the entire stocks on farms, including corn under seal.

Farm disappearance during the July 1-Oct. 1, 1939 quarter was 290,-869,000 bushels, second only to 1933, when 319,646,000 bushels disappeared during the same period. In the July 1-Oct. 1 quarter of 1938, a disappearance of 289,728,000 bushels took place.

Oats—The 1939 oats crop is now estimated to be 941,230,000 bushels, compared with the Sept. 1 estimate of 929,968,000 bushels, the 1938 crop of 1,053,839,000 bushels and the 10-year (1928-37) average production of 1,049,300,000 bushels.

The harvest was relatively early, and threshing returns indicate yields quite generally better than expected. Though yields per acre are below last year in all groups of States, except the Western, they are above the 10-year (1928-37) average in all groups except the South Central. The preliminary estimate of yield per acre for the United States is 28.0 bushels. The yield in 1938 was 29.7 bushels, and the 10-year average 27.7 bushels.

Oats stocks on farms are 765,227,000 bushels, or 81.3% of the 1939 production. On Oct. 1, 1938, farm stocks were 854,323,000 bushels, which was 81.1% of the 1938 crop. The 10-year (1928-37) average stocks on farms Oct. 1 were 834,211,000 bushels, or 80.2% of production. Disappearance of oats during the July 1-Oct. 1 quarter was about 9% smaller than during the same period last year but was considerably larger than during the same three months of each of the preceding 5 years.

OATS

State	Yield per Acre (Bushels)			Production (Thousand Bushels)		
	Average 1928-37	1938	Prelim. 1939	Average 1928-37	1938	Prelim. 1939
Maine	36.7	34.0	38.0	4,332	3,876	4,370
New Hampshire	37.4	36.0	37.0	284	288	259
Vermont	31.0	31.0	32.0	1,852	1,736	1,792
Massachusetts	32.5	34.0	32.0	166	204	160
Rhode Island	31.7	30.0	30.0	63	60	60
Connecticut	28.8	30.0	23.0	195	180	138
New York	27.4	34.0	32.0	23,077	26,588	26,272
New Jersey	29.4	25.5	27.0	1,339	1,224	1,215
Pennsylvania	27.8	33.5	28.5	25,937	30,652	26,590
Ohio	30.6	33.0	32.5	48,830	36,993	35,490
Indiana	27.4	26.0	24.5	49,177	34,060	28,812
Illinois	31.1	31.5	29.5	125,119	110,534	93,102
Michigan	28.8	35.0	37.5	39,160	42,840	45,900
Wisconsin	31.5	31.0	32.5	78,017	76,105	72,605
Minnesota	31.0	33.0	38.5	134,433	128,700	151,613
Iowa	32.2	33.5	30.0	193,949	198,086	156,450
Missouri	21.2	24.0	21.5	34,737	45,600	36,034
North Dakota	18.7	22.5	23.0	30,595	31,298	31,280
South Dakota	21.0	30.0	27.0	41,218	46,050	42,309
Nebraska	21.9	29.5	14.0	49,924	55,076	19,040
Kansas	22.5	23.5	15.5	32,537	35,673	22,134
Delaware	30.0	32.0	29.0	90	96	116
Maryland	28.0	32.0	27.5	1,364	1,312	1,182
Virginia	19.4	21.5	20.0	2,287	1,978	2,020
West Virginia	19.8	21.0	19.0	2,218	1,806	1,387
North Carolina	18.6	22.0	22.0	3,906	5,566	5,786
South Carolina	21.2	22.8	23.5	8,488	10,648	11,750
Georgia	18.8	22.5	20.0	6,297	9,585	9,120
Florida	14.5	15.5	16.0	114	140	144
Kentucky	16.2	19.5	17.0	2,166	1,209	1,054
Tennessee	15.7	20.0	17.0	1,596	1,700	1,530
Alabama	18.3	24.0	21.5	1,908	3,168	2,838
Mississippi	21.4	27.0	31.0	918	1,593	2,046
Arkansas	19.0	19.0	22.0	2,585	2,565	2,816
Louisiana	24.2	27.0	32.0	718	1,350	1,760
Oklahoma	20.6	21.0	17.0	25,232	27,447	22,882
Texas	23.4	26.0	23.0	34,245	36,920	32,660
Montana	22.2	36.0	28.0	6,069	8,928	8,400
Idaho	35.4	39.0	37.0	4,805	4,914	5,587
Wyoming	24.3	27.0	24.0	2,851	3,078	2,352
Colorado	27.7	31.0	28.0	4,504	5,053	4,060
New Mexico	23.2	22.0	21.0	575	660	546
Arizona	27.5	26.0	23.0	288	260	230
Utah	36.0	39.0	37.0	1,391	1,092	1,036
Nevada	35.0	40.0	35.0	95	120	105
Washington	48.8	42.5	49.0	7,879	6,715	9,702
Oregon	32.2	25.0	33.5	8,794	6,725	10,552
California	26.8	28.0	29.0	2,975	3,388	3,944
United States	27.7	29.7	28.0	1,049,300	1,053,839	941,230

Barley—A small increase in the production of barley compared with the Sept. 1 forecast is indicated due largely to better yields than expected in the important barley States of North Dakota, Minnesota and Wisconsin. In Nebraska, Iowa and South Dakota yields are unchanged from a month ago.

Total production is now placed at 269,540,000 bushels, compared with 252,139,000 bushels in 1938 and the 10-year (1928-37) average of 233,-021,000 bushels.

The indicated yield per acre is 21.5 bushels, compared with 24.0 bushels last year, and the 10-year average of 20.7 bushels. Yields are above average in most of the main producing States, but are slightly below average in Iowa and much below in Nebraska and Kansas.

Buckwheat—A buckwheat crop in 1939 of only 5,671,000 bushels, the smallest production on record, is indicated by Oct. 1 condition and yield reports. Production in 1938 was 6,682,000 bushels, and the 10-year (1928-37) average, 7,694,000 bushels. The forecast on Oct. 1 is about 100,000 bushels lower than on Sept. 1.

Conditions have been adverse throughout the season in New York, which State has over one-third of the total acreage this year. Though some good yields have been reported, much of the crop was too short for harvest—some was grazed and some in the drought areas was cut for current feed due to poor pastures. Prospects in Pennsylvania, the second leading State with about 30% of the acreage, show no change from a month ago.

Weather so far has generally been favorable for harvest, but reports indicate that much of the buckwheat failed to fill and will be light in weight. The indicated yield on Oct. 1 is 14.5 bushels, compared with 14.8 bushels in 1938, and the 10-year (1928-37) average of 15.8 bushels.

Potatoes—Oct. 1 conditions indicate potato production will total 358,-689,000 bushels. This production is 3% smaller that the 1938 crop of 371,617,000 bushels, and 4% smaller than the 10-year (1928-37) average of 372,258,000 bushels. The current estimate is a reduction of 5,519,000 bushels from the Sept. 1 estimate.

In Maine, yields are uniformly disappointing. In northern Aroostook County the vines in many fields died prematurely from late blight, and the tubers are showing considerable late blight rot. In other parts of this section the growing season was dry, and a heavy infestation of aphis and flea beetles caused early deterioration.

In New York, dry, hot weather, followed by frosts in some upstate areas, have reduced yield prospects; but the late crop on Long Island and potatoes grown on muck lands are yielding better than was expected earlier in the season.

Yields in most States of the Middle West are indicated to be above average, although the estimates for some sections are slightly lower than those of a month ago. In Ohio, lack of rainfall and high temperatures in September damaged the crop. Poor stands, frost and late blight in Michigan have been adverse factors. In Wisconsin, hot, dry weather has retarded growth. The Minnesota crop shows extreme variations; prospects have improved in some areas, but have declined in others. In the northern end of the Red River Valley area of Minnesota and North Dakota, fairly good yields are reported; out in the southern part of the Valley plants dried up early in the season. The Nebraska crop made good growth during September.

Variable yields arer eported in Idaho, but total yield prospects are the same as a month ago. In Colorado, indications now point to much high e

yields than were expected earlier in the season when growth was retarded by frosts. Relatively low yields in the San Louis Valley are more than offset by the excellent prospects in northern Colorado. The Utah crop, most of which is unharvested, improved during September.

In Washington, heat and lack of rainfall prevented improvement in yield prospects. The growth reported in western Oregon was about offset by light yields indicated in Deschutes and Klamath Counties. The California crop, on the basis of more complete reports, is turning out much better than was expected earlier in the season.

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF OCT. 1, 1939

The Crop Reporting Board of the Agricultural Marketing Service makes the following report from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

UNITED STATES

Crop	Yield per Acre			Total Production (In Thousands)			
	Average 1928-37	1938	Indicated Oct. 1, 1939 a	Average 1928-37	1938	Indicated Sept. 1, 1939 a	Indicated Oct. 1, 1939 a
Corn, all, bush	23.0	27.7	27.9	2,309,674	2,542,238	2,523,092	2,532,417
Wheat, all, bush	13.4	13.3	13.4	752,952	930,801	736,115	739,445
Winter, bush	14.5	13.8	14.3	560,160	686,637	550,710	550,710
All spring, bush	10.6	11.9	11.5	192,792	244,164	185,405	188,735
Durum, bush	9.4	11.4	10.7	35,076	40,445	32,652	33,144
Other spring, bushels	10.9	12.0	11.7	157,716	203,719	152,753	155,591
Oats, bush	27.7	29.7	28.0	1,049,300	1,053,839	929,968	941,230
Barley, bush	20.7	24.0	21.5	233,021	252,139	264,163	269,540
Rye, bush	11.1	13.8	10.0	36,330	55,039	40,83'	40,834
Buckwheat, bush	15.8	14.8	14.5	7,964	6,682	5,767	5,671
Flaxseed, bush	5.9	8.6	8.6	11,943	8,171	17,246	17,439
Rice, bush	47.5	49.0	49.1	43,387	52,303	50,766	51,144
Grain sorghums, bushels	11.8	12.9	10.0	86,296	100,816	98,979	87,595
Hay, tons—							
All tame	1.24	1.43	1.30	68,765	80,299	74,728	75,023
Wild	0.76	0.89	0.79	9,414	10,444	8,999	8,999
Clover and timothy b	1.10	1.30	1.13	26,577	27,754	24,320	24,320
Alfalfa	1.94	2.14	2.00	24,097	28,858	27,008	27,139
Beans, dry edible, 100-lb. bags	c731	c914	c869	12,638	15,268	13,073	13,575
Peas, dry field, bushels	16.3	16.8	17.4	4,253	3,418	3,926	3,926
Peanuts, lb. d	714	764	677	989,014	1,309,400	1,294,650	1,232,520
Potatoes, bush	111.4	123.1	116.7	372,258	371,617	364,208	358,689
Sweet potatoes, bu	85.2	86.8	85.8	70,690	76,617	78,679	76,122
Tobacco, lb	803	860	918	1,360,400	1,378,534	1,659,608	1,654,174
Sugar cane for sugar, tons	16.6	22.8	22.1	3,609	6,720	5,900	5,779
Sugar beets, tons	11.1	12.5	11.5	8,486	11,614	10,677	10,762
Broomcorn, tons	c267.8	c278.9	c254.6	44	37	28	28
Hops, lb	1,198	1,119	1,236	e34,079	e35,261	39,060	38,570
	Condition Oct. 1						
	%	%	%				
Apples f	55	48	69	------	------	------	------
Apples, commer'l crop, bush	--	--	--	96,469	82,395	103,260	100,998
Peaches, total crop, bush	g59	g60	g71	e54,151	e51,945	61,426	61,730
Pears, total crop, bushels	64	72	68	e25,489	e32,473	30,282	30,311
Grapes, tons h	71	79	78	e2,215	2,704	2,645	2,578
Pecans, lb	49	35	42	65,313	49,721	61,862	59,957
Pasture	65	76	56	------	------	------	------
Soybeans	75	84	86	------	------	------	------
Cowpeas	66	66	72	------	------	------	------

a For certain crops, figures are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from previous reports. b Excludes sweet clover and lespedeza. c Pounds. d Picked and threshed. e Includes some quantities not harvested. f Condition on Oct. 1 in States having commercial production. g Production in percentage of a full crop. h Production includes all grapes for fresh fruit, juice, wine, and raisins.

UNITED STATES

Crop	Acreage			
	Harvested: Average 1928-37	Harvested: 1938	For Harvest, 1939	1939 Per Cent of 1938
Corn, all	99,798,000	91,792,000	90,734,000	98.8
Wheat, all	55,804,000	70,221,000	55,000,000	78.3
Winter	38,160,000	49,711,000	38,572,000	77.6
All spring	17,645,000	20,510,000	16,428,000	80.1
Durum	3,355,000	3,545,000	3,095,000	87.3
Other spring	14,290,000	16,965,000	13,333,000	78.6
Oats	37,452,000	35,477,000	33,574,000	94.6
Barley	11,017,000	10,513,000	12,546,000	119.3
Rye	3,179,000	3,979,000	4,100,000	103.0
Buckwheat	508,000	453,000	390,000	86.1
Flaxseed	2,035,000	954,000	2,034,000	213.2
Rice	913,000	1,068,000	1,042,000	97.6
Grain sorghums	7,293,000	7,792,000	8,729,000	112.0
Cotton	34,984,000	24,248,000	24,222,000	99.9
Hay, all tame	55,517,000	56,309,000	57,801,000	102.6
Hay, wild	12,154,000	11,774,000	11,386,000	96.7
Hay, clover and timothy a	23,981,000	21,320,000	21,516,000	100.9
Hay, alfalfa	12,442,000	13,462,000	13,551,000	100.7
Beans, dry edible	1,740,000	1,671,000	1,562,000	93.5
Peas, dry field	261,000	203,000	225,000	110.8
Soybeans b	4,246,000	6,858,000	8,119,000	118.4
Cowpeas b	2,339,000	3,057,000	2,651,000	86.7
Peanuts c	1,377,000	1,713,000	1,820,000	106.2
Velvet beans b	100,000	129,000	123,000	95.3
Potatoes	3,343,000	3,020,000	3,074,000	101.8
Sweet potatoes	835,000	883,000	887,000	100.5
Tobacco	1,700,000	1,603,000	1,802,000	112.5
Sorgo for sirup	214,000	190,000	195,000	102.6
Sugar cane for sugar	213,000	294,000	262,000	89.0
Sugar cane for sirup	130,000	137,000	140,000	102.2
Sugar beets	763,000	930,000	937,000	100.8
Broomcorn	334,000	263,000	222,000	84.4
Hops	28,000	32,000	31,000	99.0
Total (excl. dupl.)	332,263,000	328,194,000	316,089,000	96.3

a Excludes sweet clover and lespedeza. b Grown alone for all purposes. c Picked and threshed.

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS OCT. 1

Crop	Average 1928-37		1938		1939	
	Per Ct.	1,000 Bushels	Per Ct.	1,000 Bushels	Per Ct.	1,000 Bushels
Wheat	45.3	340,348	43.1	401,411	44.9	332,213
Oats	80.2	834,211	81.1	854,323	81.3	765,227
Corn (old crop) a	8.2	167,178	15.0	353,194	24.0	546,052

a Data based on corn for grain.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE

New York, Friday Night, Oct. 13, 1939

Owing to unseasonably high temperatures prevailing in some sections of the country, and increasing nervousness displayed by the security markets because of the rapid changes in the European war situation, retail business during the first part of the week made a somewhat less satisfactory showing. Later in the period, however, the advent of cooler weather resulted in increased buying activities on the part of consumers, notably in the apparel divisions. Home furnishings, too, were in better demand partly due to promotional influences. Department store sales, the country over, for the week ended Sept. 30, according to the Federal Reserve Board, were 14% higher than during the same period of last year when the after-effects of the hurricane in the New England section, and strike troubles on the Pacific Coast, had a particularly adverse influence on sales in those districts. New York and Brooklyn stores showed an increase of 8.7%, while Newark establishments reported a gain of 6.9%. For the entire month of September, an increase in sales averaging 8% was shown.

Trading in the wholesale dry goods markets, although somewhat less active than in recent weeks, nevertheless gave a satisfactory account, and further price increases on a number of items, such as part-wool blankets, muslin sheets and pillow cases were announced. Wash goods continued to move in good volume. While wholesalers were reported to have covered the bulk of their nearby demands, further substantial buying by retail merchants is anticipated. Business in silk goods remained quiet, although prices held firm, reflecting the higher cost of the raw material. Trading in rayon yarns continued active as weaving plants, because of a further increase in operations, found themselves in need of additional yarn supplies. Surplus stocks in producers' hands were reported, in a number of instances, to have been completely exhausted, and, as a result, rumors of impending price advances, on the occasion of the opening of order books for December, were again in circulation.

Domestic Cotton Goods—Trading in the gray cloths markets continued inactive during the largest part of the period under review. The decrease in the official cotton crop estimate from 12,380,000 bales to 11,928,000 bales had little effect on sentiment, which remained completely under the influence of the fluctuating news concerning the European war situation. Prices held steady, however, due to the realization that sales of finished goods in some divisions have, of late, been far in excess of the orders written on gray goods, with the result that supplies in converters' hands have been materially reduced. Business in fine goods was restricted to small lots for immediate shipment, with prices generally ruling steady because of the improved statistical position of the mills. A slightly better demand developed for coarse yarn fancies. Closing prices in print cloths were as follows: 39-inch 80s, 7⅜c.; 39-inch 72-76s, 7c.; 39-inch 68-72s, 6⅜c.; 38½-inch 64-60s, 5⅝c.; 38½-inch 60-48s, 4⅝ tc 4¾c.

Woolen Goods—Trading in men's wear fabrics continued quiet, although prices were able to fully maintain their recent gains. While clothing manufacturers were said to have covered the bulk of their needs in spring materials, and the flow of goods in distributive channels left something to be desired, the present lull in business is chiefly due to the recurrent nervousness over the quickly changing European war outlook. Meanwhile, mill operations remained at satisfactory levels based on the substantial backlog of unfilled orders. A fair amount of business was done in topcoatings and winter sports fabrics. Overcoatings, too, moved in moderate volume. While wholesale clothing centers reported active trading in spring and summer items, advices from the retail clothing field bore a spotty character, chiefly owing to the fact that abnormally high temperatures prevailing in some sections of the country, interfered with consumer purchases of fall apparel lines. Business in women's wear fabrics was moderately stimulated by the initial introduction of the new spring lines of coatings, which revealed price advances averaging from 30 to 35c. a yard. Considerable interest was displayed in the new offerings although few transactions were consummated. While retail garment business suffered somewhat through abnormally high temperatures, manufacturers placed additional orders on fall and winter materials, in view of the better demand in the wholesale market.

Foreign Dry Goods—Trading in linens was quiet, with the futures supply situation again occupying the attention of the market. A fair amount of orders on gift items for the holiday trade was received. Business in burlap maintained its nervous character, as the demand for spot goods continued far in excess of available supplies. Prices advanced further, with the record United States consumption for September aggregating 91,000,000 yards, supplying an additional impetus. Domestically lightweights were quoted at 7.25c., heavies at 9.25c.

State and City Department

News Items

National Conference on Government Scheduled—Indianapolis on November 15-17 will be the scene of the 45th National Conference on Government annually arranged by the National Municipal League. Governors, mayors, city managers, civic leaders, citizens and authorities in the field of government will convene at the Hotel Severin for discussions centering about current problems of city, county and State government.

Emphasis this year will be on the practical methods of citizen action to secure changes in forms of local government, improvements in administration, revival of voters' interest in government, and education of voters and voters-to-be to constructive citizenship in the home town.

President Herman B. Wells of the University of Indiana and President C. A. Dykstra of the University of Wisconsin, who is president of the National Municipal League, will both speak at the annual banquet on Thursday, Nov. 16, on the subject of the relationship of the university to government. Indiana University recently initiated a cooperative research program with the National Municipal League on the role of the citizen in a democracy.

War in its impact on local government, the growth of governmental functions, state planning, election methods, public welfare, control of municipal expenditures, control of liquor and places to eat, drink and dance, and legislative councils will be among subjects to be discussed at round table and general sessions.

All sessions will be open to any individuals or representatives of organizations interested in the subjects to be discussed.

The National Association of Civic Secretaries and the Proportional Representation League will meet concurrently with the National Municipal League.

Reconstruction Finance Corporation—*Loans Authorized to Drainage and Irrigation Districts*—The following statement was issued by the above named Federal agency on Oct. 6:

Loans aggregating $282,500 have been authorized by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for one drainage district in Arkansas to improve its drainage facilities and provide rights-of-way for flood control projects of the Engineer Corps, U. S. Army; for one irrigation company in Montana to improve its irrigation system and utilize to better advantage its reservoir capacity; and for two irrigation companies in Colorado to improve their facilities. This makes a total to date of $107,472,043.02 authorizations outstanding under the provisions of Section 36, Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 1933, as amended, of which $3,006,300 has been authorized for mutual non-profit companies and incorporated water-users' associations and the balance for drainage, levee, irrigation and similar districts.

The district and companies are:

Drainage District Number Seven, Poinsett County, Ark	$250,000
Water Users Irrigation Co., Beaverhead County, Mont	15,000
The Summit Reservoir & Irrigation Co., Montezuma County, Col	12,500
The Fruitland Irrigation Co., Montrose & Delta Counties, Col	5,000

Tax Exemption Grants to Plants Offered by Many States—Preferential taxation as an incentive to industry to locate within their boundaries is a continuing policy of the New England and Southern States, according to a survey released recently by the National Association of Assessing Officers.

Aside from Wyoming and Oklahoma, the 23 States which grant tax immunity to industrial properties are in the eastern half of the United States, with the Southern States adding most frequently to the exemption list in late years.

The most prevalent type of industrial exemption law requires or permits temporary exemption of newly located or newly constructed plants, the survey showed. Such laws are found in the following 15 States: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia and Wyoming.

Although the details of these exemptions differ considerably from State to State, the immunity is generally up to the local or State government whose taxes are involved, and the period of tax freedom is usually limited to 5 or 10 years. Most of these exemption laws are to induce established plants to migrate or to tip the scales in favor of a particular locality when a new plant is being set up, the Association said.

Alabama, for example, gives a 10-year tax immunity to all newly constructed buildings and equipment used in a wide variety of specified manufacturing processes. The exemption terminates when the plant is not operated for the purpose for which it was constructed or if it is idle for six months.

A variation is found in the 1939 enactment of Rhode Island. This law permits a municipal governing body to relieve an idle factory of taxation if the owner agrees not to raze the building or remove the machinery. The purpose is to prevent emigration rather than to induce immigration.

Three States—Kentucky, Ohio and Virginia—have adopted a permanent, general policy of encouraging industrial development by taxing at preferential rates the inventories, machinery and other personal property used in manufacture.

Five States—Delaware, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Massachusetts—have provided for permanent exemption of all or the most important types of personal property of manufacturers. These exemptions may be from all property taxes—as in the first three States—or only from those of certain levels of government—as in the latter two.

United States—*Payroll Levies Affected Tax Picture in 1938*—The change in the American tax picture since payroll taxes have been added to the revenue system is shown in an analysis of 1938 tax receipts of Federal, State and local governments released by the Federation of Tax Administrators on Oct. 9. Only the property tax and the income tax brought in more governmental revenue in 1938 than the payroll tax. The second year in which it was collected the payroll tax yielded $1,500,000,000, or 10% of the total American tax yield. In its first year, 1937, it amounted to about $600,000,000, or 5%.

The $14,811,000,000 of American taxes raised during the fiscal year ending in 1938 came from 10 major types of taxes, according to the analysis. Property taxes accounted for $4,745,000,000—32% of the total—in 1938. This was 4% less than in 1937, and 9% under 1932. Income tax collections in second place, totaled $3,242,000,000, which was 22% of the total tax yield.

The various general and special sales and occupational taxes together yielded a total of $3,842,000,000, or 26% of all taxes last year. This figure included general sales, liquor, tobacco, gasoline and other special sales taxes; Federal stamp taxes and manufacturers' excises, gross receipts taxes and licenses. The largest single revenue producer in this group was the gasoline tax, which brought in $981,000,000 in 1938. Liquor tax revenue amounted to second highest, yielding $838,000,000.

Of the $14,811,000,000 total, the Federal Government in 1938 collected $6,034,000,000; State governments, $3,857,000,000; and local governments, $4,920,000,000. Except for the Fedetal customs duties on imports, the analysis showed, each of the 10 major taxes is levied by more than one level of government, and many of them are levied by all three levels. Data used in the analysis came from the United States Treasury Department.

United States—*Number of Governmental Units Decreases*—More than 6,500 local governmental bodies with taxing powers were eliminated during the past five years, according to a recent census of taxing units in the United States by the Illinois Tax Commission, the Federation of Tax Administrators said on Oct. 11.

The commission's count shows that there are now 3,052 counties, 16,450 incorporated places, 118,667 school districts, 19,303 townships, and 3,624 other units of government in the country. In 1934 a count was made by the United States Bureau of the Census showed a total of 167,699 units authorized to levy property taxes, against the current total of 161,144.

The 10 States with the largest number of taxing units are Illinois, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, New York, Wisconsin, Michigan, Nebraska, Iowa and Texas, in that order. The range of these top 10 is from 7,106 in Texas to 15,000 in Illinois.

Bond Proposals and Negotiations

ALABAMA

LAUDERDALE COUNTY (P. O. Florence), Ala.—*WARRANTS PUBLICLY OFFERED*—A $64,000 issue of 3½% semi-ann. Board of Education, capital outlay and refunding warrants is being offered by Marx & Co. of Birmingham, for general subscription. Dated Sept. 1, 1939. Denom. $1,000. Due March 1, as follows: $12,000 in 1947 and $13,000 in 1948 to 1951, callable on any interest payment date after March 1, 1947, at par and accrued interest. Prin. and int. payable at the First National Bank, Florence. Legality to be approved by Storey, Thorndike, Palmer & Dodge of Boston.

ARIZONA

SALT RIVER PROJECT AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT AND POWER DISTRICT (P. O. Phoenix), Ariz.—*BOND OFFERING*—Sealed bids will be received until 11 a. m. on Oct. 17, by A. W. McGrath, Secretary of the Board of Directors, for the purchase of $232,000 coupon refunding bonds. Denom. $1,000. Dated Nov. 1, 1939. Due Jan. 1, as follows: $10,000 in 1955 to 1957, $20,000 in 1958, $30,000 in 1959 to 1962, $32,000 in 1963, and $30,000 in 1964. The district reserves the right to redeem the bonds on Jan. 1, 1950, or on any interest payment date thereafter upon 45 days' notice at par and accrued interest plus a premium of ½ of 1% of the principal for each year or fraction of year of the term thereof which has not expired at the date of redemption, provided the premium shall not exceed 3% of the principal. The right is reserved to reject all bids. Prin. and int. payable at the district's office in Phoenix. The bonds are registerable as to principal only. The bonds are payable from taxes levied upon all taxable real property within the district without limitation of rate or amount and payment of the bonds, both principal and interest, is further secured by Salt River Valley Water Users' Association whose executed guaranty of payment will be indorsed upon each bond. No proposal will be considered at less than 95% of the par value of the bonds and accrued interest.

This is a part of a total authorized issue of $13,000,000 for refunding purposes, of which $7,9 2,000 have been issued and sold.

The proceeds from the sale of these bonds will be used to refund 1940 maturities of the following issues and maturities of bonds issued or guaranteed by Salt River Valley Water Users' Association:

Name of Issue—	*Amount Maturing*	*Maturity Date*
Lehi Agricultural Improvement District, 6s	$6,000	Jan. 1, 1940
Agricultural Improvement District No. 2, 6s	65,000	Jan. 1, 1940
Mormon Flat, 6s	161,000	Feb. 1, 1940
Total	$232,000	

The district will furnish printed bonds and the approving opinion of Chapman & Cutler of Chicago. Enclose a certified check for $4,600, payable to the district.

ARKANSAS

ARKANSAS, State of—*SEPTEMBER GAS TAX COLLECTIONS AT NEW HIGH*—Department of Revenue of Arkansas reports September collections at $1,850,011 compared to $1,852,283 in August, and $1,734,727 in September, 1938.

Gasoline tax at $983,256 exceeded the former record of $954,895 for a single month established in October, 1938. Commissioner Z. M. McCarroll credited increase to tightening of regulations and larger volume of tourist

traffic in Arkansas. Motor vehicle license totaled $34,014 and with gasoline tax made $1,017,270 available for credit to highway fund after authorized deductions. In September, 1938, the two taxes produced gross revenue of $991,114.

CORNING, Ark.—*BONDS VOTED*—At an election held on Oct. 3 the voters approved the issuance of $15,000 in street paving bonds by a very wide margin, according to report.

CALIFORNIA

CALIFORNIA, State of—*WARRANTS SOLD*—It is reported by Harry B. Riley, State Comptroller, that $2,000,000 unemployment relief, registered warrants were offered for sale on Oct. 9 and was purchased by R. H. Moulton & Co. of San Francisco, at 4%. Dated Oct. 11, 1939. Due on or about Aug. 29, 1940. Legality approved by Orrick, Dahlquist, Neff & Herrington of San Francisco.

HAWTHORNE, Calif.—*BONDS VOTED*—At an election held on Sept. 28 the voters are said to have approved the issuance of $47,000 in airport and water system bonds.

HUNTINGTON BEACH, Calif.—*BONDS DEFEATED*—At the election held on Sept. 27 the voters are said to have turned down the proposal calling for the issuance of $265,000 in municipal water system bonds.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY (P. O. Los Angeles), Calif.—*MATURITY*—It is now reported that the $20,000 Potrero Heights School District bonds sold to Dean Witter & Co. of San Francisco, as 5s at par, as noted here—V. 149, p. 2116—are due on Aug. 1 as follows: $1,000 in 1940 to 1944; $2,000, 1945 to 1951; and $1,000 in 1952.

OXNARD DRAINAGE DISTRICT NO. 3 (P. O. Oxnard, Calif.—*BOND OFFERING*—It is stated by Henry C. Downes, Secretary of the Board of Directors, that he will receive sealed bids until 10 a. m. on Oct. 21, for the purchase of $15,000 4¼% coupon drainage bonds. Denom. $1,000. Dated Dec. 1, 1937. Due on Jan. 1 as follows: $1,000 in 1949 to 1954; $2,000 1955 to 1957, and $3,000 in 1958. Prin. and int. (J-J), payable in lawful money at the County Treasurer's office in San Buenaventura. The bonds cannot be sold for less than 90% of the par value thereof, and were authorized at an election held on Sept. 28, 1937. The approving opinion of O'Melveny, Tuller & Myers of Los Angeles, upon the validity of the bonds will be furnished. Enclose a certified check for 2% of the aggregate amount of bid, payable to the above Secretary.

(These bonds were offered for sale on Aug. 21 but the only bid received was rejected.)

SOLANO COUNTY (P. O. Fairfield), Calif.—*SCHOOL BONDS SOLD*—It is stated by G. G. Halliday, County Clerk, that the $110,000 Dixon Union High School District bonds offered for sale without success on Oct. 3, 1938, when all bids were rejected, have been purchased by Dean Witter & Co. of San Francisco, as 3¾s, paying a premium of $416, equal to 100.378.

COLORADO

BOULDER, Colo.—*DISTRICT BOND PAYMENT AGREEMENT*—We are informed by our Denver correspondent that the city officials have entered into an agreement with the firm of Campbell, Weller, Jacobs & Co. of Denver, in an attempt to pay defaulted paving improvement districts bond service charges over a two-year period by issuing tax certificates.

FLAGLER, Colo.—*BONDS EXCHANGED*—It is stated by E. F. Miller, Town Clerk, that the $86,000 refunding bonds authorized recently by the City Council—V. 149, p. 2116—have been exchanged with the original holders.

OTERO COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 11 (P. O. La Junta), Colo.—*PRE-ELECTION SALE*—It is reported by the Superintendent of Schools that the $15,000 college building completion bonds to be voted upon at the election on Oct. 30, as noted here—V. 149, p. 2260—were purchased by Bosworth, Chanute, Loughridge & Co. of Denver, subject to the election result.

CONNECTICUT

DARIEN, Conn.—*BOND ISSUE REFUSED*—The Mayor's request for legislation authorizing an issue of $200,000 municipal building bonds was rejected by the Appropriating Board on Sept. 21, according to report.

HARTFORD, Conn.—*BOND SALE*—The $1,500,000 series B coupon general obligation public works bonds offered Oct. 10—V. 147, p. 2260—were awarded to the First Boston Corporation, New York, as 2s, at a price of 100.67, a basis of about 1.93%. Dated Sept. 1, 1939. Denomination $1,000. Due $75,000 on Sept. 1 from 1940 to 1959 incl. Prin. and int. (M-S) payable at the City Treasurer's office. The bonds are free from all present Federal income taxes, and by Act of the General Assembly, are exempt from taxation in the State of Connecticut. Legality approved by Storey, Thorndike, Palmer & Dodge of Boston.

BONDS RE-OFFERED—Bankers re-offered the bonds to yield from 0.35% to 2.05%, according to maturity, and reported re-sale of practically the entire loan shortly after opening of subscription books. Other bids at the sale were as follows:

Bidder—	*Int. Rate*	*Rate Bid*
Lehman Bros., Phelps, Fenn & Co., Inc., Eastman, Dillon & Co., Eldridge & Co., Equitable Securities Corp., R. D. White & Co., Bridgeport-City Co. and Coburn & Middlebrook	2%	100.15
Shields & Co., B. J. Van Ingen & Co., Inc., E. H. Rollins & Sons, A. C. Allyn & Co., Inc. and E. Lowber Stokes & Co	2.10%	100.41
Lazard Freres & Co., Harris Trust & Savings Bank, Goldman, Sachs & Co., Blair & Co., Inc., Kean, Taylor & Co. and Boatmen's Nat. Bank of St. Louis	2.10%	100.297
Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., Union Securities Corp., Bacon, Stevenson & Co., George B. Gibbons & Co., Inc., Gregory & Son, First of Michigan Corp. and R. F. Griggs & Co	2.10%	100.218
Harriman Ripley & Co., Inc., Kidder, Peabody & Co., Hemphill, Noyes & Co. and F. L. Dabney & Co	2.10%	100.209
First Nat. Bank of N. Y., R. W. Pressprich & Co., Northern Trust Co., Chicago and Salomon Bros. & Hutzler	2.20%	100.749
National City Bank of N. Y., Weeden & Co., Alex. Brown & Sons and Adams, McEntee & Co., Inc	2.20%	100.625
Bankers Trust Co. of N. Y., Blyth & Co., Smith, Barney & Co., Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc., Paine, Webber & Co. and Reynolds & Co	2.20%	100.578
Estabrook & Co., Putnam & Co., F. S. Moseley & Co., R. L. Day & Co. and Edward M. Bradley & Co	2.20%	100.469

Bonds Ruled Legal Investments in New York State—It is stated by George H. Gabb, City Treasurer, that the former provision contained in the city's charter which imposed a six-mill tax limit on a small area in the city, had been repealed by the State Legislature at its recent session, thus making City of Hartford bonds legal investments for savings banks in New York State.

TORRINGTON, Conn.—*BOND OFFERING*—Timothy J. Lyons, City Treasurer, will receive sealed bids until noon on Oct. 16 for the purchase of $115,000 coupon new southeast school bonds. Dated Oct. 1, 1939. Denom. $1,000. Due Oct. 1 as follows: $12,000 from 1940 to 1948 incl. and $7,000 in 1949. Bidder to name rate of interest in multiples of ¼ of 1%. Payable at, certified by and delivered at the Brooks Bank & Trust Co., Torrington, subject to legal opinion of Day, Berry & Howard of Hartford, on or about Oct. 26. Bonds may be registered with said trust company. A certified check for $1,000, payable to order of the city, must accompany each proposal.

FLORIDA

DUVAL COUNTY AIRBASE AUTHORITY (P. O. Jacksonville) Fla.—*BOND SALE*—The $1,100,000 issue of coupon naval airbase bonds offered for sale on Oct. 9—V. 149, p. 1945—was awarded to a syndicate composed of Blyth & Co., Inc. of New York, the Equitable Securities Corp. of Nashville, F. L. Dabney & Co. of Boston, the Robinson-Humphrey Co. of Atlanta, the Clyde C. Pierce Corp. of Jacksonville, and Leedy, Wheeler & Co. of Orlando, as 3⅛s, paying a price of 100.61, a basis of about 3.20%. Dated Sept. 1, 1939. Due $44,000 on Sept. 1 in 1942 to 1966 incl.

BONDS OFFERED FOR INVESTMENT—The successful bidders re-offered the above bonds for public subscription at prices to yield from 2.10% to 3.15%, according to maturity. It was reported subsequently that all of the bonds had been placed by the syndicate.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—*ADDITIONAL INFORMATION*—In connection with the $450,000 refunding bonds approved by the city officials recently, as noted here—V. 149, p. 2260—it is stated by J. E. Pace, City Auditor, that the bonds are to be placed on the market in December. Of the entire funds to be realized, the sum of $150,000 will be used to complete the 1939 refunding program, and $300,000 will be applied on next year's maturities.

GEORGIA

GEORGIA, State of—*CONFIRMATION OF SALE*—The report of the sale of $2,650,000 2% semi-ann. highway refunding certificates at par to a syndicate headed by the Chase National Bank of New York, given in our issue of Oct. 7—V. 149, p. 2260—is confirmed by Geo. B. Hamilton, State Treasurer. Due on March 15, 1946.

HAWAII

HAWAII, Territory of—*BOND REDEMPTION NOTICE*—W. C. McGonagle, Territorial Treasurer, states that the Territory proposes to redeem on Nov. 1, an issue of $1,500,000 4½% public improvement bonds, due in 1949. These bonds may be presented for payment at the office of the Territorial Treasurer in Honolulu, or at the Bankers Trust Co., New York.

BONDS SOLD—It was reported subsequently that the above Territory sold privately to a group of Honolulu banks the $1,500,000 refunding bonds which had been scheduled for public award on Sept. 6, the sale of which was postponed, as noted here—V. 149, p. 1645. The price paid was 100.239 for 2¼s, a basis of about 2.21%. Dated Oct. 11, 1939. Due on Oct. 11 in 1941 to 1949, incl.

IDAHO

HANSEN, Idaho—*BONDS VOTED*—It is stated by the Village Clerk that the $12,000 water system bonds were approved by the voters at an election held on Oct. 3. No offering date has been fixed as yet.

ILLINOIS

CANTON PARK DISTRICT, Ill.—*BOND SALE DETAILS*—The $70,000 3% park bonds sold to Bartlett, Knight & Co. of Chicago, at a price of 101.26—V. 149, p. 2260—are dated Nov. 1, 1939, in $1,000 denoms. and mature Nov. 1 as follows: $4,000 from 1946 to 1950, incl.; $5,000 from 1951 to 1955, incl.; $6,000 from 1956 to 1958, incl. and $7,000 in 1959. Principal and interest (M-N) payable at the Harris Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago. The bonds are payable from unlimited ad valorem taxes and the approving legal opinion of Champan & Cutler of Chicago will be furnished the successful bidder. Issue was sold on a net interest cost of about 2.89%.

BOND SALE—The above issue was sold at a price of par plus a premium of $882, equal to 101.26.

COOK COUNTY FOREST PRESERVE DISTRICT (P. O. Chicago), Ill.—*FINANCING HINGES ON SPECIAL SESSION OF LEGISLATURE*—Action by Governor Henry Horner on a proposal to include in the call for a special session of the State Legislature in November a measure designed to increase the district's maximum acreage from 35,000 to 40,000 acres will govern bond financing by the district in the near future, according to Chicago "Journal of Commerce" of Oct. 6. If the Governor accedes to the request of district officials, no financing will be undertaken pending action by the legislature on the acreage expansion bill. Conversely, an unfavorable decision by the Governor is expected to be followed by an early offering of from $300,000 to $1,000,000 bonds—V. 149, p. 2260. Such borrowing would permit the district to increase its acreage to the maximum of 35,000 acres now permitted by law. The district originally planned to float a $2,000,000 issue on the basis of a bill enacted at the last session of the legislature which provided for an increase in maximum acreage to 40,000 acres. Passage of another measure in the closing session had the effect of nullifying the earlier enactment with the result that the district was unable to obtain a favorable legal opinion on the $2,000,000 issue from bond attorneys, according to report.

CRYSTAL LAKE PARK DISTRICT, Ill.—*BOND SALE*—An issue of $25,000 4% improvement bonds was sold on Sept. 24 to Barcus, Kindred & Co. of Chicago.

DES PLAINES PARK DISTRICT, Ill.—*BONDS SOLD*—An issue of $20,000 3½% swimming pool construction bonds, authorized by the Park Commissioners on Sept. 8, has been sold. Dated Sept. 1, 1939. Denom. $1,000. Due Sept. 1 as follows: $3,000 from 1949 to 1952, incl.; $2,000 in 1953 and $3,000 in 1958 and 1959. Interest J-J. Principal and interest payable in Des Plaines. Legality approved by Chapman & Cutler of Chicago.

FIDELITY, Ill.—*BOND OFFERING*—Everett Reed, Town Clerk, announces that he is offering for sale an issue of $20,000 2½% coupon road bonds. Dated Oct. 1, 1939. Denom. $1,000. Due $2,000 on April 1 from 1942 to 1951, incl. Principal and interest (A-O) payable at the State Bank, Jerseyville. Legality approved by Chapman & Cutler of Chicago. Bonds were approved at an election on Sept. 11.

HIGHLAND PARK PARK DISTRICT, Ill.—*PROPOSED BOND ISSUE*—The Board of Park Commissioners on Sept. 22 passed an ordinance providing for an issue of $30,000 2¾% park bonds. Dated Sept. 25, 1939. Denom. $1,000. Due Sept. 25 as follows: $10,000 in 1944 and $20,000 in 1945.

ILLINOIS (State of)—*GENERAL FUND LOWER*—The general fund treasury balance dropped to $12,432,253 for the fiscal year ended June 30 from $21,293,717 at the end of the preceding fiscal year. Finance Director S. L. Nudelman said in a report released recently. Total disbursement of State funds for the fiscal year amounted to $225,549,723, an increase of $16,984,315 over the previous 12 months.

Revenues of the State from all tax sources, Mr. Nudelman reported, declined $3,547,895 to $216,027,900. Receipts from the retailers occupational tax for the year hit a new high of $1,516,538, a gain of $599,000. Revenues from auto licenses rose $2,339,000 and gasoline taxes yielded $1,800,000 more than a year ago. Inheitance, liquor, insurance and public utility tax receipts showed declines.

Mr. Nudelman said that the increased disbursements for the year were accounted for by larger grants for relief and for gasoline tax distributions to cities and counties.

The finance director said that 47.16%, or $38,440,235 of the sales tax revenues, went for relief. Next largest share of 26.2% went to the general revenue fund, which includes State departments, courts, legislature, prisons, hospitals, old-age pensions, normal colleges, and the University of Illinois.

JACKSON COUNTY (P. O. Murphysboro), Ill.—*BOND SALE CORRECTION*—John Nuveen & Co. of Chicago, purchased on Sept. 26 an issue of $35,000 3¼% highway bonds at a price of 100.043. (This report of the sale corrects that given in V. 149, p. 2260.)

JOHNSON COUNTY ROAD DISTRICT NO. 2 (P. O. Vienna), Ill. *BONDS VOTED*—An issue of $6,000 machinery purchase bonds was approved by the voters at an election on Sept. 26.

JOLIET PARK DISTRICT, Ill.—*BOND SALE DETAILS*—The $10,000 greenhouse and tractor bonds mentioned in V. 149, p. 2260—were sold to Paine, Webber & Co. of Chicago, as 3½s, at par plus a premium of $87, equal 100.87, a basis of about 3.40%. Dated Oct. 1, 1939. Coupon in $1,000 denoms. Due Nov. 1, 1950. Interest M-N.

MOLINE, Ill.—*BOND SALE*—The White-Phillips Corp. of Davenport, purchased an issue of $51,700 3¼% judgment funding bonds at a price of 100.435, a basis of about 3.41%. Due Oct. 1 as follows: $5,700 in 1940; $5,000 from 1941 to 1948, incl., and $6,000 in 1949. Principal and interest (A-O) payable at the City Treasurer's office.

MOUNT CARROLL, Ill.—*BONDS AUTHORIZED*—The City Council recently approved the issuance of $10,500 water tank revenue bonds.

OAK PARK PARK DISTRICT, Ill.—*BOND SALE*—Harriman Ripley & Co., Inc. purchased an issue of $50,000 park bonds as 3s, at a price of 102.416, a basis of about 2.83%. Dated Oct. 1, 1939 and due Oct. 1 as follows: $20,000 in 1957 and 1958 and $10,000 in 1959. Legality approved by Chapman & Cutler of Chicago. Other bids: Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., 102.357; Harris Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, 102.178.

QUINCY, Ill.—*BOND SALE*—The $200,000 2½% coupon general obligation sewer bonds offered Oct. 9—V. 149, p. 2260—were awarded to Smith, Barney & Co., New York, and Mullaney, Ross & Co., of Chicago, jointly, at a price of 101.659, a basis of about 2.31%. Due Oct. 1 as follows: $9,000 from 1940 to 1942 incl.; $10,000, 1943 to 1956 incl.; $11,000, 1947 to 1950 incl.; $12,000, 1951 to 1954 incl.; $13,000 in 1955 and $14,000 in 1956 and 1957. Other bids:

Bidder—	*Rate Bid*
Harris Trust & Savings Bank and White-Phillips Corp	101.579
Northern Trust Co	101.19
Harriman Ripley & Co., Inc. and Mississippi Valley Trust Co	100.909

SCOTTVILLE, Ill.—*BONDS AUTHORIZED*—At an election held recently the voters authorized an issue of $60,000 road improvement bonds.

URBANA, Ill.—*BONDS VOTED*—At an election on Oct. 3 the voters authorized an issue of $16,000 fire department equipment bonds.

UTICA, Ill.—*PRE-ELECTION SALE* The H. C. Speer & Sons Co. of Chicago has contracted to purchase an issue of $30,000 sewer system bonds. Financing is contingent upon approval of the loan at an election to take place in November.

INDIANA

FAIRBANKS SCHOOL TOWNSHIP (P. O. Fairbanks), Ind.—*BOND SALE*—The $7,000 3½% refunding bonds offered Sept. 30—V. 149, p. 1946—were awarded to Henry Thompson, local investor, at par plus $50 premium, equal to 100.71. Due as follows: $500 July 1, 1940; $1,000 Jan. 1 and $500 July 1, 1941; $1,000 Jan. 1 and July 1 in 1942 and 1943 and $1,000 Jan. 1, 1944. Other bidders and premiums offered were as follows: Peoples State Bank of Farmersburg, $25; Windell Tennis, $18.50; Marion Drake, par.

HOWARD COUNTY (P. O. Kokomo), Ind.—*BOND OFFERING RESCINDED*—The call for sealed bids until Oct. 13 on an issue of $12,500 not to exceed 4% interest bridge bonds—V. 149, p. 2261—has been rescinded.

INDIANAPOLIS SCHOOL CITY, Ind.—*BOND SALE*—The issue of $250,000 building bonds offered Oct. 10—V. 149, p. 2117—was awarded to Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., Chicago, as 2¼s, at par plus a premium of $2,340, equal to 100.939, a basis of about 2.16%. Dated Oct. 16, 1939 and due Oct. 1 as follows: $12,000 from 1941 to 1960 incl. and $10,000 in 1961. Reoffered by the bankers to yield from 0.75% to 2.20%, according to maturity. Other bids:

Bidder—	*Int. Rate*	*Premium*
Harriman Ripley & Co., Inc., and F. S. Moseley & Co	2¼%	$1,974.75
Lehman Brothers and Hemphill, Noyes & Co	2¼%	1,047.50
Blyth & Co., Inc., and First of Michigan Corp	2¼%	888.50
Phelps, Fenn & Co	2¼%	700.00
Smith, Barney & Co and Bartlett, Knight & Co	2¼%	389.75
Harris Trust & Savings Bank	2¼%	797.00
Northern Trust Co.; Union Trust Co., Indianapolis, and Indianapolis Bond & Share Corp	2¼%	745.00
Paul H. Davis & Co. and Kelly, Richardson & Co	2½%	4,547.50
John Nuveen & Co.; Lee Higginson Corp. and Blair, Bonner & Co	2½%	3,825.00
Central Republic Co	2½%	3,437.00
City Securities Corp	2¾%	1,569.00
Wheelock & Cummins, Inc	3%	2,277.00

KIRKLIN TOWNSHIP (P. O. Kirklin), Ind.—*BOND OFFERING*—Clinton E. Wickard, Trustee, will receive sealed bids until 10 a. m. on Nov. 1 for the purchase of $70,000 not to exceed 3¾% interest bonds, divided as follows:

$34,000 school township building bonds. Denoms. $1,000 and $700. Due $1,700 on Jan. 10 and July 10 from 1941 to 1950, incl.

36,000 civil township community building bonds. Denom. $900. Due $3,600 on July 10 from 1941 to 1950, incl.

All of the bonds will be dated July 10, 1939. Bidder to name one rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of ¼ of 1%. The bonds are unlimited tax obligations of the issuing authorities and the approving legal opinion of Matson, Ross, McCord & Clifford of Indianapolis will be furnished in the case of each of the issues.

KOKOMO, Ind.—*BOND SALE*—The issue of $150,000 improvement bonds offered Oct. 9—V. 149, p. 2117—was awarded to John Nuveen & Co. of Chicago, as 2¾s, at a price of 101.589, a basis of about 2.60%. Dated Sept. 1, 1939 and due as follows: $3,000 July 1, 1940; $3,000, Jan. 1 and July 1 from 1941 to 1964, incl. and $3,000, Jan. 1, 1965. Second high bid of 100.77 for 2¾s was made by Paul H. Davis & Co. of Chicago.

LAWRENCE COUNTY (P. O. Bedford), Ind.—*BOND OFFERING*—Roy Trueblood, County Auditor, will receive sealed bids until 10 a. m. on Oct. 27 for the purchase of $55,000 not to exceed 3% interest hospital bonds. Dated Nov. 1, 1939. Denoms. $1,000 and $750. Due as follows: $2,750, July 1, 1940; $2,750, Jan. 1 and July 1 from 1941 to 1949, incl. and $2,750, Jan. 1, 1950. Interest J-J. Bidder to name one rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of ¼ of 1%. The bonds are unlimited tax obligations of the county and proposals must be accompanied by a certified check for 3% of the issue bid for, payable to order of the Board of County Commissioners.

MADISON COUNTY (P. O. Anderson), Ind.—*BOND OFFERING*—John J. Reddington, County Auditor, will receive sealed bids until 10 a. m. on Oct. 16 for the purchase of $60,000 not to exceed 3% interest series B of 1939 advancement fund (poor relief) bonds. Dated Oct. 1, 1939. Denom. $1,000. Due $6,000 on June 1 and Dec. 1 from 1941 to 1945, incl. Interest J-D. Bidder to name one rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of ¼ of 1%. The bonds are unlimited tax obligations of the county and the proceeds will be advanced to various townships for poor relief purposes. A certified check for 3% of the bonds bid for, payable to order of the Board of Commissioners, must accompany each proposal. Approving legal opinion of Matson, Ross, McCord & Clifford of Indianapolis, will be furnished the successful bidder.

NEW ALBANY SCHOOL CITY, Ind.—*BOND SALE*—The $27,900 school bonds offered Oct. 10—V. 149, p. 2117—were awarded to the Indianapolis Bond & Share Corp., Indianapolis, as 3s, at par plus a premium of $245, equal to 100.87 Dated Dec. 1, 1939 and due as follows: $900 Jan. 1 and $1,000 July 1, 1941 and $1,000 Jan. 1 and July 1 from 1942 to 1954, incl. Other bids:

Bidder—	*Int. Rate*	*Premium*
Fletcher Trust Co	3%	$30.11
National Trust of New Albany	3%	None
John Nuveen & Co	3¼%	195.30
City Securities Corp	3¼%	84.00
Stein Bros. & Boyce	3¼%	27.90
Kiser, Cohn & Shumacker, Inc	3½%	213.00
A. S. Huyck & Co	4%	44.61
J. J. B. Hilliard & Son	3¾%	58.60
McNurlen & Huncilman	----	----

IOWA

BREDA, Iowa—*BOND OFFERING*—Sealed bids will be received until 7 p. m. on Oct. 16 by the Town Clerk, for the purchase of a $10,000 issue of 4% semi-ann. town bonds.

CEDAR FALLS, Iowa—*BOND SALE*—The $110,000 issue of sewer outlet and purifying plant bonds offered for sale on Oct. 5—V. 149, p. 2261—was awarded jointly to Paine, Webber & Co. of Chicago, and the Carleton D. Beh Co. of Des Moines, as 2¾s, paying a premium of $1,076, equal to 100.978, a basis of about 2.57%. Dated Oct. 1, 1939. Due on Nov. 1 in 1941 to 1958; optional on and after Nov. 1, 1945.

LAKE MILLS, Iowa—*BONDS OFFERED*—It is reported that bids were received until 8 p. m. on Oct. 13, by the Town Clerk, for the purchase of an $8,000 issue of water works revenue bonds. Due $500 on Nov. 1 in 1940 to 1955; optional on and after Nov. 1, 1945.

POSTVILLE, Iowa—*MATURITY*—It is now stated by the Town Clerk that the $13,706.19 street improvement, special assessment bonds sold to the Citizens State Bank of Postville, as 3s at par, as noted here—V. 149, p. 2117—are due on May 1, 1948.

The said Clerk also reports that the $4,000 town improvement, general obligation bonds sold to the above bank as 2¼s, at a price of 100.25, as noted, are due on Nov 1, 1945, giving a basis of about 2.21%.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa—*LIST OF BIDS*—The following is an official tabulation of the bids received on Oct. 4 for the three issues of coupon bonds aggregating $185,000, the awards of which were described in our issue of Oct. 7—V. 149, p. 2261:

For $125,000—2½% Flood Protection Bonds:	*Premium*
* Harris Trust & Savings Bank, White Phillips Corp., † Iowa Des Moines National Bank	$1,326
Paine, Webber & Co	1,275
R. W. Pressprich & Co	1,125
Toy National Bank, Sioux City, Northern Trust Co., First of Michigan Corp	725
Halsey Stuart & Co	475
Security National Bank, Sioux City	400
Fred A. Gefke & Co., Sioux Falls, S. D	100
For 2¾ Bonds:	
Paine Webber & Co	1,000
Stranahan Harris & Co	825
Toy National Bank & Associates	800
Halsey Stuart & Co	700
Carleton D. Beh & Co	600
Iowa Des Moines National and Associates	450
Fred A. Gefke & Co	300
Jackley & Co	200
Polk Peterson Corp	100
R. W. Pressprich & Co	Par
For 3% Bonds:	
Paine, Webber & Co	2,000
Stranahan, Harris & Co	800
Toy National Bank and Associates	700
Halsey Stuart & Co	600
Carleton D. Beh & Co	500
Iowa Des Moines National Bank	Par
For $60,000 City Improvement Bonds—For 2¼% Bonds:	
* Paine Webber & Co	401
R. W. Pressprich & Co	400
Halsey Stuart & Co	375
Iowa Des Moines National	350
Jackley & Co	325
Fred A. Gefke & Co	250
Carleton D. Beh & Co	175
For 2½% Bonds:	
Iowa Des Moines National	725
Fred A. Gefke & Co	700
Jackley & Co	675
R. W. Pressprich & Co	650
Paine, Webber & Co	600
Polk Peterson Corp	450
Toy National Bank	200
Carleton D. Beh & Co	100

* Successful bid. † Not previously included.

KANSAS

LAWRENCE, Kan.—*BOND SALE DETAILS*—It is now reported by the City Clerk that the $75,000 civic building bonds sold to the Rhodes-Seltsam Co. of Topeka, at a price of 100.02, as noted here—V. 149, p. 2261—were purchased as follows: $40,000 as 1½s, due $8,000 on Oct. 1 in 1940 to 1944; the remaining $35,000 as 2½s, due $7,000 on Oct. 1 in 1945 to 1949, giving a basis of about 2.19%.

KENTUCKY

BELLEVUE, Ky.—*BOND ELECTION*—It is stated by the City Clerd that at the general election in November the voters will pass on the proposek issuance of culvert and improvement bonds aggregating $12,000.

LOUISIANA

DE QUINCY, La.—*BOND OFFERING DETAILS*—In connection with the offering scheduled for Oct. 18 of the $265,000 water and light plant revenue bonds, noted in our issue of Sept. 16—V. 149, p. 1792—the following information is furnished: Due Oct. 1, as follows: $5,000 in 1942 and 1943, $7,000 in 1944, $10,000 in 1945 and 1946, $11,000 in 1947, $12,000 in 1948, $13,000 in 1949, $14,000 in 1950 and 1951, $16,000 in 1952 to 1954, $17,000 in 1955, $19,000 in 1956, $20,000 in 1957, $21,000 in 1958, $20,000 in 1959, and $19,000 in 1960. The town may call all or any part of the bonds in the inverse order of their maturities on Oct. 1, of any year after 1940 at a price of $1.05 and accrued interest to call date. Place of payment to be designated by the bidder. Payable principal and interest from a pledge of a sufficient amount of income and revenues of combined water and light plant of the town, and additionally secured by first mortgage on the combined water and light plant including all physical properties thereof.

POINTE COUPEE PARISH SCHOOL DISTRICTS (P. O. New Roads), La.—*BOND OFFERING*—Sealed bids will be received until 11 a. m. on Oct. 26, by S. P. Lorio, Secretary of the Parish School Board, for the purchase of the following school bonds aggregating $180,000:

$80,000 School District No. 2 bonds. A $2,500 certified check, payable to the Treasurer of the Parish School Board, must accompany the bid.

100,000 School District No. 8 bonds. A $3,000 certified check, payable to the Treasurer of the Parish School Board, must accompany the bid.

Interest rate is not to exceed 6%, payable M-N. Dated Nov. 1, 1938. Denom. $500. Due Nov. 1, 1939 to 1958. All bids must be in keeping with the law governing the sale of bonds, which requires that they be sold for not less than par and accrued interest.

MAINE

PORTLAND, Me.—*BOND SALE*—The $120,000 permanent improvement bonds offered Oct. 13 were awarded to Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., New York, as 2¼s, at a price of 101.22, a basis of about 2.08%. Dated Oct. 15, 1939. Denom. $1,000. Due $8,000 on Oct. 15 from 1940 to 1954 incl. Principal and interest (A-O 15) payable at the First National Bank of Boston. The bonds are payable from unlimited ad valorem taxes and will be approved as to legality by Ropes, Gray, Boyden & Perkins of Boston.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE, Md.—*TAXABLE BASIS HEAVIER—ELIMINATION OF SECURITIES TAX OFFSET BY INCOME LEVY*—City's taxable basis for 1940 totals $1,492,699,788, a net loss of $411,913,610 from the 1939 basis of $1,904,613,398, cording to Herbert Fallin, municipal budget director.

Loss of the securities tax, which the Legislature abolished, is mainly responsible for the large drop in next year's assessable basis. The securities basis was $414,761,940 and was taxed at the rate of 30 cents on the $100, which produced total revenue of $1,244,285 in 1939. However, the legislature in abolishing the securities tax enacted an income tax of which Baltimore's share will be 25% of the amount collected from residents of the city. Baltimore's share from this levy is estimated at more than $1,000,000 and Mr. Fallin sees a possible increase in total revenues.

The budget director said that the total taxable basis is arrived at by adding the basis assessable at the full rate and the basis assessable at fixed rates.

Items assessable at the full rate for 1940 total $1,231,699,788 as compared to $1,227,851,458 in 1939 or an increase of $3,848,300. This category includes automobiles, tangibles, corporations' assets, shares of corporations, bonded liquors and real estate. The $3,848,300 increase in this group was reported in spite of a total real estate loss of $1,160,070. The largest gains were shown in tangibles which increased $2,814,800 over 1939 and business corporation assets which rose $2,000,000.

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY (P. O. Upper Marlboro), Md.—*BOND OFFERING*—Nicholas Orem, Superintendent of Schools, will receive sealed bids until noon on Oct. 24 for the purchase of $60,000 not to exceed 5% interest coupon public school bonds. Dated Nov. 1, 1939. Denom. $1,000. Due $5,000 on Nov. 1 from 1940 to 1951 incl. Bidder to name one rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of ¼ of 1%. Bidders must state the price offered per $100 bond. Principal and interest (M-N) payable at the First National Bank of Southern Maryland, of Upper Marlboro. The bonds will be issued on the full faith and credit of the county and will be payable by an unlimited ad valorem annual tax on all of the county's assessable property and will be exempted from all State, county and municipal taxation in Maryland. A certified check for $1,000 is required.

MASSACHUSETTS

AMHERST, Mass.—*NOTE OFFERING*—The Town Treasurer will receive sealed bids until 11 a.m. on Oct. 16 for the purchase of $16,580 tax anticipation notes, payable Dec. 14, 1939.

BROOKLINE, Mass.—*BONDS AUTHORIZED*—The State Emergency Finance Board has approved the town's application for permission to issue $205,000 State tax funding bonds.

LAWRENCE, Mass.—*BOND SALE*—The Second National Bank of Boston purchased on Sept. 14 an issue of $145,000 State tax funding bonds of 1939 as 2s, at par. Dated Oct. 1, 1939. Denom. $1,000. Due $29,000 on Oct. 1 from 1940 to 1944, incl. Interest A-O. Legality approved by Ropes, Gray, Boyden & Perkins of Boston.

LYNN, Mass.—*BOND SALE*—The $250,000 coupon municipal relief bonds offered Oct. 11—V. 149, p. 2261—were awarded to Newton, Abbe & Co. of Boston, as 1¼s, at a price of 100.21, a basis of about 1.18%. Dated Oct. 1, 1939 and due $50,000 on Oct. 1 from 1940 to 1944 incl. Other bids for the issue were as follows:

Bidder—	Int. Rate	Rate Bid
Jackson & Curtis, Boston and Putnam & Co., Boston	1¼%	100.185
Chace, Whitside & Symonds, Boston and Mackey, Dunn & Co., New York	1¼%	100.151
F. L. Dabney & Co., Boston	1¼%	100.141
Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., Boston	1¼%	100.03
First Boston Corporation, Boston	1½%	100.559
Lazard Freres & Co., Boston, and Kidder, Peabody & Co., Boston	1½%	100.229
Harris Trust & Savings Bank, New York	1¼%	100.046
Hemphill, Noyes & Co., New York	1¼%	100.119
E. H. Rollins & Sons, Boston	1¼%	100.094
Perrin, West & Winslow, Boston	1¼%	100.0175
Frederick M. Swan & Co., Boston	1½%	100.41
Harriman Ripley & Co., Boston, and Bond, Judge & Co., Boston	1½%	100.4567
Tyler & Co., Boston	1½%	100.422
Kennedy Spence & Co., Inc., Boston	1½%	100.279
R. L. Day & Co., Boston	1½%	100.418

MASSACHUSETTS (State of)—*BOND OFFERING*—William E. Hurley, Treasurer and Receiver-General, will receive sealed bids until noon on Oct. 23 for the purchase of $5,300,000 bonds, divided as follows:

$5,000,000 Metropolitan additional water loan bonds, Act of 1925. Dated July 1, 1939. Due $200,000 on Jan. 1 from 1945 to 1969 incl. Interest J-J. Bidder to name one rate of interest in a multiple of ¼ of 1%.

300,000 flood protection loan bonds, Chapter 513, Acts of 1939. Dated Oct. 30, 1939. Due $60,000 on Nov. 30 from 1941 to 1945 incl. Interest M-N 30. Bidder to name one rate of interest in a multiple of ¼ of 1%.

Separate bids must be made on each loan and each loan will be awarded separately. Successful bidder will be furnished with a copy of opinion of the State Attorney General affirming the legality of each issue. A certified check for 2% of the amount bid for, payable to order of the Treasurer Receiver General and drawn on a National bank or trust company doing business in Massachusetts or in City of New York, must accompany each proposal.

PEABODY, Mass.—*BOND SALE*—The $60,000 coupon municipal relief bonds offered Oct. 10 were awarded to Newton, Abbe & Co. of Boston, as 2¼s, at a price of 100.354, a basis of about 2.18%. Dated Oct. 1, 1939. Denom. $1,000. Due $6,000 on Oct. 1 from 1940 to 1949, incl. Principal and interest (A-O) payable at the National Shawmut Bank of Boston. Legality approved by Storey, Thorndike, Palmer & Dodge of Boston. Other bids:

Bidder—	Int. Rate	Rate Bid
First National Bank of Boston	2¼%	100.231
Lyons & Co	2¼%	100.199
Estabrook & Co	2¼%	100.18
Tyler & Co	2½%	100.899
Kidder, Peabody & Co	2½%	100.822
F. L. Dabney & Co	2½%	100.32
Chace, Whiteside & Symonds	3%	100.30

SOMERVILLE, Mass.—*BOND SALE*—The $60,000 coupon municipal relief bonds offered Oct. 10 were awarded to Kennedy, Spence & Co. of Boston as 2¼s, at a price of 100.899, a basis of about 2.08%. Dated Oct. 2, 1939. Denom. $1,000. Due $6,000 on Oct. 2 from 1940 to 1949, incl. Principal and interest (A-O 2) payable at the National Shawmut Bank of Boston. Legality approved by Storey, Thorndike, Palmer & Dodge of Boston. Other bids:

Bidder—	Int. Rate	Rate Bid
Bond, Judge & Co	2¼%	100.799
Estabrook & Co	2¼%	100.31
F. L. Dabney & Co	2¼%	100.27
Kidder, Peabody & Co	2¼%	100.247
Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc	2¼%	100.198
Chace, Whiteside & Symonds	2½%	100.482

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—*LOAN AUTHORIZED*—The State Emergency Finance Board has authorized the city to borrow $140,000 for welfare purposes.

TAUNTON, Mass.—*LOAN AUTHORIZED*—City has received permission from the State Emergency Finance Board to borrow $64,000 for welfare, old age assistance and soldiers' benefits.

WALTHAM, Mass.—*BOND SALE*—The $105,000 coupon bonds offered Oct. 13 were awarded to Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., New York, as 2s, at 101.038, a basis of about 1.80%. Sale consisted of:

$60,000 municipal relief bonds. Due $6,000 on Oct. 1 from 1940 to 1949 incl.

45,000 emergency storm damage bonds. Due Oct. 1 as follows: $5,000 from 1940 to 1944 incl. and $4,000 from 1945 to 1949 incl.

All of the bonds will be dated Oct. 1, 1939. Denom. $1,000. Principal and interest (A-O) payable in Boston. The bonds are payable from unlimited ad valorem taxes and the approving legal opinion of Storey, Thorndike, Palmer & Dodge of Boston will be furnished the successful bidder.

WOBURN, Mass.—*BONDS PUBLICLY OFFERED*—Bond, Judge & Co. of Boston are making public offering of $30,000 2¼% relief bonds. Dated Oct. 1, 1939. Denom. $1,000. Due $6,000 on Oct. 1 from 1940 to 1944, incl. Principal and interest (A-O) payable at the First National Bank of Boston. The bonds are payable from unlimited ad valorem taxes and have been approved as to legality by Storey, Thorndike, Palmer & Dodge of Boston.

MICHIGAN

BIRMINGHAM, Mich.—*TENDERS WANTED*—H. H. Corson, City Treasurer, will receive sealed tenders of refunding bonds, dated Oct. 1, 1935, until 2 p. m. on Oct. 20. Amounts available in the various sinking funds are approximately as follows: for bonds of series A, AA, C, D and E, $35,800; series F, $2,900; series G, $3,300; series H, $2,500. Offers must be firm for 10 days after day of opening and fully describe the bonds tendered, also stating price for which the bonds will be sold to the city.

ECORSE, Mich.—*BONDS DEFEATED*—At an election on Oct. 9 the voters defeated a proposed issue of $41,000 water plant improvement bonds.

FERNDALE-PLEASANT RIDGE SCHOOL DISTRICT, Mich.—*BOND ISSUE REPORT*—The $24,200 not to exceed 4% interest construction bonds approved at an election in September, 1938, was not sold as a Public Works Administration grant for the project was not obtained. It will be necessary, moreover, according to E. F. Down, Superintendent of Schools, to resubmit the proposed increase in millage rate to support the bond issue. Mr. Down reported on this development as follows: "These bonds were voted and the vote to raise the 15-mill limitation passed, so we thought we were all clear to sell the bonds. Since then the Supreme Court has decided that the vote to increase the 15-mill limitation is not legal because the electorate was limited to school electors under the School Law.

"The Supreme Court held that any qualified elector under the Constitution is entitled to vote to raise the millage. Therefore, we are now planning to re-register and hold another election."

GRATIOT TOWNSHIP, Wayne County, Mich.—*BONDS NOT SOLD*—The $8,000 6% special assessment water bonds offered on Oct. 2—V. 149, p. 2118—were not sold. Dated July 1, 1939 and due July 1 as follows: $500 from 1940 to 1943, incl. and $1,000 from 1944 to 1949, incl.

HAMTRAMCK, Mich.—*NOTES NOT SOLD*—No bids were submitted for the $450,000 not to exceed 6% interest unpaid current (1939-1940) fiscal year tax notes offered Oct. 10—V. 149, p. 2262. Dated Sept. 15, 1939 and due on or before Feb. 1, 1940.

IONIA COUNTY (P. O. Ionia), Mich.—*BOND SALE DETAILS*—The $2,500 3½% Drain District bonds sold to William Marquette of Ionia—V. 149, p. 2262—mature $500 on April 1 from 1940 to 1944 incl.

MACOMB COUNTY (P. O. Mount Clemens), Mich.—*BOND CALL*—Bert Moore, Chairman of County Road Commissioners, is calling for payment on Nov. 1, 1939, at the County Treasurer's office, various described road bonds.

MONROE TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 3 (P. O. Monroe), Mich.—*BOND OFFERING*—Edward G. M. Heck, Director, will receive sealed bids until 7:30 p. m. on Oct. 15 for the purchase of $5,500 not to exceed 5% interest coupon school bonds. Dated Sept. 15, 1939. One bond for $500, others $1,000 each. Due June 15 as follows: $1,000 from 1941 to 1944 incl. and $1,500 in 1945. Rate or rates of interest to be expressed in multiples of ¼ of 1%. Prin. and int. (J-D), payable at Monroe. District is authorized and required by law to levy upon all its taxable property such ad valorem taxes as may be necessary to pay both principal and interest within the limitation prescribed by the State Constitution. An additional 5-mill levy has been voted for a 5-year period, 1940 to 1944. Purchaser to pay cost of printing the bonds and opinion of bond attorneys as to their legality. A certified check for 2% of the issue, payable to order of the District Treasurer, is required.

ORCHARD LAKE, Mich.—*PROPOSED REFUNDING PLAN*—Village is seeking authority from the Public Debt Commission to issue $67,000 in bonds to refund a like amount of funded debt dated May 1, 1929, and now in default and to issue $7,000 in certificates of indebtedness to refund defaulted interest. Proposed bonds would be dated May 1, 1939; known as "1939 Refunding Bonds;" in the denomination of $1,000 each; mature May 1, 1969; and bear interest at the rate of 3½% from May 1, 1939 to May 1, 1942; at the rate of 4% thereafter to May 1, 1945; at the rate of 4½% thereafter to May 1, 1949, and at 5% thereafter until paid; interest is to be paid semi-annually on May 1 and Nov. 1 each year. Proposed certificates of indebtedness shall be known as "1939 Certificates of Indebtedness;" be dated May 1, 1939; mature May 1, 1949; and bear interest at the rate of 3% from May 1, 1939, until paid; interest shall be paid on May 1 each year; certificates shall be in the same denomination as the defaulted interest but not to exceed $1,000; interest and principal are payable at the Bank of Detroit in the City of Detroit. Proposed bonds and certificates shall be the general and unconditional obligation of the village. Tax levies for interest and principal begin in 1940. Bonds and certificates shall be redeemable on tenders advertised for and shall be exchanged for the defaulted bonds and unpaid interest now outstanding. The village shall report annually to the Public Debt Commission all levies, collections and distribution of debt service funds. Rathbun & Co., Detroit, Penobscot Building, are the refunding agents.

ROYAL OAK SCHOOL DISTRICT, Mich.—*TENDERS WANTED*—District Secretary A. C. Dunham announces that he will receive sealed tenders of 1935 refunding bonds of series "A," dated Oct. 1, 1935, until Nov. 9, at 7:30 p. m. Offerings should be firm for five days. Tenders should describe securities offered, giving series number and series letter. Tenders should State the sum for which the bonds with the April 1, 1940, and subsequent coupons attached will be sold to the district. Tenders specifying the lowest price on bonds and interest shall be accepted up to the amount available in the fund.

SAULT STE. MARIE SCHOOL DISTRICT, Mich.—*NOTE SALE*—Local banks recently purchased an issue of $75,000 notes following approval of loan by the State Loan Board.

MINNESOTA

BAYPORT, Minn.—*BOND OFFERING*—Both sealed and auction bids will be received by F. B. Slaughter, Village Clerk, until Oct. 19, at 7:30 p. m., for the purchase of a $40,000 issue of sewage disposal plant bonds. Denom. $1,000. Dated Oct. 1, 1939. Due Oct. 1, as follows: $1,000 in 1941, $2,000 in 1942 to 1953, and $3,000 in 1954 to 1958. The village will furnish the printed bonds and the approving legal opinion of Fletcher, Dorsey, Barker, Colman & Barber, of Minneapolis. The bonds will be delivered at the village Treasurer's office, or, at the option of the purchaser, at his office in Minneapolis or St. Paul on or before Nov. 1, 1939. A certified check for $2,000, payable to the village, is required.

FAIRMONT, Minn.—*CERTIFICATE SALE*—The $6,325 certificates of indebtedness offered for sale on Oct. 5—V. 149, p. 2118—were purchased by the Fairmont National Bank, as 3s at par, according to the City Clerk. No other bid was received.

MAPLE BLUFF, Minn.—*CERTIFICATE SALE*—The $12,000 issue of water main improvement No. 1 certificates of indebtedness offered for sale on Oct. 9—V. 149, p. 2118—was awarded to the State Bank of Mapleton, as 3½s at par. Dated Oct. 1, 1939. Due on Oct. 1 in 1941 to 1959.

MINNEOTA, Minn.—*BOND SALE*—The $10,000 issue of funding and refunding bonds offered for sale on Oct. 9—V. 149, p. 2118—was awarded to Kalman & Co. of St. Paul, as 3½s, paying a price of 100.81, a basis of about 3.34%. Dated Oct. 1, 1939. Due $1,000 on Oct. 1 in 1940 to 1949, incl.

MONTEVIDEO, Minn.—*BOND OFFERING*—It is stated by A. E. Swenson, City Clerk, that he will receive bids until 8 p. m. on Oct. 16, for the purchase of a $10,000 issue of 3% semi-annual coupon water main and sewer construction bonds. Denom. $1,000. Dated Oct. 1, 1939. Due on Oct. 1 as follows: $3,000 in 1940 and 1941, and $4,000 in 1942. The City Council will receive bids as follows: (1) For the sale of the bonds, with the privilege of the city of paying any or all thereof, before maturity, on any interest payment date; or (2) For the sale of the bonds, such bonds to be payable at maturity, as specified. No sale will be made to any person not actually present at the sale. No bonds will be sold for less than the par value thereof. Principal and interest payable at the City Treasurer's office.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, Minn.—*BOND OFFERING*—Sealed bids until 7:30 p. m. on Oct. 16 by John F. O'Donnell, City Recorder, for the purchase of a $200,000 issue of sewer and treatment plant bonds. Due $10,000 on Aug. 1 in 1942 to 1961, incl. The bids are to be on forms prepared by the city. Bonds are to bear interest at a rate not exceeding that permitted by law. A certified check for $4,000 must accompany the bid.

WABASHA COUNTY INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 50 (P. O. Mazeppa), Minn.—*BOND OFFERING*—It is reported that sealed and auction bids will be received until Oct. 16, at 8 p. m., by Ben V. Mass,

District Clerk, for the purchase of a $19,000 issue of school bonds. Denom. $1,000. Dated Oct. 16, 1939. Due $1,000 Dec. 1, 1941 to 1959. Rate of interest to be designated by the purchaser. The bonds will be made payable at any suitable bank or trust company designated by the purchaser. The approving opinion of Fletcher, Dorsey, Barker, Colman & Barber of Minneapolis, will be furnished. Enclose a certified check for $500, payable to the district.

MISSISSIPPI

MISSISSIPPI, State of—*RFC BOND PURCHASE AGREEMENT REPORTED COMPLETE*—State Bond Commission reports completion of agreement with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to purchase $5,000,000 of State highway bonds at 3½%, with maturities of $500,000 semi-annually, beginning Feb. 1, 1950, and continuing through Aug. 1, 1954. Agreement was negotiated after issue was twice offered and bids rejected because of Commission's belief that interest rate was too high. Proceeds of $5,000,000 sale will finance State Highway Commission operation to Jan. 1, 1940. Commission may later offer part of remaining $16,300,000 authorization for highway construction.

MISSOURI

HERMANN, Mo.—*BONDS DEFEATED*—At a recent election the voters are said to have defeated a proposal to issue $17,000 in community hall bonds, to be used with Works Project Administration funds.

MISSOURI, State of—*BOND SALE*—The $50,000 coupon or registered soldier bonus bonds offered for sale on October 6—V. 149, p. 2118—were awarded to the Harris Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago, at a rate of 0.40%, plus a premium of $1.77, according to Robert W. Winn, State Treasurer. Dated Oct. 1, 1939. Due on Oct. 1, 1940.

The following is an official tabulation of the bids received:

Name of Bidder—	*Interest Rate*	*Amt. of Bid*
Soden & Co., Kansas City, Mo.	1%	$50,006.50
Boatmen's National Bank, St. Louis	¾%	50,005.00
Prescott, Wright, Snider & Co., Kansas City, Mo.	½%	49,975.10
Baum, Bernheimer Co., Kansas City, Mo.	0.6 of 1%	50,005.65
Stern Bros. & Co., Kansas City, Mo.	0.5 of 1%	50,00 .51
Callaway Bank, Fulton, Mo.	1%	50,045.00
Harris Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago	0.4 of 1%	50,001.77
City National Bank & Trust Co., Kansas City, Mo.	1%	50,030.00

OZARK SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Ozark), Mo.—*BOND ELECTION*—It is reported that an election will be held on Oct. 18 in order to vote on the issuance of $28,000 in construction bonds.

SEDALIA, Mo.—*BOND ELECTION*—It is stated that a special election has been called by the City Council for Oct. 31. The election provides for 20-year bonds for three separate purposes: A $25,000 issue for erection of an armory and drill hall for organizations like the National Guard, and to acquire a site for same; $20,000 for the erection of a hospital for Negroes, and $75,000 for the erection and equipment of a City Hall, convention hall or assembly hall, and to acquire a site for same.

MONTANA

HARDIN, Mont.—*BOND OFFERING*—Sealed bids will be received until 8 p. m. on Oct. 23, by John Buzzetti, City Clerk, for the purchase of an $18,000 issue of Special Improvement District No. 34 bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed 6%, payable J-J. Dated Oct. 23, 1939. It is stated that amortization bonds will be the first choice and serial bonds will be the second choice of the City Council. If amortization bonds are sold and issued, the entire issue may be put into one single group or divided into several bonds, as the Council may determine upon at the time of sale, both principal and interest to be paid in semi-annual instalments during a period of 10 years from the date of issue. If serial bonds are issued and sold, they will be in the amount of $1,000 each; the sum of $5,000 of said serial bonds will become due and payable on July 1, 1941 and a like amount each year thereafter until all such bonds are paid. The bonds, whether amortization or serial bonds, will be redeemable. The bonds will be sold for not less than their par value with accrued interest to date of delivery and all bidders must state the lowest rate of interest at which they will purchase the bonds at par. Enclose a certified check for $1,800, payable to the City Clerk.

HARLOWTON, Mont.—*BONDS NOT SOLD*—It is stated by the City Clerk that the $15,000 not to exceed 4% semi-annual street improvement bonds offered on Oct. 5—V. 149, p. 1647—were not sold as no bids were received.

NEBRASKA

HOLT COUNTY (P. O. O'Neill), Neb.—*MATURITY*—It is now reported by the County Clerk that the $67,000 2½% semi-annual funding bonds sold to Steinauer & Schweser of Lincoln, at a price of 100.78, as noted here on July 15—V. 149, p. 447—are due on Sept. 1 as follows: $5,000 in 1941 to 1945, and $6,000 in 1946 to 1952, giving a basis of about 2.39%.

SPRINGFIELD, Neb.—*BONDS SOLD*—It is stated by C. R. Caley, Village Clerk, that $5,500 refunding bonds have been sold to the Wachob-Bender Co. of Omaha, as 4½s, at par.

NEW JERSEY

ELIZABETH, N. J.—*BOND OFFERING*—Patrick F. McGann, City Comptroller, will receive sealed bids until 11 a. m. on Oct. 31 for the purchase of $215,000 not to exceed 6% interest poor relief bonds. Dated Oct. 15, 1939. Denom. $1,000. Due Oct. 15 as follows: $45,000 from 1940 to 1942 incl. and $40,000 in 1943 and 1944.

HILLSIDE TOWNSHIP (P. O. Hillside), N. J.—*BOND OFFERING*—Howard J. Bloy, Township Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 9 p. m. on Oct. 18, for the purchase of $40,000 not to exceed 6% interest coupon or registered poor relief bonds. Dated Oct. 1, 1939. Denom. $1,000. Due $8,000 on Oct. 1 from 1940 to 1944, incl. Redeemable in inverse numerical order on any interest payment date at par and accrued interest upon published notice of redemption given at least 10 days' prior to call date. Principal and interest (A-O) payable at the Hillside National Bank. The sum required to be obtained at sale of the bonds is $40,000. The bonds are payable from unlimited ad valorem taxes and the approving legal opinion of Hawkins, Delafield & Longfellow of New York City will be furnished the successful bidder. A certified check for 2% of the bonds offered, payable to order of the township, must accompany each proposal.

HUDSON COUNTY (P. O. Jersey City), N. J.—*FINAL READING ON BOND ISSUE*—The Board of Freeholders recently passed on final reading an ordinance for an issue of $92,000 not to exceed 3½% interest park improvement bonds.

LONG BRANCH, N. J.—*BOND ELECTION*—An issue of $385,000 sewage disposal plant bonds will be considered by the voters at the Nov. 7 election.

MOUNTAIN LAKES, N. J.—*PROPOSED BOND ISSUE*—The State Funding Commission has approved the ordinance providing for $107,000 refunding bonds to mature as follows: $10,000 from 1943 to 1946 incl.; $16,000 in 1947 and $17,000 from 1948 to 1950 incl.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—*BONDS TO BE SOLD*—An issue of $12,000 poor relief bonds will be sold to the City Sinking Fund Commission.

TENAFLY, N. J.—*BOND OFFERING*—Nathaniel M. F. Dennis, Borough Clerk, will receive sealed bids until Oct. 24 for the purchase of $95,000 not to exceed 6% interest coupon or registered sewage disposal bonds. Dated Oct. 1, 1939. Denom. $1,000. Due Oct. 1 as follows: $10,000 from 1940 to 1948 incl. and $5,000 in 1949. Rate of interest to be expressed in a multiple of ¼ of 1%. Legal opinion of Hawkins, Delafield & Longfellow of New York City will be furnished the successful bidder. A certified check for 2% of the issue must accompany each proposal.

UNION TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Union), N. J.—*BONDS VOTED*—John W. Mulford, Clerk of Board of Education, reports that an issue of $415,000 construction bonds was approved by a vote of 788 to 205 at an election on Oct. 4.

WOODBURY, N. J.—*BONDS SOLD*—The City Council adopted a resolution authorizing the sale of $164,000 bonds to the State Sinking Fund Commission.

NEW MEXICO

NEW MEXICO, State of—*ADDITIONAL INFORMATION*—It is now reported that the $200,000 2½% casual certificates of indebtedness sold to the State Treasurer, as noted here—V. 149, p. 2263—were purchased at par, are in the denomination of $25,000, and mature on July 1, 1941. Payable at the office of the State Treasurer.

NEW YORK

CARMEL SEWER DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Mahopac), N. Y.—*ADDITIONAL PURCHASER*—Sherwood & Co. of New York were associated with Campbell, Phelps & Co. of New York in the purchase on Oct. 6 of $40,750 3.20% coupon or registered sewer bonds at a price of 100.44, a basis of about 3.15%.—V. 149, p. 2264.

COLONIE UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 11 (P. O. Loudonville), N. Y.—*BOND SALE*—The $74,000 coupon or registered school bonds offered Oct. 10—V. 149, p. 2264—were awarded to E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc., New York, as 2.80s, at par plus a premium of $193, equal to 100.26, a basis of about 2.77%. Dated Oct. 1, 1939 and due Oct. 1 as follows: $3,000 from 1940 to 1945 incl. and $4,000 from 1946 to 1959 incl. Reoffered to yield from 1% to 2.90%, according to maturity. Other bids:

Bidder—	*Int. Rate*	*Rate Bid*
A. C. Allyn & Co., Inc.	2.80%	100.144
Roosevelt & Weigold, Inc.	2.80%	100.56
Paine, Webber & Co.	2.90%	100.51
Marine Trust Co. of Buffalo and R. D. White & Co.	2.90%	100.476
Manufacturers & Traders Trust Co.	2.90%	100.429
National Commercial Bank & Trust Co.	2.90%	100.194
Blair & Co., Inc.	3%	100.35
Bacon, Stevenson & Co.	3%	100.27
Sherwood & Co. and Campbell, Phelps & Co., Inc.	3%	100.22
Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc.	3.10%	100.068
Union Securities Corp.	3.20%	100.26
State Bank of Albany	3.20%	100.135

FALLSBURGH, N. Y.—*OFFERING OF SOUTH FALLSBURGH WATER DISTRICT BONDS*—Arch B. Rosenstraus, Town Supervisor, will receive sealed bids until 2 p. m. on Oct. 26 for the purchase of $120,000 not to exceed 6% interest coupon or registered water bonds. Dated Aug. 1, 1939. Denom. $1,000. Due $3,000 on Aug. 1 from 1940 to 1979 incl. Bidder to name one rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of ¼ or 1-10th of 1%. Prin. and int. (F-A), payable at the South Fallsburgh National Bank, with New York exchange. The bonds will be valid and legally binding obligations of the town, payable in the first instance from a levy upon property in the Water District, but if not paid from that source then all of the town's taxable property will be subject to levy of unlimited ad valorem taxes to service the issue. A certified check for $2,400, payable to order of the town, must accompany each proposal. Legal opinion of Hawkins, Delafield & Longfellow of N. Y. City will be furnished the successful bidder.

GREEN ISLAND, N. Y.—*BOND SALE*—The Manufacturers & Traders Trust Co. of Buffalo purchased on Oct. 9 an issue of $12,000 public playground bonds as 2.40s, at a price of 100.149, a basis of about 2.37%. Dated Oct. 1, 1939. Denom. $500. Due July 1 as follows: $1,000 from 1940 to 1945 incl. and $1,500 from 1946 to 1949 incl. Principal and interest payable at the State Bank of Albany.

MINEOLA, N. Y.—*BOND SALE*—The $150,000 coupon or registered street improvement bonds offered Oct. 13—V. 149, p. 2264—were awarded to Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., New York, as 2.30s, at 100.19, a basis of about 2.27%. Dated Aug. 1, 1939, and due Aug. 1 as follows: $12,000 from 1940 to 1942, incl., $15,000 from 1943 to 1946, incl., and $18,000 from 1947 to 1949, incl. Second high bid of 100.11 for 2.40s was made by R. D. White & Co., New York.

NORTH TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—*BOND SALE*—The $307,000 coupon or registered bonds offered Oct. 9—V. 149, p. 2120—were awarded to a group composed of Goldman, Sachs & Co., New York, the Marine Trust Co. of Buffalo, and R. D. White & Co., New York, as 2¾s at a price of 100.18, a basis of about 2.73%. Sale consisted of:

$211,000 sewer bonds. Due Oct. 1 as follows: $10,000 from 1940 to 1948 incl.; $12,000 from 1949 to 1957 incl., and $13,000 in 1958.

96,000 municipal building bonds. Due Oct. 1 as follows: $5,000 from 1940 to 1957 incl., and $6,000 in 1958.

All of the bonds will be dated Oct. 1, 1939. They were reoffered to yield from 1% to 2.80%, according to maturity. Other bids:

Bidder—	*Int. Rate*	*Rate Bid*
Phelps, Fenn & Co., Inc., and F. S. Moseley & Co.	2.80%	100.28
Bacon, Stevenson & Co.	2.80%	100.07
Roosevelt & Weigold, Inc.	2.90%	100.65
Manufacturers & Traders Trust Co.; Adams, McEntee & Co., Inc., and George B. Gibbons & Co., Inc.	2.90%	100.63
A. C. Allyn & Co., Inc.; E. H. Rollins & Sons, and B. J. Van Ingen & Co., Inc.	2.90%	100.555
Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc.	3%	100.186
Union Securities Corp. and Estabrook & Co.	3.20%	100.38

OSSINING (P. O. Ossining), N. Y.—*CERTIFICATE SALE*—The County Trust Co. of White Plains purchased an issue of $48,305.56 certificates of indebtedness at 0.75% interest at par plus $1.44 premium. Dated Oct. 15, 1939, and due July 13, 1940. Other bids: Eastman, Dillon & Co., 0.84%; R. D. White & Co., 0.88%; Leavitt & Co., 0.93%.

PHELPS, N. Y.—*BONDS REOFFERED*—P. V. Keefe, Clerk of Board of Trustees, will receive sealed bids until 3 p. m. on Oct. 18 for the purchase of $10,000 not to exceed 5% interest water bonds. At a previous offering on Oct. 4—V. 149, p. 2264—the following binds were rejected:

Bidder—	*Int. Rate*	*Rate Bid*
Sage, Rutty & Co.	3.10%	100.31
E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc.	3.10%	100.23

PULASKI, N. Y.—*PROPOSED BOND ISSUE*—Village is contemplating the issuance of $6,000 fire house building and equipment bonds.

RAMAPO AND CLARKSTOWN, MOLESTON FIRE DISTRICT (P. O. Spring Valley), N. Y.—*BOND SALE*—The $25,000 coupon or registered fire house bonds offered Oct. 13—V. 149, p. 2264—were awarded to A. C. Allyn & Co., Inc., New York, as 3.40s, at 100.444, a basis of about 3.35%. Dated Oct. 1, 1939 and due Oct. 1 as follows: $1,000 from 1940 to 1949, incl. and $1,500 from 1950 to 1959, incl. R. D. White & Co., New York, second high bidder, also named a rate of 3.40%.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—*BOND OFFERING*—C. H. Greene, Director of Finance, will receive sealed bids until noon on Oct. 17 for the purchase of $550,000 not to exceed 4% interest coupon or registered general municipal bonds, as follows:

$175,000 series A bonds to provide city's share of public works projects. Due Oct. 15 as follows: $17,000 from 1940 to 1944 incl. and $18,000 from 1945 to 1949 incl.

25,000 series B bonds to provide city's share of public works projects. Due $5,000 on Oct. 15 from 1940 to 1944 incl.

350,000 bonds to pay local share of home relief for 1939 fiscal year. Due $35,000 on Oct. 15 from 1940 to 1949 incl.

All of the bonds will be dated Oct. 15, 1939. Denom. $1,000. Bidder to name one rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of ¼ or 1-10th of 1%. Principal and interest (A-O) payable at the Chase National Bank, New York City. The bonds are payable from unlimited ad valorem taxes and the approving legal opinion of Reed, Hoyt, Washburn & Clay of New York City will be furnished the successful bidder. A certified check for $11,000, payable to order of the city, must accompany each proposal.

UNION AND MAINE COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 14 (P. O. Johnson City), N. Y.—*BOND OFFERING*—Warren E. Pratt, Trustee, will receive sealed bids at the office of Roy M. Page, Esq., 239 Main St., Johnson City, until 3:30 p. m. on Oct. 20 for the purchase of $15,200 not to exceed 6% interest coupon or registered school bonds. Dated Nov. 1, 1939. Denoms. $800 and $600. Due Nov. 1 as follows: $600 from 1940 to 1943 incl. and $800 from 1944 to 1959 incl. Bidder to name one rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of ¼ or 1-10th of 1%. Principal and interest (M-N) payable at the Workers Trust Co., Johnson City, with New York exchange. The bonds are payable from unlimited ad valorem taxes and the approving legal opinion of Dillon, Vandewater & Moore of New York City will be furnished the successful bidder. A certified check for $304, payable to order of the district, must accompany each proposal.

UTICA, N. Y.—*BOND OFFERING*—Thomas J. Nelson, City Comptroller, will receive sealed bids until Oct. 19 for the purchase of $406,297.58 bonds, divided as follows:

$154,919.68 delinquent tax bonds. Due in from 1 to 5 years.
150,000.00 emergency relief bonds. Due in from 1 to 10 years.
65,000.00 public improvement bonds. Due in from 1 to 10 years.
22,377.90 deferred assessment bonds. Due in from 1 to 10 years.
14,000.00 school bonds. Due in from 1 to 10 years.

WEST SENECA (P. O. Ebenezer), N. Y.—*BOND OFFERING*—Arthur J. Witzig, Town Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 3 p. m. (EST) on Oct. 16 for the purchase of $15,560.50 not to exceed 6% interest coupon or registered bonds, divided as follows:

$11,781.24 Water District No. 3 bonds. Due Feb. 15 as follows: $620.06 from 1940 to 1957 incl. and $620.16 in 1958.
3,779.26 Sewer District No. 4 bonds. Due Feb. 15 as follows: $198.91 from 1940 to 1957 incl. and $198.88 in 1958.

All of the bonds will be dated Aug. 15, 1939. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of ¼ or 1-10th of 1%. Prin. and int. (F.A 15), payable at the Ebenezer State Bank, Ebenezer, with New York exchange. A certified check ofr $330, payable to order of the town, must accompany each proposal. Legal opinion of Dillon, Vandewater & Moore of N. Y. City will be furnished the successful bidder. Said Water District No. 3 bonds and Sewer District No. 4 bonds are general obligations of the town, payable primarily and respectively, from benefit assessments on the several lots or parcels of land in said Districts in the town, but if not paid therefrom, all the town's taxable property is subject to the levy of ad valorem taxes to pay said bonds and interest thereon without limitation of rate or amount.

YOUNGSTOWN, N. Y.—*BOND OFFERING*—A. M. Taylor Village Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 11 a. m. on Oct. 17 for the purchase of $60,000 not to exceed 6% interest coupon or registered sewer bonds. Dated Oct. 1, 1939. Denom. $1,000, $500 and $250. Due Oct. 1 as follows: $1,750 from 1940 to 1949 incl.; $2,000 from 1950 to 1959 incl. and $2,500 from 1960 to 1968 incl. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of ¼ or 1-10th of 1%. Principal and interest (A-O) payable at the Manufacturers & Traders Trust Co., Niagara Falls office, with New York exchange. The bonds are payable from unlimited taxes and the approving legal opinion of Dillon, Vandewater & Moore of New York City will be furnished the successful bidder. A certified check for $1,200, payable to order of the village, must accompany each proposal.

NORTH CAROLINA

COLERAIN, N. C.—*BONDS SOLD*—It is stated by W. E. Easterling, Secretary of the Local Government Commission, that $5,000 coupon or registered sewer bonds were offered for sale on Oct. 10 and were purchased by the Bank of Colerain, as 5s at par. No other bid was received. Denom. $500. Dated Oct. 1, 1939. Due $500 on April 1 in 1941 to 1950 incl.

HARNETT COUNTY (P. O. Lillington), N. C.—*BOND OFFERING*—We are informed by W. E. Easterling Secretary of the Local Government Commission, that he will receive sealed bids until 11 a. m. on Oct. 17, at his office in Raleigh, for the purchase of a $40,000 issue of refunding school bonds. Dated Sept. 1, 1939. Due on March 1 of each year. $2,000 1941, $2,000 1942, $5,000 1945 to 1948, both inclusive, $3,000 1949, $3,000 1950, $5,000 1952 and $5,000 1953, without option of prior payment. There will be no auction. Denom. $1,000; coupon bonds registerable as to principal alone; principal and interest (M S), payable in legal tender in N. Y. City; general obligations; unlimited tax; delivery on or about Oct. 30, at place of purchaser's choice.

Bidders are requested to name the interest rate or rates, not exceeding 6% per annum in multiples of 1-4th of 1%. Each bid may name one rate for part of the bonds (having the earliest maturities), and another rate for the balance, but no bid may name more than two rates, and each bidder must specify in his bid the amount of bonds of each rate. The bonds will be awarded to the bidder offering to purchase the bonds at the lowest interest cost to the county, such cost to be determined by deducting the total amount of the premium bid from the aggregate amount of interest upon all of the bonds until their respective maturities. No bid of less than par and accrued interest will be entertained.

Bids are required on forms to be furnished with additional information, and each bid must be accompanied by a certified check upon an incorporated bank or trust company, payable unconditionally to the order of the State Treasurer for $800. The approving opinion of Masslich & Mitchell, N. Y. City, will be furnished the purchaser.

LENOIR, N. C.—*BOND OFFERING*—Sealed bids will be received until 11 a. m. on Oct. 17, by W. E. Easterling, Secretary of the Local Government Commission, at his office in Raleigh, for the purchase of $12,000 park bonds, dated Oct. 1, 1939, and maturing annually on Oct. 1, $1,000 1942 to 1953, incl., without option of prior payment. There will be no auction. Denom. $1,000; coupon bonds registerable as to principal only, or as to both principal and interest; principal and interest (A-O) payable in lawful money in New York City; general obligations; unlimited tax; delivery at place of purchaser's choice.

Bidders are requested to name the interest rate or rates, not exceeding 6% per annum in multiples of ¼ of 1%. Each bid may name one rate for part of the bonds (having the earliest maturities) and another rate for the balance, but no bid may name more than two rates, and each bidder must specify in his bid the amount of bonds of each rate. The bonds will be awarded to the bidder offering to purchase the bonds at the lowest interest cost to the city, such cost to be determined by deducting the total amount of the premium bid from the aggregate amount of interest upon all of the bonds until their respective maturities. No bid of less than par and accrued interest will be entertained.

Bids must be accompanied by a certified check upon an incorporated bank or trust company, payable unconditionally to the order of the State Treasurer for $240. The right to reject all bids is reserved. The approving opinion of Reed, Hoyt, Washburn & Clay, New York City, will be furnished the purchaser.

MOORE COUNTY (P. O. Carthage), N. C.—*BOND SALE*—The $28,000 issue of coupon school improvement bonds offered for sale on Oct. 10—V. 149, p. 2265—was awarded to the Equitable Securities Corp. of Nashville, paying a premium of $45.36, equal to 100.16, a net interest cost of about 3.36%, on the bonds divided as follows: $21,000 as 3½s, due $3,000 on Sept. 1 in 1940 to 1946; the remaining $7,000 as 3¼s, due $3,000 on Sept. 1, 1947, and $4,000 on Sept. 1, 1948.

OXFORD, N. C.—*BOND SALE*—The following refunding bonds aggregating $25,000, offered for sale on Oct. 10—V. 149, p. 2265—were awarded to R. S. Dickson & Co. of Charoltte, thusly:

$9,000 water bonds as 4¼s, at par. Due $3,000 on March 1, 1949 to 1951.
16,000 general bonds for a premium of $2.65, equal to 100.016, a net interest cost of about 4.08%, on the bonds divided: $6,000 as 4¼s, due: $2,000 from March 1, 1949 to 1951; the remaining $10,000 as 4s, due $5,000 on March 1, 1952 and 1953.

OHIO

ADAMS TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. R. R. No. 2, Toledo), Ohio—*BOND ELECTION*—An issue of $100,000 construction bonds will be voted on by the electors at the general election on Nov. 7.

BRADNER SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio—*BOND ELECTION*—An issue of $30,000 building improvement bonds will be considered at the Nov. 7 general election.

BRIMFIELD RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio—*BOND ELECTION*—At the November general election the voters will be asked to authorize n issue of $38,000 construction bonds.

CENTER TOWNSHIP RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Celina), Ohio—*BOND ELECTION*—At the Nov. 7 general election the voters will be asked to authorize an issue of $70,000 building bonds.

CHESAPEAKE UNION EXEMPTED VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio—*BOND SALE*—The $16,400 delinquent tax bonds offered Oct. 10—V. 149, p. 2121—were awarded to the Weil, Roth & Irving Co. of Cincinnati. Dated Oct. 10, 1939, and due $1,025 on March 1 and Sept. 1 from 1940 to 1947, inclusive.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—*BOND ELECTION*—At the November general election the voters will be asked to authorize an issue of $6,000,000 auditorium bonds in addition to the several issues previously noted in V. 149, p. 1795.

DOVER VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Dover Center), Ohio—*NOTE SALE*—The Union Savings & Trust Co. of Warren purchased an issue of $6,449.05 refunding notes as 3¼s.

EDEN TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Nevada), Ohio—*NOTE SALE*—The Tiffin National Bank of Tiffin purchased an issue of $3,386.05 refunding notes as 3¼s. The Huntington National Bank of Columbus bid for 3½s.

EUCLID, Ohio—*ASSENTS TO REFUNDING PLAN*—It is reported that holders of more than 70% of bonds outstanding have agreed to the proposed debt readjustment program. The plan, it is said, has been approved by the Ohio Municipal Advisory Council and interest will start on the new bonds at rate of 2½%.

FREMONT, Ohio—*NOTES AUTHORIZED*—Russell H. Colvin, City Auditor, reports that the City Council on Oct. 5 adopted an ordinance providing for an issue of $12,000 not to exceed 4% interest poor relief notes. Dated Oct. 15, 1939. Denom. $1,000. Due $6,000 on Oct. 15 in 1940 and 1941. Principal and interest (A-O) payable at City Treasurer's office.

GRANDVIEW HEIGHTS (P. O. Grandview), Ohio—*BOND ELECTION*—A proposed issue of $30,000 incinerator bonds will be considered by the voters at the November general election.

HUDSON, Ohio—*TENDERS WANTED*—F. H. Jones, Village Clerk, announces that about $5,500 is available for the purchase of refunding bonds dated Jan. 1, 1939. Sealed tenders will be received at his office until noon on Oct. 28. Bonds must be ready for delivery 10 days after submission of tenders.

LOGAN COUNTY (P. O. Bellefontaine), Ohio—*BOND SALE DETAILS*—The $36,132.27 poor relief bonds purchased by the Provident Savings Bank & Trust Co. of Cincinnati—V. 149, p. 2266—were sold as 1s, at a price of 100.02, a basis of about 1.99%. Due March 1 as follows: $8,500 in 1940; $11,697 in 1941 and 1942 and $4,238.27 in 1943.

McCUTCHENVILLE RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio—*NOTE SALE*—The Commercial National Bank of Tiffin purchased an issue of $4,721.39 refunding notes as 3½s at par.

MADISON COUNTY (P. O. London), Ohio—*NOTE SALE*—The $23,300 poor relief notes offered Oct. 9—V. 149, p. 2266—were awarded to the Madison National Bank of London as 2s. Dated Oct. 1, 1939, and due March 1 as follows: $5,500 in 1940; $7,900 in 1941 and 1942, and $2,000 in 1943.

MANSFIELD, Ohio—*BOND OFFERING*—P. L. Kelley, City Auditor, will receive sealed bids until 1 p. m. on Oct. 27 for the purchase of $25,000 6% coupon delinquent tax (relief) bonds of 1938. Dated Oct. 15, 1939. Denom. $1,000. Due $5,000 on Oct. 1 from 1940 to 1944 incl. Interest A-O. A certified check for $250, payable to order of the city, must accompany each proposal.

MARLBORO TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Canton), Ohio—*NOTE SALE*—The State Treasurer purchased as 3s, at par, an issue of $9,298.79 refunding notes. Due in 1941. The issue failed to attract bids when offered on Aug. 7.

MIDDLETOWN, Ohio—*PROPOSED BOND ISSUE*—An issue of $22,000 3½% special assessment sidewalk improvement bonds was authorized under an ordinance adopted by the City Commission on Sept. 22.

MILTON, Ohio—*BOND ELECTION*—At the Nov. 7 election the voters will be asked to consider an issue of $30,000 water system bonds.

MILTON RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Wooster), Ohio—*BOND ELECTION*—An issue of $57,500 building construction and equipment bonds will be considered by the voters on Nov. 7.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY (P. O. Dayton), Ohio—*BOND SALE*—The $330,000 series G refunding bonds offered Oct. 10—V. 149, p. 1950—were awarded to BancOhio Securities Co. and Fullerton & Co., both of Columbus, jointly, as 3s, at a price of 100.103, a basis of about 2.99%. Due $15,000 on April 1 and Oct. 1 from 1944 to 1954 incl. Second high bid of 101.632 for 3¼s was made by Stranahan, Harris & Co. of Toledo.

Other bids:

Bidder—	*Int. Rate*	*Premium*
Ryan, Sutherland & Co.; Prudden & Co., and Breed & Harrison, Inc.	3¼%	$2,716.00
Field, Richards & Shepard, Inc.; Fahey, Clerk & Co., and First Cleveland Corp., Cleveland	3¼%	2,578.00
The Provident Savings Bank & Trust Co.; The Weil, Roth & Irving Co., and Van Lahr, Doll & Isphording, Inc.	3¼%	3,828.00
Braun, Bosworth & Co., Toledo; McDonald-Collidge & Co., Cleveland, and Merrill, Turben & Co., Cleveland	3¼%	3,828.00
Magnus & Co.	3¼%	1,287.00
Fox, Einhorn & Co.; P. E. Kline, Inc.; Middendorf & Co. and Associates, Cincinnati	3½%	3,737.37
Hayden, Miller & Co., Cleveland; Lowry, Sweney, Inc., Columbus, and Hawley, Huller & Co., Clevlenad	3¼%	2,581.00
Assel, Goetz & Moerlein, Inc.; Charles A. Hinsch & Co., Inc.; Pohl & Co., Inc.; Seasongood & Mayer, and Walter, Woody & Heimerdinger, Cincinnati	3¼%	3,636.36
State Teachers Retirement System	3½%	1,155.00

NEGLEY RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio—*NOTE OFFERING*—S. C. Bye, Clerk of Board of Education, will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m. on Oct. 23, for the purchase of $2,622.75 not to exceed 4% interest refunding notes, callable after Nov. 30 in any year.

NORTHBRIDGE RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Dayton), Ohio—*NOTE SALE*—The State Treasurer purchased as 3s, at par, the $17,840.92 refunding notes for which no bids were received on Aug. 15.

PIERCE TOWNSHIP RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Amelia), Ohio—*NOTE SALE*—The Amelia State Bank purchased an issue of $2,527.08 refunding notes as 3s. Due in 1941.

PIQUA, Ohio—*BOND SALE DETAILS*—The $110,000 2¾% sewage disposal plant bonds purchased earlier in the year by Ryan, Sutherland & Co. of Toledo—V. 148, p. 2470—were sold at a price of 101.84, a basis of about 2.57%. Dated Dec. 1, 1938 and due $5,000 on Oct. 1 from 1940 to 1961, incl. Principal and interest (M-S) payable at Piqua. Bonds are payable from an ad valorem tax to be levied on all of the city's taxable property within the limitations imposed by law. Legality approved by Squire, Sanders & Dempsey of Cleveland.

PLEASANTVILLE VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio—*NOTE SALE*—The Hocking Valley National Bank of Lancaster purchased an issue of $7,527.81 refunding notes as 3s. This is the issue which failed of sale on July 25.

REYNOLDSBURG RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio—*BOND ELECTION*—One of the measures to be considered by the voters at the Nov. 7 election provides for the issuance of $40,000 building addition and equipment bonds.

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Versailles, R. 2), Ohio—*NOTE SALE*—The Peoples Savings Bank of Greenville purchased an issue of $6,166.17 refunding notes as 2½s. Due in 1941. Gillis, Russell & Co. of Cleveland, second high bidder, offered 100.16 for 3¼s.

STARK COUNTY (P. O. Canton), Ohio—*BOND SALE*—An issue of $72,000 one-year delinquent tax bonds was sold to Ryan, Sutherland & Co. of Toledo.

STEUBENVILLE, Ohio—*BOND SALE*—The $16,000 fire truck bonds offered Oct. 9—V. 149, p. 2121—were awarded to Paine, Webber & Co. of Chicago as 2¾s at a price of 101.091, a basis of about 2.56%. Dated Oct. 1, 1939, and due Oct. 1 as follows: $1,000 in 1941 and 1942, and $2,000 from 1943 to 1949 inclusive.

SWANTON, Ohio—*BONDS SOLD*—The $5,000 waterworks system improvement bonds approved by the Village Council last April have been sold locally. Due $1,000 on March 1 from 1942 to 1946, incl.

TOLEDO CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio—*NOTE OFFERING*—May P. Foster, District Clerk, will receive sealed bids until noon on Oct. 27 for the purchase of $313,365 not to exceed 4% interest two-year refunding notes, callable after Nov. 30 in any year. A certified check for 1% of the issue is required.

TROY TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Luckey), Ohio—*BOND SALE DETAILS*—The $31,000 3% school bonds purchased by Ryan, Sutherland & Co. of Toledo, at a price of 101—V. 148, p. 2632—are dated Sept. 1, 1938 and mature as follows: $1,000, March 1 and Sept. 1 from 1940 to 1953 incl. and $500 March 1 and Sept. 1 from 1954 to 1956 incl. Denoms. $1,000 and $500. The bonds are unlimited tax obligations and were approved as to legality by Squire, Sanders & Dempsey of Cleveland.

VERSAILLES, Ohio—*BOND SALE NOT CONSUMMATED*—The award on July 22 of $15,300 sanitary sewage bonds to the BancOhio Securities Co. of Columbus—V. 149, p. 770—was not consummated because of legal difficulties.

WEST UNION, Ohio—*BOND ELECTION*—An issue of $5,000 fire department equipment bonds will be considered by the voters at the Nov. 7 election.

WOODSFIELD EXEMPTED VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio—*NOTE SALE*—The Citizens National Bank of Woodsfield purchased an issue of $18,602.55 refunding notes as 2½s.

YELLOW CREEK TOWNSHIP RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Wellsville), Ohio—*NOTE OFFERING*—Ben Hipsley, Clerk of Board of Education, will receive sealed bids until noon on Oct. 26 for the purchase of $6,211.23 not to exceeed 4% interest refunding notes, callable after Nov. 30 in any year.

YORKVILLE SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio—*NOTE SALE*—The Quaker City National Bank of Quaker City purchased an issue of $7,759.23 refunding notes as 3s, at par.

OKLAHOMA

JACKSON COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 25 (P. O. Eldorado), Okla.—*BONDS SOLD*—It is stated by S. A. Cook, Dsitrict Clerk, that $20,000 construction bonds approved by the voters on July 25, have been purchased by the First National Bank & Trust Co. of Oklahoma City, paying par for the bonds divided as 2½s and 3½s.

OKLAHOMA, State of—*TAX COLLECTIONS REPORTED LOWER THIS YEAR*—State Tax Commission reports fiscal year tax collections to Oct. 1 at $13,190,164, compared to $15,535,753 in corresponding 1938 months, decrease of $2,345,589. Gross production tax revenue was listed at $1,915,338, decrease of $687,018, and income tax at $1,675,470, decrease of $1,469,272.

Governor Philips in statement of fiscal policy said warrants will be issued until total equals revenue estimate of $21,500,000, and $400,000 may be issued thereafter without violation of constitutional limit in increase in State debt. Institutional and school aid appropriations may be trimmed by $3,000,000 to assist budget blancing.

Auditor of State Frank C. Carter has announced that no warrants will be issued after treaury cash is depleted. It is estimated this situation will develop in November.

OREGON

DALLAS, Ore.—*BOND PURCHASER*—We are now informed by the City Auditor that the $10,000 coupon fire apparatus bonds sold on Sept. 25, as 3s, at 100.57, a basis of about 2.89%, to matuirty, as noted here—V. 149, p. 2121—were purchased by the Dallas City Bank.

GILLIAM COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 3 (P. O. Arlington), Ore.—*BOND SALE DETAILS*—It is now stated by the District Clerk that the $3,600 building bonds sold to the Baker, Fordyce, Tucker Co. of Portland, as 3¼s, as noted here—V. 149, p. 2267—were purchased at a price of 100.07, a basis of about 3.23%. Dated Oct. 1, 1939. Due $900 on Oct. 1 in 1941 to 1944.

OAKRIDGE, Ore—*BOND OFFERING*—Sealed bids will be received until 8 p. m. on Oct. 19, by Frank B. Chenoweth, City Recorder, for the purchase of a $50,000 issue of electric light and power bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed 5%, payable A-O. Dated Oct. 1, 1939. Denom. $1,000. Due Oct. 1, as follows: $1,000 in 1941 to 1944, $2,000 in 1945 to 1959, $3,000 in 1960 to 1963, and $4,000 in 1964, provided, however, that the bonds shall be issued with the option on the part of the city, acting by and through the Common Council, of redeeming them, or any of them, at par and accrued interest, on and after any interest-paying date on and after 5 years from the date of issuance of the bonds. The bonds shall be sold to the highest responsible bidder for not less than par value and accrued interest. Prin. and int. payable at the City Treasurer's office. These bonds are issued pursuant to Chapter X, Section 42, of the City Charter, and of Ordinance No. 46 of the City, and all bidders are referred to the same for the exact terms of the sale of the bonds. The approving opinion of Slattery & Slattery, of Eugene, will be furnished. Enclose a certified check for not less than 2% of the par value of the bonds.

PORT OF ARLINGTON (P. O. Arlington), Ore.—*BOND SALE*—The $11,000 3½% semi-annual port bonds offered for sale on Oct. 2 were awarded to the First National Bank of Portland at a price of 101.06, a basis of about 3.35%, according to William Marshall, Secretary of the Board of Port Commissioners.

PENNSYLVANIA

BEAVER SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa.—*BOND SALE*—The issue of $25,000 coupon school bonds offered Oct. 10—V. 149, p. 2121—was awarded to S. K. Cunningham &Co. and Glover, & MacGregor, Inc., both of Pittsburgh, jointly, as 2¾s, at par plus $177.50 premium, equal to 100.71, a basis of about 2.63%. Dated Oct. 1, 1939 and due Oct. 1 as follows: $5,000 in 1944 and $10,000 in 1945 and 1946. The Fort McIntosh National Bank of Beaver, second high bidder, offered 100.248 for 2¾s.

BELLWOOOD SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa.—*BOND ELECTION*—At the Nov. 7 election the voters will be asked to authorize the issuance of $15,000 funding and $10,000 auditorium-gymnasium bonds.

CARMICHAELS, Pa.—*BONDS SOLD*—The First National Bank of Carmichaels purchased the $11,000 waterworks system bonds approved by the Department of Internal Affairs last March, paying a price of 100.10 for 3s.

DAUPHIN COUNTY (P. O. Harrisburg), Pa.—*BOND ELECTION*—We are advised that a vote will be taken Nov. 7 on a proposal to bond the county in amount of $1,700,000 for construction of a new courthouse. V. 149, p. 2267.

EBENSBURG SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa.—*BONDS SOLD*—The First National Bank of Ebensburg purchased the $27,000 school addition bonds approved by the Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs in March, paying a price of 104.749.

HALIFAX, Pa.—*BOND SALE DETAILS*—The $15,000 3% water system bonds sold at par to the Halifax National Bank—V. 149, p. 1650—mature $1,500 on May 1 from 1940 to 1949 incl.

HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP, Beaver County, Pa.—*BOND ELECTION*—At the November general election the voters will be asked to authorize an issue of $12,000 permanent sewer improvement bonds.

MINERSVILLE, Pa.—*BONDS AUTHORIZED*—The Borough Council on Oct. 5 authorized an issue of $52,900 3½% refunding bonds.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—*BOND OFFERING*—James P. Kerr, City Comptroller, will receive sealed bids until 10 a. m. on Oct. 31 for the purchase of $3,500,000 not to exceed 4% interest coupon refunding bonds, divided as follows:

$2,950,000 series D bonds. Dated Nov. 1, 1939 and due Nov. 1 as follows: $147,000 from 1940 to 1958 incl. and $157,000 in 1959. Interest M-N. Bonds issued by electoral authority.

550,000 series E bonds. Dated Dec. 1, 1939. Due Dec. 1 as follows: $27,000 from 1940 to 1958 incl. and $37,000 in 1959. Interest J-D. Bonds issued by councilmanic authority.

Denom. $1,000. Bidder must name one rate of interest for all of the bonds. The coupon bonds are exchangeable at the option of the holder at any time for a registered bond or bonds of the same maturity and of the denomination of $100 or a multiple thereof not exceeding the aggregate principal amount of the coupon bond or bonds surrendered in exchange therefor. No bid for such bonds at less than par and accrued interest from the date of delivery will be accepted. The bonds are issued for the purpose of refunding a part of the existing indebtedness of the city evidenced by certain outstanding short-term promissory notes. Bids must be for the entire issue. The city reserves the right to deliver to the purchaser a temporary typewritten or printed bond or bonds which shall be substantially in the same form as the definite bonds with appropriate ommissions, insertions and variations as may be required. Until their exchange for definite coupon bonds, the temporary bonds shall be in full force and effect according to their terms. Bids must be made on blank forms which may be obtained from the City Comptroller. The purchaser will be furnished with the opinion of Reed, Smith, Shaw & McClay, of Pittsburgh, that the bonds are direct and general obligations of the city, payable both as to principal and interest from ad valorem taxes without limitation as to rate or amount on all property legally taxable therein. Enclose a certified check for 2% of the principal amount of bonds bid for, payable to the city.

ROCHESTER TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Rochester), Pa.—*BOND SALE*—The issue of $15,000 refunding bonds offered Oct. 3—V. 149, p. 1797—was awarded to Moore, Leonard & Lynch of Pittsburgh, as 4¼s, at a price of 100.66, a basis of about 4.15%. Dated Oct. 1, 1939 and due $1,000 on Oct. 1 from 1940 to 1954 incl.

WEST VIEW, Pa.—*BOND SALE*—The $20,000 coupon street improvement bonds offered Oct. 10—V. 149, p. 2267—were awarded to Moore, Leonard & Lynch of Pittsburgh, as 3s, atpar plus $147.40 premium, equal to 100.737, a basis of about 2.92%. Dated Oct. 1, 1939 and due $1,000 on Oct. 1 from 1941 to 1960 incl. Other bids:

Bidder—	*Int. Rate*	*Premium*
S. K. Cunningham & Co.	3¼%	$262.50
Singer, Deane & Scribner	3¼%	114.65
Phillips, Schmertz & Co.	3½%	352.60
Johnson & McLean, Inc.	3½%	110.50
M. M. Freeman & Co.	4%	106.00

YARDLEY, Pa.—*BOND SALE*—The $10,000 coupon street improvement bonds offered Oct. 6—V. 149, p. 2121—were awarded to Burr & Co. of Philadelphia, as 1¼s, at a price of 100.519, a basis of about 1.20%. Dated Oct. 1, 1939 and due $1,000 on Oct. 1 in 1941, 1943, 1945, 1947, 1949, 1951, 1953, 1955, 1957 and 1959. Second high bid of 100.229 for 1¼s was made by Barclay, Moore & Co. of Philadelphia.

YORK HAVEN SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa.—*BOND SALE*—The $3,600 3% coupon school bonds offered June 30—V. 148, p. 3727—were awarded to the Industrial National Bank of York, at a price of 96.391, a basis of about 4.93%. Dated July 1, 1939 and due $1,200 on July 1 from 1940 to 1942 incl.

RHODE ISLAND

JAMESTOWN, R. I.—*NOTES SOLD*—An issue of $40,000 ferry notes was sold last March to Lincoln R. Young & Co. of Hartford, as 2s, at a price of 100.151, a basis of about 1.95%. Dated March 1, 1939. Denom. $1,000. Due $10,000 on Sept. 1 from 1940 to 1943, incl. Principal and interest (M-S) payable at the Newport Trust Co., Newport. Legality approved by Storey, Thorndike Palmer & Dodge of Boston. Notes are payable from earnings of the Jamestown and Newport Ferry Co. system. —V. 148, p. 1523.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—*BONDS RE-SOLD*—The First National Bank of Boston purchased as 2¾s the issue of $2,300,000 emergency unemployment relief bonds which was originally awarded on Sept. 12 to the First National Bank of New York and associates on a bid of 3s, at a price of 100.44, a basis of about 2.95%. This award, as previously reported in V. 149, p. 2267 was subsequently canceled as attorneys for the syndicate refused to approve the legality of the loan because of doubt as to the existence of sufficient State legislation empowering cities and towns to borrow for Works Progress Administration projects. The city is reported to have repealed the first ordinance and designated the bonds as being solely for relief purposes.

BONDS PUBLICLY OFFERED—Public offering of the above issue was made on Oct. 10 by the First Boston Corp. and R. W. Pressprich & Co., both of New York, at prices to yield from 0.50% to 2.80%, according to maturity. Dated Aug. 1, 1939, and due $115,000 on Aug. 1 from 1940 to 1959, incl. Legality to be approved by Storey, Thorndike, Palmer & Dodge of Boston.

BOND SALE UPHELD—Sale of $2,300,000 Providence bonds to First National Bank of Boston was formally approved by the joint standing committee on finance of the city on Oct. 11, according to report.

A question over legality of the sale by the Mayor had been raised and the city at the same time had received another offer for the bonds which was higher than the First National Bank bid, it was said.

In a statement following a meeting of the committee Wednesday, City Treasurer Walter Fitzpatrick stated that another offer for the bonds had been received, but that the committee could not give consideration to it because the First National Bank's option to purchase the bonds had been legally exercised.

The issue was first awarded in September to a group of bankers, and the bonds were later turned back to the city when a legal technicaly arose. That difficulty was straightened out and Mayor Collins sold the bonds privately to the Boston bank as 2¾s against the 3% coupon bid at the public offering. The bank resold the bonds to First Boston Corp. and associates who placed them with investors. Again the question of legality of the sale arose, but the finance committee gave unqualified approval to the issue Wednesday.

SOUTH CAROLINA

CLINTON, S. C.—*BOND SALE DETAILS*—It is now reported that the $25,000 3¼% semi-ann. public library bonds sold to M. S. Bailey & Son, of Clinton, at 100.26, as noted herein. May, are dated May 1, 1939, and mature on May 1, as follows: $1,000 in 1940 to 1954, and $2,000 in 1955 to 1959, giving a basis of about 3.10%.

ROCK HILL, S. C.—*BOND ELECTION*—It is reported that an election will be held on Nov. 14 in order to have the voters pass on the issuance of $65,000 in water system, general obligation bonds.

SPARTANBURG COUNTY (P. O. Spantanburg), S. C.—*BOND SALES*—At the offering on Oct. 5 of the various school district bonds, aggregating $111,500, noted here on Sept. 30—V. 149, p. 2122—a total of $42,500 bonds were sold to the Commercial National Bank of Spartanburg, as follows:

$5,000 Fairview School District No. 3 bonds as 4½s, paying a price of 100.26, a basis of about 4.45%. Due $500 from Jan. 1, 1941 to 1950, inclusive.

7,000 Disputanta School District No. 27 bonds as 4½s, paying a price of 100.37, a basis of about 4.39%. Due $1,000 on July 1 in 1940 to 1946, inclusive.

12,000 Cannon School District No. 99 bonds as 4¼s, paying a price of 100.60, a basis of about 4.14%. Due $1,000 from July 1, 1940 to 1951, inclusive.

The following bonds were purchased jointly by the Robinson-Humphrey Co. of Altanta, A. M. Law & Co. of Spartanburg and Johnson, Lane, Space & Co. of Savannah:

$3,000 Cross Anchor School District No. 15 bonds as 5s, paying a price of 100.039, a basis of about 4.99%. Due $500 from July 1, 1947 to 1952, inclusive.

3,500 New Prospect School District No. 46 bonds as 5¼s, paying a price of 100.029, a basis of about 5.24%. Due on July 1 as follows: $500 in 1949 and $1,000 in 1950 to 1952, inclusive.

3,500 Cavins School District No. 51 bonds as 5¼s, paying a premium of $1.11, equal to 100.031, a basis of about 5.24%. Due $500 on July 1 in 1940 to 1946, inclusive.

4,500 Mayo School District No. 83 bonds as 4¼s, paying a price of 100.022, a basis of about 4.24%. Due $500 from July 1, 1940 to 1948, incl.

The following issue was awarded to Mr. Thomas M. Craig of Spartanburg:

$4,000 Rowbuck School District No. 18 bonds as 5s, paying a price of 100.112, a basis of about 4.99%. Due $1,000 from Jan. 1, 1940 to 1943, inclusive.

All bids received for the following bonds, aggregating $69,000, were rejected:

School Districts—	Amount	Maturities
Motlow No. 5	$6,000	$500 each year, Jan. 1, 1941-1952
Cooley Springs No. 11	3,000	500 each year, Jan. 1, 1947-1952
Reidville No. 43	4,000	1,000 each year, Jan. 1, 1945-1948
Arkwright No. 74	20,000	1,000 each year, June 1, 1940-1949
		2,000 each year, June 1, 1950-1954
Cooperative No. 97	30,000	2,000 each year, Jan. 1, 1941-1955
Woods Chapel No. 98	6,000	500 each year, July 1, 1940-1951

SOUTH DAKOTA

WALWORTH COUNTY INDEPENDENT CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2 (P. O. Selby), S. Dak.—*BOND SALE*—$10,000 issue of refunding bonds offered for sale on Sept. 25—V. 149, p. 1798—was purchased by the First National Bank of Selby, as 4s, paying a price of 100.25, a basis of about 3.94%. Dated Nov. 1, 1939. Due on Nov. 1 in 1942 to 1949; optional on and after Nov. 1, 1944.

TENNESSEE

BRISTOL, Tenn.—*PRICE PAID*—It is now reported that the $74,500 4% semi-ann. refunding bonds sold to Minnich, Wright & Co. of Bristol, as noted here on July 15, were purchased at a price of par.

CARTER COUNTY (P. O. Elizabethton), Tenn.—*BONDS APPROVED*—The County Court is said to have approved recently the issuance of $225,000 in high school construction bonds.

COLUMBIA, Tenn.—*BOND OFFERING*—Sealed bids will be received until 3 p. m. (CST), on Oct. 25, by J. C. Lowman, City Recorder, for the purchase of a $35,000 issue of school building bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed 5%, payable J-J. Dated Oct. 1, 1939. Denom. $1,000. Due $7,000 Jan. 1, 1960 to 1964. The bonds are being issued subject to the approving opinion of Chapman & Cutler of Chicago, which will be furnished to the purchaser. Principal and interest payable at the City Treasurer's office or at the Chemical Bank & Trust Co., New York. Enclose a certified check for not less than 10% of the par value of the bonds payable to the City Treasurer.

HAMILTON COUNTY (P. O. Chattanooga), Tenn.—*BOND OFFERING*—Sealed bids will be received by Will Cummings, County Judge, until 10 a. m. on Oct. 27, for the purchase of the following coupon public works bonds aggregating $80,000:

$30,000 armory bonds. Due as follows: $1,000 on July 1, 1942; and in 1944, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956 and 1958 to 1979.

50,000 bridge bonds. Due on July 1 as follows: $1,000 in 1942 to 1967, and $2,000 in 1968 to 1979.

Interest rate is not to exceed 5%, payable J-J. Dated July 1, 1939. Denom. $1,000. Rate of interest to be in a multiple of ¼ or 1-10 of 1%, and must be the same for all of the bonds. No higher rate of interest shall be chosen than shall be required to insure a sale at par. The bonds will be awarded upon the bid or bids most advantageous to the county. Comparison of bids will be by taking the aggregate of interest at the rates named in the respective bids and deducting therefrom the premiums bid to determine the net interest cost to the county. Prin. and int. payable at the National City Bank, New York. The full faith and credit of the county is pledged for the payment of both principal and interest as they severally become due. The county will have all bonds prepared without cost to the purchaser. The bonds will be delivered in New York or equivalent at the option of the holder if bidder so states in bid, naming point of delivery. The bonds will be sold for par, or face value, plus interest to time of delivery and a premium if any be bid. No arrangement can be made for deposit of funds, commission, brokerage fees nor private sale. No proposal blanks will be furnished. The unqualified approving opinion of Caldwell & Raymond, of New York, will be furnished by the county. The bonds on delivery will be accompanied by the full transcript of the passage of all resolutions on the issuance and sale of the bonds, and the County Trustee's receipts for proceeds, signature certificates and legal opinion. Enclose a certified check for 1% of the amount bid for, payable to the county.

McMINN COUNTY (P. O. Athens), Tenn.—*BONDS APPROVED*—The County Court is said to have voted recently to issue the following obligations: $50,000 school tax anticipation notes, and $2,000 athletic field purchase bonds.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY (P. O. Clarksville) Tenn.—*BONDS SOLD*—It is stated that the following bonds aggregating $87,500, were purchased on Oct. 7 by the Equitable Securities Corp. of Nashville, as 3⅛s, paying a price of 102.60: $60,000 school construction; $15,000 school refunding, and $12,500 highway refunding bonds.

PORTLAND, Tenn.—*BOND OFFERING*—Sealed bids will be received until 10 a. m. on Nov. 3, by Mayor Elmer T. Hinton, for the purchase of a $10,000 issue of street improvement bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed 5%, payable M-N. Dated Nov. 1, 1939. Denom. $1,000. Due $1,000 Nov. 1, 1940 to 1949. Rate of interest to be in multiples of ¼ of 1%. The bonds will not be sold for less than par and accrued interest. The full faith and credit and the unlimited taxing power of the town are pledged to secure the payment of principal and interest. These bonds carried by a vote of 122 to 24 at the election held on Oct. 3.

PUTNAM COUNTY (P. O. Cookeville), Tenn.—*BOND OR NOTE OFFERING*—Sealed bids will be received until noon on Oct. 24, by Albert Braddon, County Court Clerk, for the purchase of a $12,500 issue of school bonds and (or) short term notes. Dated May 1, 1939. Due on May 1 as follows: $1,000 in 1941 to 1952, and $500 in 1953. The sale shall be made to the bidder who bids the lowest interest rate on the bonds and (or) short term notes.

TEXAS

EL PASO, Texas—*BONDS FORMALLY OFFERED TO PUBLIC*—Syndicate headed by Paine, Webber & Co., which recently took under option $420,000 refunding bonds of the above city, as noted in detail in our issue of Sept. 23—V. 149, p. 1952—has exercised the option and is formally reoffering the bonds. The issue consists of 3¼%, 3½% and 3¾% bonds due 1940-57, and is priced to yield 1.75% to 3.60%, according to maturity.

HIDALGO COUNTY WATER CONTROL AND IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT NO. 14 (P. O. Mission), Texas—*BONDS VOTED*—We are informed by Vernon B. Hill, District Attorney, that at the election held on Sept. 30 the voters approved the issuance of the $50,000 in water improvement bonds by a count reported as 135 "for" to 125 "against."

HOUSTON, Texas—*BOND ELECTION*—The City Council on Oct. 4 agreed to submit $400,000 incinerator bonds along with other improvement bond issues Nov. 4, making a total of $1,350,000 bonds to be passed on by Houston property owners in the special bond election.

The other issues are as follows: Permanent paving, $200,000; asphalt topping of streets, $250,000; resurfacing of old streets, $150,000; park improvements, $150,000; fire stations, $100,000; sanitary sewer improvements, $100,000.

SPUR, Texas—*BOND SALE*—The $20,000 issue of 4% semi-annual gas system revenue bonds offered for sale on Oct. 10—V. 149, p. 2268—was purchased by Crummer & Co. of Dallas, paying par. No other bid was received, according to the City Secretary. Dated Sept. 1, 1939. Due on Sept. 1 in 1940 to 1964, incl., optional after five years from date.

TEXAS, State of—*TAX REMITTANCE LAW HELD INVALID*—A special dispatch from Austin to the "Wall Street Journal" of Oct. 9 had the following to report: Attorney General Gerald C. Mann has ruled that the recent Act of the Legislature remitting one-half of the State ad valorem general tax to the counties during an ensuing period of five years, is unconstitutional. The amount involved in the proposed remission is estimated at $5,000,000 annually. Under the provision of the invalidated Act some counties would receive as much as $3,000 each in remitted taxes.

UTAH

OGDEN, Utah—*BOND ELECTION*—It is reported that at the general election to be held on Nov. 7 the voters will be asked to pass on the proposed issuance of $3,500,000 in power plant revenue bonds.

VIRGINIA

RICHMOND, Va.—*GAIN REPORTED IN TAX COLLECTIONS*—Better collections of delinquent and current taxes raised revenues of the city for the first eight months of the current fiscal year to $5,312,997, a gain of $122,300 over the total of a year ago.

Richmond also has borrowed less. Total borrowings are reported as $800,000 against $1,000,000 a year ago. Cash on hand in local banks amounts to $596,978. The City Comptroller's monthly report shows that Richmond has collected $5,312,997 out of its estimated revenues for 1939 of $9,565,000, with heavy payments of real estate taxes coming due in December.

Current taxes have yielded $2,381,977 out of an estimated $5,355,000. Delinquent tax collections amount to $496,903 out of an anticipated $560,000 for this year, public service corporations have turned in $95,845, with the estimate for the year of $212,500.

Revenues from licenses are reported at $510,089 on an estimate for the year of $810,000. Gas and water sales revenues are $1,374,047 out of an estimated $2,100,000 for the year. Other revenues as of Sept. 1 are: Public works, $54,769; public welfare, $42,260; public safety, $19,474; courts, $8,327, and general government, $249,496, out of an estimated revenue of $208,000.

WASHINGTON

KING COUNTY (P. O. Seattle), Wash.—*BOND ISSUANCE NOT SCHEDULED*—The following information was sent to us on Oct. 4 by Tom Smith, member of the Board of County Commissioners:

"In response to your letter of Sept. 27, relative to the issuance of approximately $9,000,000 in general obligation bonds of King County, please be advised that plans for refunding King County's outstanding obligations have not proceeded to the point where we are able to give you detailed information. However, we will advise you just as soon as we determine the legal issues involved and formulate a plan."

KITTITAS COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 200 (P. O. Ellensburg), Wash.—*BONDS NOT SOLD*—It is stated by J. M. Snowden, County Treasurer, that the $45,000 not to exceed 6% semi-annual school bonds for which all bids received on June 14 were rejected, as noted here, have not as yet been sold and probably will not be reoffered.

SEATTLE, Wash.—*BONDS SOLD*—It is stated that the City Employees' Retirement System purchased on Oct. 3 the following bonds, aggregating $1,000,000, as 4⅛s at par:

$276,000 municipal light and power, 1933, series LR-5, bonds. Due on Nov. 1, $27,000 in 1950 to 1953, and $28,000 in 1954 to 1959.

724,000 municipal light and power, 1930, series LT-9 bonds. Due on Nov. 1, $72,000 in 1950 to 1955, and $73,000 in 1956 to 1959.

Dated Nov. 1, 1939. Prin. and int. (M-N) payable either at Seattle or at the city's fiscal agency, the Chemical Bank & Trust Co. in New York. Legal approval by Thomson, Wood & Hoffman of New York.

(This notice supplements the sale report given in our issue of Oct. 7—V. 149, p. 2268.)

SEATTLE, Wash.—*ADDITIONAL INFORMATION*—In connection with the report given here to the effect that the City Employees' Retirement System had offered to purchase as 4⅛s at par, the $1,000,000 lighting service extension bonds—V. 149, p. 2268—it is now stated by W. C. Thomas, City Comptroller, that the bonds will be payable in annual instalments, commencing Nov. 1, 1950 and running to 1959; interest will be payable semi-annually, November and May, either at Seattle or at the city's fiscal agency, the Chemical Bank & Trust Co., New York. Legal opinion will be furnished by Thomson, Wood & Hoffman of New York.

SUNNYSIDE, Wash.—*BOND OFFERING*—We are informed by the City Clerk that he will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m. on Oct. 20, for the purchase of an issue of $100,000 not to exceed 6% semi-ann. waterworks improvement bonds. Due in 20 years, the last third of the bonds to become due being optional prior to maturity. These bonds were approved by the voters at an election held on Sept. 28, by a count of 207 to 132.

THURSTON COUNTY (P. O. Olympia), Wash.—*BOND LEGALITY TO BE DETERMINED*—It is stated by B. T. Baker, County Auditor, that the matter of issuing $212,000 in refunding bonds is up before the State Supreme Court and a favorable decision is expected.

WEST VIRGINIA

FOLLANSBEE, W. Va.—*BOND SALE DETAILS*—It is now stated by the City Manager that the $90,000 3% semi-ann. refunding bonds sold to the State Board of Public Works, as noted here—V. 149, p. 2268—were purchased at par, and mature on Oct. 1: $2,000 in 1940 to 1949; $3,000, 1950 to 1958; $4,000, 1959 to 1965; and $5,000 in 1966 to 1968; callable on any interest payment date.

WISCONSIN

DOUGLAS COUNTY (P. O. Superior), Wis.—*BOND SALE*—The $175,000 issue of relief bonds offered for sale on Oct. 5—V. 149, p. 2122—was awarded to a syndicate composed of Walter, Woody & Heimerdinger of Cincinnati, the White-Phillips Corp. of Davenport, Lewis, Pickett & Co.; Ballman & Main; Doyle, O'Connor & Co.; A. S. Huyck & Co., and Barcus, Kindred & Co., all of Chicago, as 4½s, paying a premium of $1,005, equal to 100.574, a basis of about 4.34%. Dated Sept. 1, 1939. Due on Sept. 1 in 1940 to 1949.

WYOMING

PAVILLION SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Pavillion), Wyo.—*BONDS NOT SOLD*—It is now reported by the Secretary of the School Board that the $12,000 building bonds offered on July 15, as noted here—V. 149, p. 292—were not sold.

It is said that the district plans to reoffer the bonds in the amount of $15,500, in the near future.

CANADA

CANADA (Dominion of)—*FLOATS FIRST WAR LOAN OF* $200,000,000—The Governments first war loan in the present conflict, involving $200,000,000 two-year 2% notes, has been sold to Canadian chartered banks at par, according to an announcement issued Oct. 12 by J. L. Ralston, Minister of Finance. The notes, dated Oct. 16, 1939, due Oct. 16, 1941, and callable in whole or in part at par on or after Oct. 16, 1940, on 30 days' notice, will be payable in Canadian currency and proceeds used in the main for refunding purposes. About $80,000,000 will be expended for general Government purposes. Borrowing from Canadian banks was in keeping with Government's previous statement of avoiding going into the public loan market "until the initial effects of war expenditures and purchases by other governments in this country had begun to simulate production and expand the volume of public savings."

A substantial part of the proceeds of the loan will be used to redeem an issue of 3½% sterling registered stock of the Dominion due July 1, 1950. The total issue, held in Great Britain, amounts to slightly more than $125,000,000 at the current rate of exchange, against which there is a sinking fund of about $31,163,990, according to the Finance Minister's statement. As the operation involves repatriation of a Canadian obligation now held by British investors the ultimate effect, the Finance Minister continued, will be that Canadian dollars will be available to the United Kingdom for purchases of Canadian goods and materials required for war purposes.

The Commercial & Financial Chronicle

AMERICAN BANKERS CONVENTION SECTION

October 14, 1939

WILLIAM B. DANA COMPANY, PUBLISHERS

AMERICAN BANKERS CONVENTION

SECTION OF THE

Commercial and Financial Chronicle

Vol. 149. NEW YORK, OCTOBER 14, 1939 No. 3877.

The Convention and the War

That the outbreak of European war, occurring as it did less than one month before the assembling of the American Bankers Association at Seattle, on Sept. 24, for its annual convention, was the uppermost consideration in the minds of the delegates, no one can doubt. But three or four weeks are too short a time for even the most discerning banker to envisage the duration of the conflict, its political and military consequences, or its economic repercussion in the United States. It may indeed be said that the series of incidents, since Germany invaded Poland on Sept. 1, gave little basis for conclusive judgment regarding the duration, probable character and longer results of the war, or regarding its repercussion upon our own markets, or regarding public judgment as to the manner in which the United States shall best preserve neutrality.

Actual news developments of the intervening period had been in all respects confusing. In Europe they had been made up of Germany's bloody subjugation of Poland, the beginning of an aggressive submarine campaign against British ships, invasion of eastern Poland by Russia (acting evidently under treaty arrangement with the German Government); the slow advance of the French army in the West into German territory guarded by fortifications. On these considerations were superimposed the enigmatic attitude of Italy toward Germany, which may or may not mean a rift in the paper alliance of those two countries—an attitude possibly forced by Herr Hitler's astonishing league with Soviet Russia—and, finally, Herr Hitler's own speech of Friday, Oct. 6, to the Reichstag. This came after the bankers' Convention had adjourned. Actual significance of that two-hour deliverance which, while asking for peace, conditioned it on Herr Hitler's having his own way with weaker States in Central Europe, has even now not been evident to American readers.

The course of events in the United States had been hardly less bewildering. At the outbreak of war in 1914 our own Stock Exchange, dreading the American market's complete collapse, had shut down for nearly five months. In September, 1939, it rushed at once into a wild carnival of speculation for the rise, based on prospective war orders, in which stocks, especially of companies manufacturing war materials, advanced 15 points or more under transactions which brought the monthly total of shares sold from almost the smallest August since the World War to the largest September since 1932. The low-interest Government bonds had temporarily fallen, under unprecedentedly large selling, below their issue price of par. Wheat had advanced in a week from 68½c. at Chicago to 89¼c.

Yet a few weeks later the stock market lost on the average nearly a third of its early impulsive gain. United States Government bonds had risen again above par; wheat had fallen from 89¼c. to 80c. The beginning of debate in Congress on proposed amendments to the neutrality bill at once introduced the widest imaginable cleavage of opinion as to what restriction on our sales to belligerents would decrease the probability of our own possible involvement in the conflict and what would increase that probability. It could scarcely be expected that even the most impartial and enlightened speaker at Seattle would have ventured, at such a moment, to suggest financial plans or policies, which must necessarily depend in large measure on the future progress of events.

Of necessity, then, the Convention's speakers and resolutions approached the war problem cautiously. They wisely applied their own analysis to the economic position in which the United States faces the shock of European war. The report of the Eco-

nomic Policy Committee declared that the effects of a European war on our own economy "will depend on such unforeseeable factors as the duration of the conflict and the nature of the consequences to the participants." They warned that the huge volume of nearly idle deposits and the vast excess of reserves in our banks "might easily be used in ways that would produce unduly rapid price advances and foster undesirable forms of speculative activity." Therefore the Committee advocated a policy of "prudence and thoughtful care" in use of these resources. It thus regarded the question of our foreign trade, which had such remarkable vicissitudes in the war of 25 years ago:

> Probably the volumes of our exports will be increased, and our foreign trade with neutral nations will be expanded. These effects will be partly offset by the fact that large areas of our foreign trade have already been eliminated by the war, and that even those combatants which continue to purchase goods from us will limit their takings to war-time necessities.

But the burden of the speeches was much more emphatically to the effect that a policy should at once be adopted to put the United States in the proper position to meet an emergency. The Convention's own resolutions expressed belief that the present increase of business activity will continue throughout the year, and that the Nation's banking institutions are prepared to meet adequately and promptly all demands. But they added that "it is our belief that an approach to a balanced budget should be the primary object of our fiscal policy, to the end that sound national credit may be maintained." The retiring President of the Association, Philip A. Benson, declared to the convention:

> The least that we should accomplish is the end of disunion within our own borders. We have had our full measure of drastic changes imposed by legislation. It is necessary to have an opportunity to digest them. What we need now more than anything else is stability.

The new President, Robert M. Hanes, in his inaugural address took a more cheerful view:

> During the past decade the world has been engulfed in economic and political issues and panaceas. . . . Now there seems to be a turning of the tide. To those who have courage and are awake, a new day is dawning.

This may be so; it has always been the case that a real emergency, involving public safety, public resources and public credit, will compel an administration to surround itself with experienced financiers and men of affairs, even if it had theretofore taken its public policies from young idealists or class-room economists who had little or no experience with the realities of economic life. Yet the Convention's own feeling obviously was that something more than selection of an Advisory Commission, temporary or otherwise, will be required. Fred I. Kent told the bankers at Seattle what was absolutely essential:

> The great war that is now going on says to our Government and to our people, in no uncertain terms, that they must get together and take such action as is necessary to restore industry in the United States or we will be unable to hold our own in the world turmoil. This requires rescinding or correction and clarification of all laws that prevent the sound functioning of private enterprise that are in existence today.

Mr. Kent added that, while the passing of unwise war emergency laws because of fear that somebody may make a profit "is almost criminal," nevertheless "no right-minded person wishes to further the building of so-called war profits at the expense of a Nation." This is unquestionably the feeling which prevails throughout business circles. Few people wish to repeat the experience of 1916, when American manufactories of peace-time goods were converted on a prodigious scale to output of war material. Indeed, the sequel, when peace returned after 1918, must itself have taught its lessons.

Meanwhile the fact remains, and was cordially recognized at the Seattle Convention, that recovery in American industry is rapidly in progress. That recovery, though it may have been hastened by the events of September, did not result from European war. It was predicted and foreshadowed, both on the markets and in the reports from industry, many weeks before hostilities began. This recovery, not out of line with such advance predictions, has already brought the pace of industry back to what it was in the summer or early autumn of 1937.

Index to Advertisements

GENERAL SESSION

AMERICAN BANKERS ASSOCIATION

Sixty-Fifth Annual Convention, Held at Seattle, Wash., Sept. 24-28, 1939

INDEX TO GENERAL CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS

The Future of the Metropolitan Bank

By H. DONALD CAMPBELL, President The Chase National Bank, New York, N. Y.

President Benson, in introducing Mr. Campbell, said:

I have the privilege this morning of presenting to you a speaker who is well known in your city and needs no introduction to a Seattle audience. He came here, I am informed, some 33 years ago, after graduating from college and from law school, and made Seattle his home for a number of years. In 1912 he entered the service of a bank in this city whose officers have for many years been close personal friends of mine, the Washington Mutual Savings Bank. He was first elected Assistant Secretary in 1912, later becoming a Vice-President and director. Later, he had a call to come back to my City of New York, and he did so, to accept the Vice-Presidency with a New York banking institution. Since 1930 he has been an officer of one of the greatest banks in the world, the Chase National Bank of the City of New York. This gentleman is a leader in metropolitan financial affairs, and he actively participates in the commercial life of the country. He is well qualified to speak to us on this subject assigned to him.

Mr. Campbell's address follows:

I am asked in this short talk to you today to take a look into the future. Any attempt to forecast future events lies in the realm of prophecy, and the lot of prophets is not a particularly happy one. However, there are certain underlying truths which we can appraise, and certain forces which we can test. I shall attempt to do so, but will ask you to keep in mind the symbol sometimes attached to balance sheets—the letters E and O. E., certifying that the account is all right, except for errors and omissions.

At the outset, however, I should like to make one unqualified prediction. In my opinion, banks, both large and small, have a future in this country, and a future of such consequence and significance that the trials of the present will recede far into the background of our memories. Not as yet are the services we render so outmoded that we stand in danger of being relegated to some museum. The work in which we are engaged is much too vital and essential in the conduct of the business of the country.

Adaptability of American Banking

In the development of the United States from a fringe of sparsely settled communities along the Atlantic Seaboard to a great nation, banking institutions have made an indispensable contribution. Economic activity and growth have been financed, the use of savings facilitated, and funds transferred readily from one geographical area to another.

In the pre-Civil War period, the Suffolk banking system of New England, the commercial banks of New Orleans, along with many individual institutions in different parts of the country, established high standards in banking policies and practice. The post-Civil War period witnessed the continued development of State banking systems and the growth of the National banking system.

Through the entire history of this country, the banking system has been in a constant state of development. It has had to adapt itself continuously to changing economic conditions. It has survived severe depressions and deeply rooted political antagonisms. One hundred years ago, anti-bank sentiment was particularly violent. As serious as this animosity seemed at the time, it proved to be but a temporary barrier. In that situation, as in others, the importance of credit institutions to the country's well-being was soon realized.

In this process of constant adaption to environment, banks located in centers of industry and commerce grew as industry and commerce grew. Many had to be large in order to take care of the enormous financial demands of big enterprises.

Size in and of itself is not an iniquitous thing, nor yet a dangerous thing. It must always be borne in mind that size is relative to surroundings. In many respects the relation of the big bank to a large business is precisely the same as the relation of the country banker to the farmer or local tradesman. American banks, whether they be large or small, all take deposits, all make loans, when they can, all buy Government obligations, all buy bonds, many have trust departments, and most of them hold securities in safekeeping for their customers.

Services of the Metropolitan Bank

At the same time, the metropolitan bank has developed special functions as a wholesaler of credit for the purposes of the security and commodity markets, as corporate and personal trustee, as an agency of international payments and a provider of credit for foreign trade, and as a correspondent and depositary for banks throughout the country.

The process of growth and adaptation has been a continuous one. In recent years, investment service, oil and public utility departments have been organized. Personal and instalment loan departments and metered checking services have been provided. Branches have been opened for the convenience of neighborhood customers. These functions do not differ so much in kind, as in magnitude from the services which small banks habitually render to their customers. As a matter of fact, the facilities which a big bank renders to its banking correspondents places at the disposal of smaller banks and their customers the services of the metropolitan bank. This bank system of ours provides an extraordinary example, vastly beneficial to the development of the country, of local self-government in banking.

The financial power of the United States is held by the customers of some 14,000 banks, scattered all over the country, ranging in size from the neighborhood bank in farming communities to the metropolitan banks situated in the centers of industry and commerce. These big banks, while some of them compare in size with the largest financial institutions abroad, do not comprise a group of four or five great banks which, through their myriads of branches, make up practically the entire commercial banking strength of a country, as is the case, for example, in France and Great

Britain; but each compares in all respects except size with almost any one of the other 14,000 banks in the United States. We are all subject to rules and regulations, as every banker knows, but no one bank in the exercise of arbitrary power can choke off the flow of credit to a thrifty business man. This vast banking net-work with 14,000 outlets makes it possible in almost every year and almost every season for the worthy borrower, whether large or small, to get a loan when he needs it, irrespective of the bias or predilection of any individual banker. How much this has meant to the growth of American industry and commerce no man can ever justly appraise.

Common Future for Large and Small Banks

What I have said about the likeness between big banks and small banks in the services they render the public, suggests that we cannot speak about the future of the one without also speaking of the future of the other. Whether the institution with which we are associated is large or small, we live and work in a common economic and political environment. Whether located in industrial regions or in farming communities, whether primarily commercial or investment in the services rendered, all banks will be equally affected by those factors that make for progress or retrogression.

Each and every institution, whatever its size or character, will be subjected to the same stresses and strains, the same trends and developments. The work they both do—indeed, the work they have done—for the development of the country, is so similar that it is impossible to foresee the future of either the large or small bank without attempting to forecast the future of the banking system of the United States as a whole.

Present Conditions Not Necessarily a Guide to Future

Exclusive emphasis on present conditions could easily make one pessimistic as to the future of banking. The bare subsistence level of bank earnings, the legthened character of commercial bank assets, a decade of Federal deficits, the sub-normal level of economic activity, the vast numbers of unemployed, are ever present in our consciousness and could readily cause us to despair.

This brings me to the question which I think underlies our whole discussion. Will future conditions in the United States still demand services from banks in a volume sufficient to support the vast banking apparatus as we know it? Bad though the current situation is, the experience of the past has shown that prophecies based on current conditions are frequently wrong. Beyond our limited horizon lies a future that I feel will be far different from the dire predictions of some of our contemporaries.

The great American system of commercial banks has as its primary function the supplying of credit in response to the legitimate demands of business. While the field of credit has become immensely wider with the passing of the years, the extension of credit to business still remains the function to which we are most accustomed and which I believe will once again attain significant proportions.

In addition to the function of supplying credit, American banks have taken on innumerable services which they perform for the public. Those outside the banking profession are frequently as unconscious of the many services banks perform as they are of the air they breathe. American banks, more so than those in other countries, are generous in the multitude of functions performed for customers, which are indispensable to a smooth operation of business. They must be rendered by some organization. The commercial banks have done this work in the past and have the facilities to do it in the future.

Costs Incurred by Banks in Services Rendered

In serving as the bookkeeper of the country and as a source of credit information, the banking system is involved in heavy costs. The magnitude of these is little appreciated outside of our own ranks. However closely we watch costs and try to keep down operating expenses, the outlays for these specialized services press heavily upon us. In other days they were easily met out of the proceeds of lending deposits. What a mockery it is, in these days of ever mounting deposits, that we have come to look upon them, not as a means of revenue, but as an added item of expense! I know of one bank which pays Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation charges of many thousands of dollars a year on funds received last spring from nervous Europeans. And those deposits are merely lying alongside the rest of the excess reserves.

And now, in this same general connection, I want to say a word on a sensitive subject, that of service charges. In their efforts to meet the existing situation, many commercial banks have been forced to charge for services which they formerly did for nothing.

The imposition of these charges, although necessary and justified, cannot in itself, in my opinion, restore bank earnings to a reasonable level. Such charges are no substitute for an adequate return on loans and investments. At best, they can account for but a small proportion of gross earnings.

Lest I be misunderstood, I want to emphasize that I fully approve of the policy of making service charges. In the case of many individual institutions, they have made the difference between profit and loss. Cost analyses should be made carefully and the charges imposed should be related to the specific services rendered.

In this connection it is worth noting that service charges are practically universal among banks on the Continent of Europe. These are imposed despite the fact that those institutions have sources of income not open to American banks. Not only are activity charges imposed on accounts, but sometimes charges are imposed for inactivity also.

The Causes of Low Earnings

Earnings are low, of course, because the volume of normal bank borrowing is low. Average rates of interest on loans have this year reached the lowest levels in financial history, and yet low rates have not perceptibly stimulated increased borrowing. Business borrows money when it can use the funds profitably. Artifically low interest rates constitute one major cause of low bank earnings. Another is the widespread decline in commerce, both domestic and foreign, and a third cause has undoubtedly been the apprehension of war.

The large city bank, even more than the smaller institution, has suffered from the decline in loan and investment return. Interest rates in the financial centers respond much more quickly to changes in monetary policy than do those in the smaller communities. The deposits of the large bank turn over more quickly. Its assets must be of shorter maturities.

In consequence, to an extent greater than is true of smaller institutions, it has had to forego the return on long-term bonds, which, low as it is, is higher than the infinitesimally small return on short-term obligations.

Added to the handicap of low interest rates is the fact that to a varying extent all banks must face the competition of some Government credit agencies. I would not call attention to this competition unless at the same time I were to give full recognition to the effective work done by certain Government credit agencies in the matter of financial reconstruction during the great depression. To go beyond this and to make use of funds borrowed from commercial banks at rates of interest fixed at artificially low levels in order to compete with these same commercial banks, struggling desperately to sustain themselves, seems to me to be both unfair and short-sighted.

General Effect of Easy Money Policies

Commercial banks are not alone in experiencing the consequences of the present national monetary policies. The easy money policy has permeated the entire economy. The thrifty and prudent have been penalized through its effect on the return from their savings and investments. Millions of individuals are paying more money for life insurance which they carry to protect their families and dependents. Universities and endowed institutions have had to curtail essential services, increase charges and reduce salaries. The easy money policy has constituted a heavy tax upon all who possess capital, whether much or little.

In my opinion interest rates cannot remain pegged at their present levels. Existing rates do not represent an equilibrium between savings and the demand for long-term funds. For a time the true situation has been disguised by Government deficits, by the financing of these deficits through the banking system, by the swelling of bank deposits, and by the growth in excess reserves.

Until the beginning of September this made for an inflation in the bond market comparable to that of the stock market a decade ago. That this could not continue indefinitely has become strikingly evident to us in the past few weeks, and I have no doubt that interest rate, in time will rise to less artificial levels.

Low Bank Earnings a Matter of General Concern

The question of bank earnings concerns not only men like ourselves who are operating banks. It concerns the whole country. The reasons why earnings are a matter of national importance are easy to see, and I shall run over them briefly.

The first is one I have already touched upon. Banking services of a non-lending nature, which are so important to the business life of the country as a whole, do not pay their own way and are, therefore, dependent upon the general earning capacity of banks.

The second reason why bank earnings are important to the business public of the country is that net worth must grow if a suitable ratio of capital funds to rising deposit liabilities is to be maintained and if new banking capital is to be provided for the future. America has not stopped growing, and American business will need a strong and growing banking system. The need for adequate reserves against losses on loans has been amply demonstrated in the past, and national and international economic life has hardly become so stable that losses are not to be expected in the future. When this risk factor is taken into consideration, I sometimes wonder if in reality we are getting any interest today on our loans and investments.

I am not suggesting a mandatory capital-deposit ratio for banks. Such would be the height of folly. Whether a particular capital ratio is adequate or not depends upon attendant circumstances. The cash holdings of banks, which are very large now, must be taken into consideration as well as the quality of bank assets. All that I am suggesting is that a growing business, subject to unpredictable risks and uncertainties, should have a growing capital account. The present low level of bank earnings, a condition which tends to influence banks to assume greater loan risks, makes the building up of the capital account a difficult task.

In the midst of war uncertainties banks to an increasing extent will be obliged to revise their conception of the risk factors involved in fixing rates of interest on loans. Excess reserves or no excess reserves, we must have an insurance element of a substantial sort in our rates if we are to lend our depositors' money safely in the midst of a great war. In the last war both banks and businesses increased their surplus and undivided profits accounts while the boom was on—and those capital reserves were their salvation when the post war liquidation came. There may be more differences than resemblances between the course of the last war and the present war, but I have great confidence in the proposition that, sooner or later, we shall find a strong capital structure and an adequate liquidity exceedingly welcome in a time of readjustment.

New Lending Fields

As I suggested before, the banking system of the United States is a living thing. It has had to adapt itself to changing conditions in the past and will continue to do so in the future.

In searching for needed sources of income, commercial banks in recent years have ventured far into new fields of lending, sometimes reluctantly, sometimes tentatively, sometimes experimentally. One of the most important of these is that of term loans, which have come to occupy a significant place in the portfolio of the large bank.

A recent study by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System revealed that the total of such loans comes to well over $1,000,000,000, or 25% of the total volume of commercial, industrial and agricultural loans of all reporting member banks. Over half the total volume of such loans has been extended by the New York City banks.

The growing competition for such loans has led to lower rates of interest, to longer maturities and to a concentration of payments in the latter part of the life of the loan. In view of the risk factor attached to long-term capital loans, such concessions are not reassuring. There are always possibilities of changes in management, in business conditions, or in the competitive situation of particular industries, any one of which would greatly alter the position of the borrower.

Existing conditions have also forced banks into the field of personal loans and retail instalment financing. So important has this activity become that the Association of Reserve City Bankers sponsored a very extensive study of this entire field.

The Commercial Loan Demand

Given an improvement in business conditions, commercial loans will experience a sharp revival. It will be remembered that the commercial loans of all member banks increased between June 30, 1936 and June 30, 1937—a period of marked business expansion—from $5,400,000,000 to $6,700,000,000, or by $1,300,000,000. This was one of the most rapid rises in bank loans ever experienced in a comparable period of time.

The recent trend of business activity has been encouraging, and I believe that it will not only continue to improve of its own momentum but that it will also receive a very decided impetus from the new conditions prevailing abroad since the early part of this month. I also have in mind the broader markets available to us in Latin America and other parts of the world because of the inability of the large industrial countries of Europe to devote as much attention to them as in the past.

Thus we may expect an increased use of our superabundant bank deposits, a quickening of productive activity, a rise in capital values, and finally, greater employment and a fuller utilization of existing plant and equipment. To set this sequence in motion complete recovery is not required; the improvement we are now experiencing should be sufficient. And I need hardly add that when business men can look forward with confidence to the future policies of the Government, the pace of the improvement will be accelerated perceptibly.

Already there is increased borrowing demand. Rates of interest have shown a rising tendency. Banks are going to have larger income from current operations than seemed probable six weeks ago. We should and will lend to all sound applicants for loans. If a war boom develops, we must remember to apply all those safeguards that bankers know how to apply in protecting the quality of bank credit—

we must do this in justice to our depositors and in fulfillment of our duties as trustees of the country's finances. Our vast excess reserves remove one of the great safeguards of sound banking—namely the necessity to watch our cash position every day. All the more reason for a rigorous application of credit standards.

The Alternatives

May I reiterate my faith in the future of banking for both large and small institutions? There will be hardships and difficulties to overcome. There will be inflationary dangers ahead of us. The way will not be easy. Yet I have confidence in the present generation of bankers to solve future problems. The fact is that the American banker, more than ever before, fully appreciates his responsibility to depositors and to the general public. He realizes that his office is a sacred trust, to be exercised diligently, prudently and competently.

It seems to me that the functions performed by the American banking system—both those that are paid for and those that are not paid for—are of such paramount importance to the economic welfare of the country, that they have to be continued. If there are no banks to do the work, someone else must do it. And that someone else is obvisouly the Government itself.

He is the alternative: Either a banking system with 14,000 outlets through which commercial credit is administered by the friends and neighbors of the borrower, or a centralized banking system operated according to rules and regulations prescribed in Washington and interpreted by employees of the central authority.

It does not matter for the purpose of this discussion whether the central authority is Republican or Democrat or something else. Opportunity for oppression or restriction or political misuse of the lending power would be identical whatever party might be in control; the only differences would be those inherent in the quality of the administrators.

Putting it very simply, the question is whether the American people want commercial credit administered by themselves, their friends and their neighbors, or whether they want it administered by political appointees. Does any American business man want to have the decision on loans controlled by district leaders?

Stated that way, there is no doubt which of the two systems the American business man wants. Stated that way, there is no question how the American voter would decide if the matter were left to his open and shut decision. The danger is that, through a process of attrition, the banking system as we know it may be worn away and before the American voter realizes it, the change from one system to the other will have become complete.

Is that possible? A couple of years ago, I should have answered yes. But since then there has come a change. Congress, not once but many times, has reasserted the powers granted to it by our forefathers. Little by little, the American people have re-learned economic laws, and have found that they cannot be set aside by legislative enactments or violated by Executive action without penalty.

The American Heritage

Surely, no nation ever established under the sun has realized in like degree the ideals to which we all aspire—liberty of thought and speech, freedom of action within the law, individual power to rise as high as the native capacity of each allows. Within this frame of law, our people—thrifty, industrious and self-reliant—drew upon the stores of our national resources, grew great and prospered. The material things that we regard as commonplaces, other nations look to as their ultimate hopes.

Despite the economic reverses of these recent years, despite the adverse circumstances in which not a few of our fellow citizens have been trying to carve out a livelihood, still the standard of living in America remains for the vast majority the highest yet attained by any nation. In these days of economic adversity, it is easy to lose sight of these accomplishments.

We still have new frontiers to conquer. Scientists tell us that we are on the threshold of revolutionary industrial change. In hundreds of laboratories, in a thousand drafting rooms, in the fertile and inventive minds of uncounted numbers of our citizens, there are fermenting and growing schemes and methods and new ways to increase wealth. Technology is still an active force and a dynamic people will always develop new techniques and better methods. The American people will not be satisfied with an illusion of economic security obtained through the pegging of prices, the limitation of output, the dissipation of savings and the loss of individual initiative. The present attitude of negation is but a passing mood.

Let us remember that no party, no group, no man, has any patent on an easy road to a land of plenty. Let us remember that phrases and symbols are dreams, unless they are keyed to the realities of life. Let us not be led into error by the oft-repeated slogan, "human rights before property rights." Property rights are human rights, built out of the sweat and toil of millions and tens of millions of our people who have labored all their lives long that they and their families might live each year a better and a more abundant life.

My own optimism as to the future role of banking rests upon my conviction that we shall return to conservative fiscal policies and that economic activity will surge forward in this country. My conviction that such will be the case arises from my faith in the spirit and temperament of the American people. I have great confidence in the ultimate good judgment and indomitable spirit of our people, and, in the long run, political and economic activities reflect a people's temperament.

It is my reasoned judgment, that the spirit and will that conquered a continent, that survived a civil war, that lived through past depressions to enjoy a richer and fuller life, will not die. The American spirit is the spirit of the pioneer, of the innovator, of the trail blazer. It is a spirit born of a vigorous and self-reliant people, who will not be content to rely for long upon the largess of a paternalistic government. Our pressing problems will be solved, in the future as in the past, through the combined efforts of a courageous, independent people.

The Economic Effects Upon This Country of the Present European Conflict

By Dr. Paul F. Cadman, President American Research Foundation, San Francisco, Calif.

In introducing Mr. Cadman, President Benson of the Association, said in part:

We are fortunate in the selection of our next speaker. He is an economist who has the happy faculty of making economics truly interesting. He received his early training at the University of California, earned a Doctor's degree at the University of Paris. He had been successively Executive Secretary of the San Francisco Stock Exchange, head of the Department of Corporate Finance and Investments in the University of California. Since 1936 he has been in private practice as a consulting economist. Since 1933 he has been an instructor in current economic events in the San Francisco Chapter of the American Institute of Banking. During the past summer, the students at the Graduate School of Banking at Rutgers had the privilege of listening to a series of interesting lectures that he delivered there. At present he is President of the American Research Foundation.

Dr. Cadman had kindly consented to talk to us this morning when we discovered that it would be impossible for Senator Pat Harrison to fulfil his engagement with us here. At that time we asked Dr. Cadman to discuss the subject which is on the printed program, "America's Stake in a Free Banking System." This all happened, of course, before the outbreak of the war in Europe, and since that subject was assigned to him, we have found it has been treated by other speakers at this convention, and in view of present world conditions, we have thought it wise to ask him to discuss instead of the topic in the printed program, "The Economic Effects upon this Country of the Present European Conflict." Dr. Cadman has been good enough to agree to do this. I know it is a subject that concerns us all, and I am sure that his address will interest us all intensely.

Dr. Cadman's address follows:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: If I had not been so greatly sobered by the wise and far-seeing remarks of the two previous speakers, I think I would feel in a little facetious mood, for this is the first time that I have ever been called upon to pinch-hit for a United States Senator.*

Not so very long ago a good friend of mine, who is Vice-President of the Chase National Bank presented me to Mr. Campbell, and I was reviewing with him in his office

*U. S. Senator Harrison of Mississippi who had originally been scheduled to address the Convention.

one of my experiences in this regard, in which association and memory played me a very happy turn. I was supposed to be in a debate with the champions of the theory that you can generate wealth by spending money, and after a very elaborate and carefully prepared defense or, rather, explanation of the functions of money, my opponent in debate rose and said, "We are going to give away two and a half billion dollars. Do you want it, or don't you want it?" And I submit to you that that is an unanswerable argument.

However, when the audience was restive and the heckling began, there came to my mind a story which Ramsey MacDonald's son told some years ago when he was touring America. He said that the British students have really very little respect for public speakers, and that the Oxford Union, which should be the seat of everything that is sedate and conservative, frequently invited the politicians of the Empire to come down and address them.

On one occasion they had a very portly gentleman who was a candidate. It was a very warm evening, and he perspired profusely. He was not only very portly, but he was very sentimental. At a moment in his harangue he wished to say that his conscience was clear, so he struck a pose as best he could with his portliness, and he stretched out his arms to this student audience and said, or started to say, "If I should die tonight," but he waited just one fraction of a moment too long, and a very disrespectful student in the back of the audience put his hand up to his mouth and called out, "Then the fat would be in the fire."

It is patent that this is no time for pride of opinion or even for the exploitation of the special advantages which may have come either through experience or study on the part of any who attempt to analyze and review these difficult days.

I am feeling with you very deeply the fact that the overwhelming opinion of the American people, as expressed not only by their officials but by the polls, is the declaration that "we wish not to participate in this struggle." I think neutrality is perhaps an unhappy word, because it implies that we do not take sides, and that is not so. What we mean is that we do not wish to participate. Whether or not that opinion will prevail, only time can tell. But it is clear that at this moment we have expressed our will in an overwhelming degree that we do not wish to participate.

That very fact alone makes it possible for us to do some analyzing and reasoning about our own state of affairs which otherwise would not be possible. If we were in a condition of emergency, if we had declared war, then all of us with any consciousness of the importance of national participation would temper our criticism and we would offer our complete support to whatever Government agencies had to be established, no matter how arbitrary they seemed. But since no state of emergency exists, we are in a position to discuss fully and freely and frankly the state of our own freedom and of liberty as it exists here.

Needless to say, we have not escaped the consequences of this war which has been in progress now less than a month, and already there have been the effects upon our markets. Sound cautions were given to us this morning regarding that, and I shall speak of this again in just a moment in the extemporaneous review which your President announced.

But before I do that, I feel very deeply the burden of saying that among the things that threaten our liberties most are the deliberate appeals to discontent, and that if as a people we are to escape the psychologies and the philosophies and the influences that have destroyed the liberties of 300 millions of people in Europe, we must be on guard against those persons and those agencies who deliberately stir up our people to discontent, for the appeal to discontent is the appeal to human weakness, to the sense of defeat, to inefficiency and ineffectiveness and futility in living. There are among all peoples at all times a segment, at least, who come under the classification of the failures.

Well, you and I have watched this appeal to discontent and it has come as a result of the operations of the workings of the great laws of supply and demand since the declaration of war. Four times in the last week I have turned the dials of my radio and listed to organized discussion quite obviously programmed and planned to persuade a large number of our people that any and all price rises in the American markets were due to racketeering, and nothing could be further from the truth.

There are racketeers in human society in every stage of history that has ever been known, and they are not at all economic racketeers. The political racketeers have vied for distention in this field.

But the deliberate attempt to persuade the American people that there are selfish men who deliberately sit down and propose to benefit by the sufferings of the people in a time of crisis like this is an outrageous thing, and it is high time that our people understand that these forces of supply and demand which are at work, even though they may be interfered with and even though they are from time to time curtailed, are so great that no government or no coalition of governments or no individual can interfere with their operations.

What you had in these recent weeks was a recognition that when 10,000,000 men are under arms, the production goods will be curtailed, and what you had also was a recognition that when the shipping of the world, both that of belligerents and neutrals, is either handicapped by hazards or is actually drafted for the exigencies of war, the transportation also becomes scarce, and you lift off from the surpluses and from present production the pressures, and you create by natural processes a seller's market instead of a buyer's market, and there isn't anything you can do about it.

We have been slow in recognizing that in this country we spend more than $500,000,000 a year for rubber. It is the largest single item of import into the United States in terms of money spent. The second commodity in that category is sugar. When you have these tremendous demands for these commodities and a recognition either that production will be curtailed or that transport will be difficult, immediately demand asserts itself, and not only nations but purchasing agents and individuals, yes, even the housewives, begin to lay in supplies, and what happens is that there is bidding for existing stocks, and the bidding for existing stocks is an influence on prices which can never be denied.

Some people say, "Does this mean that because there is a war, America is to have prosperity?" The answer is that throughout all time, since man has begun to produce and save in quantity, his estimates of value have fluctuated in a long sweeping wave length which we call the business cycle, and that reflects his reactions toward the existing stocks of the things that he most needs and that he most wants.

If America finds herself in the position where at the moment she has certain supplies which are wanted, not only the world around, but wanted in this country because of the threatened shortages and because 10,000,000 men are under arms and taken out of production, and because transportation is limited, then the price rises in America are not only inevitable but in the long run they are uncontrollable.

But this not mean that we are faced at this moment with the possibility of boom conditions. The bulge in the stock market has been misinterpreted by many, and there is the careless assumption that somehow we may have a repetition of what happened between 1914 and 1918.

I was deeply impressed with the wisdom and validity of the findings of your Committee on Economic Policy. I would like to add to those findings just this word of evidence which is already known to that Committee, namely, that there is a vast difference between the conditions which now prevail and the conditions which prevailed at any one of the epochs of the last war, either 1914-1915, or 1915-16, or any other of the epochs, because generalizations about that whole period are useless and averages for the whole period do nothing but conceal the facts. But if you take the conditions at the opening of that war and compare them with the opening of this war, you will find the evidence which appears at this moment to be strongly against our having a war boom. It is one thing to have a firming of prices—we have already seen that for the most part it was good, because as the price of money was too low, so the price of a great many commodities was too low in terms of the human effort that it takes to produce them.

What we witness today is a different set of conditions, and there is little likelihood that this market will suffer—and I use the term advisedly—a boom, even though it may enjoy a firming in its price structures. The reasons why it is not

likely to enjoy a boom—if you think that a market does enjoy one—the reactions are usually too violent and too destructive. Let me trace for you very briefly the history.

In 1914, England and France were not ready for war. They were taken by surprise. They had to mobilize quickly, and they had to organize meager forces. In 1939, they had been preparing for war for more than 3½ years, and even though it is said they were not ready, their preparation was enormous.

In 1914, England and France had immense purchasing power, and their credit, so far as international credit was concerned, was at the peak.

In 1939, they, in common with all of the democracies, had extended their credit so far by processes said to be social and said to be for reconstruction, that that credit is impaired, which is not to say that it is destroyed, for it is not.

In 1914, England and France advances to their eastern allies, to Russia, to Serbia and others, $3,200,000,000, most of which was spent in America. No such situation today prevails.

In 20 years that have elapsed since the outbreak of the great World War, the productive capacities of the entire world have increased enormously, and the capacities of France and England have increased, as have ours, and there is in the world today not only stored up goods for this war activity but there is the immense capacity of a vast and developed and modernized industrial output.

I can see nothing in the present scene which indicates that type of inflation which reaches boom capacity. On the contrary, it seems to me that inflation at this moment is remote. One ought to reckon with the immense powers of production, one ought to reckon with the paralyzation of transport, one ought to reckon with the conditions in the money market which have been so accurately and helpfully presented to you this morning, and in the findings of your Economic Committee. One ought to see that the stage is not set for one of those furious periods of demand. The purchasing power which France and England have in terms of American securities which they hold and of their present gold reserve will no doubt be conserved, they will not be spent quickly but will be held in check against the emergency that may develop if and when this becomes a long war.

So we ought to be very sober in our reactions to this matter. One can never help the flurries of human hysteria in the stock market. The stock market itself may have been at levels in which there was a genuine reflection of the withheld demand in this country which was beginning to express itself when this catastrophe was announced. The boom in the "war babies" is a thing that you could expect, it is a thing that is very easy to understand, because the speculative mind is seldom analytical, it does not go down into the history, it does not consider the figures, it is not often concerned with a balance sheet. But that market will correct itself. It always has, and it has great strength within it because it has been heavily liquidated over a long period of time. I can see none of the forces that will unsettle our price structure nor can I see any of the forces that will bring it to boom proportions.

With the firming of these price structures, they will be immensely valuable, and one does not need to apologize nor listen to the shallow argument that we shall enjoy some advantage from the suffering of Europe. In this Western country of ours, there were vast quantities of fruit processed, in storage, and the growers and the producers and the brokers alike were facing heavy losses, which losses they have taken again and again through the past four or five years. The bidding for those stocks taking place not only in the countries that are affected by the crisis but within our own country, has strengthened the prices as little as one cent a pound in dried fruit and has changed the picture from anticipated loss to anticipated return.

There is evidence that the forces of supply and demand are at work and that somehow they transcend all of the desires and all of the ambitions of those who would dictate our economic life. This is not to say that the dictator does not have power over prices nor is it to say that an arbitrary Government does not and can not regulate prices, but it is to say that the great, sweeping forces of supply and demand are a reflection of what men want and a reflection of what men feel and think when they are faced with shortages of what they want. And so those forces are at work.

It seems to me that we ought to be very humble in their presence because they are an evidence of the thing that we wish to preserve, namely, that situation which is euphemistically called a free enterprise system. That free enterprise system is a part of the American way of life. It is not the selfish product of a group of men who have been classified or, shall I say, degraded by all of the language of abuse today, for no group of men ever met together at any moment in history and invented a thing called capitalism. It did not happen that way.

At some time in the history of the world, primitive man saved a little, and when he saved a little, even if it was only a handful of grain, in a rough brick kiln, that was lined with lime to keep out the rats, he had potential capital.

The interesting thing about the operation was two manifestations of constructive human activity—first of all, he exerted the effort to create that surplus, and, secondly, he exerted the sacrifice to save it. Out of those two things there arose a pattern of human behavior which has been badly named and which is badly called capitalism. It was that pattern of human behavior that gave us the vast stores of wealth that made possible the standard of living which we now enjoy. Nobody invented it and nobody forced it upon an unwilling society.

In the operation of that pattern of human behavior there came out this means of measuring value, which is to say, What are things worth to men? They are worth something to men in terms of their desirability and their scarcity, and you interpret that worth by a device called price.

I know there are racketeers, and I know that they operate in every stage of human history, but these great forces that are at work today are the natural forces of human behavior and as such we may recognize them and respect them as long as we do not abuse them, and this free enterprise system has significance for us for many reasons.

If I should have the opportunity to ask the American people one great, penetrating question in this hour, when we have declared ourselves against participation, but when we have taken sides with France and England, I should like to put this question: What is the outstanding and deepest issue which America faces today?

I believe it to be this: How far can they surrender their economic activities to a centralized Government without losing their political liberties?

Let that question be answered not by oratory and not by hysteria and not by emotional appeals, but let it be answered by the review of every free institution which we enjoy, and it is not a question of control or no control, because at all times we have submitted to reasonable regulation. It is a question of the degree of control, and at the heart of a free enterprise system there stands or should stand a free financial system, because the financial system is the manifestation of the modern working of the principle which I mentioned, namely, work and sacrifice determining values, and the financial system gives us the instruments to measure those values and helps us to conserve them, and helps not only in the development of every productive force, but acts as the sieve through which every project must pass to find out whether it has a reasonable claim upon the savings of the provident.

Therefore at the heart of every free system of enterprise there must be a free system of finance. And what is a free system of finance? How far is it possible to legislate concerning the activities of individuals who wish to invest? How far is it possible to fix the values of money by decree? How far is it possible to extend the credit structures, since credit and money go hand in hand and perform the same general function, namely, the facilitation of exchanges of goods between individuals and between groups? How far is it possible for us to establish those bureaucratic controls which never escape from political influence, in which bureaucratic controls we surrender the direction of our financial life to men who have not had experience? And what is the difference between the controlling influence that is exerted by men of experience and the controlling influence which is exerted by the politician?

It is all the difference in the world, because in one case you bring to bear the judgment of men who know what can be

done and what cannot be done with safety, and in the other case you bring to bear the wills of men that are concerned only with the popular approval of their constituents.

Now somewhere in this moment, when we have time and when we are not yet in the period of emergency that stifles criticism, we must review the state of freedom in America, and this is not to say that we will not recognize social improvement when it was due, and that we will not accept the controls and the regulations which are legitimately put upon the selfishness of men, but it is to give in simple definition the meaning of a free bahking system and of a free enterprise system—and this is no recapitulation of classroom economics.

I don't have to review for you the extent to which Government control has now taken charge of our financial ininstitutions and functions, but I do say this, that whenever any Government, whether it calls iteself a democracy or not, embarks upon a policy of distributing wealth or redistributing wealth which has not yet been created, through issuing promises to pay or through the distribution of bounties, that Government has opened the door for disaster. And if there were on the ballots of 18 States last November the proposals to distribute wealth by increasing the velocity of money and if necessary by printing money of a spurious nature, it was because there had been years of the organization of discontent and the deliberate propagation of the illusion that you could get something for nothing. In my State we will shortly vote on a project. It has a dramatic sort of name, because it appeals to the appetite, but make no mistake, if that measure passes in California it will become an issue in the Presidential campaign of 1940; and if one million people vote for it in California it will be only a reflection of the millions throughout this Nation who have been led to the illusion that somehow the Government can take care of them, that somehow there is bounty to be distributed from a source which is never named, and they have been deliberately kept from the knowledge of the fact that wealth is produced by those who work and it is conserved by those who save, and that group alone is able to give any semblance of security.

Your afternoon program is on, and it is nearly 20 minutes after 12, and I am thumbing over these pages for just one or two paragraphs which I am eagerly anxious to bring to you. Let me repeat that at the heart of a free enterprise system there must be a free banking system, because no political agency can be trusted with the function of lending money. When any political power goes so far that it can fix the value of money and extend its credit, and when it can operate in the field of foreign exchange and influence the domestic interest rate and can itself engage in lending to private individuals and to public and private corporations, then it has the destiny of all industry in its hands.

There is a great meaning for a free banking system. The free banking system should serve those who operate a free enterprise system, who are willing to work and venture and save, and in the operation of that system is the liberation of their own personal powers of choosing and of selecting and of standing by their judgments whether they are bad or good, and in that activity is the heart of the thing that we call political freedom.

I listened to your President's closing remarks this morning with a deep sense of appreciation. There came to me while he was speaking a little phrase from the English prayer book on which I had the good fortune to be brought up, and since he appealed to us for a reassertion of our faith, I venture to bring it to you without any excess of emotion. In a very beautiful prayer which was repeated for centuries by men who lived in stress and strain, it was written: "Whose Service Is Perfect Freedom." One reason why this Nation rejoices in being Christian as opposed to the paganism of the totalitarianism of the modern world is because Christianity respected the individual and recognized in him a free, choosing agent, with the right to be what he would be and to standor fall by the consequences of his own judgment.

And so, my friends, we stand, as your President said, in a period of great emergency. Let us not be carried away by the forces which would influence our price structures temporarily with hysterias and bad judgment. Let us rely upon history ano look carefully upon the conditions and compare them line by line, for every bit of data is available as to what happened in 1914 and as to what is happening now, and if and when you and I are called upon to realize that the great, underlying issues in this conflict are the issues of human liberty, then let us put every safeguard about the free institutions of this country which are economic and political and the two go hand in hand and cannot be separated, and in that moment you will do well to guard your functions and your prerogatives as the representative of a free financial system at the heart of a free economic system.

The Future of the Country Bank

By Ernest L. Pearce, Executive Vice-President The Union National Bank, Marquette, Mich.

Had I been assigned the subject "The Future of the Country Banker" instead of "The Future of the Country Bank" it would be possible for me to dispose of it in short order by relating the experience of one of our fellow bankers. A young member of a 4-H Club, we are told, was interviewing his local banker in an endeavor to make a loan with which to purchase a heifer. The banker finally told the boy he was convinced that if he lived he would pay the obligation, "But," said the banker, "what will you do if you should die?" The lad thought a moment and replied, "Well, if I die and go to heaven I'll have to mail it to you, but if I go to hell I'll simply hand it over to you."

It's no wonder we are all headed in that direction, considering the job we are expected to do. Some country banker outlined his task in this manner: Bankers are expected to accept money from anyone who has any, pay too high a rate of interest for it, loan it without limit to everyone who wants to borrow any, at too low a rate of interest, and always be ready to return it to the owners without a moment's notice and to never lose a penny.

It is indeed fortunate for me that the future of the metropolitan bank was so impressively outlined by Mr. Campbell in his address yesterday. For I am convinced, and I know the great army of country bankers sustain me in the idea, that so long as the country banks train, develop and turn over such able and competent bankers to manage the big city banks, we may expect the very results Mr. Campbell predicted for them. And so long as there are successful metropolitan banks there is a need for and a future for the little old country bank.

When I speak of "the little old country bank" those outside of banking circles may possibly be inclined to associate it with the "horse and buggy" days. Despite the fact that there are but half as many of them as there were the 20's, the country bank is still just as important a cog in the banking wheel as at any time in banking history.

The Country Bank—Its Definition, Position and Traditions

A general definition used by many people simply classifies a country bank as one not located within a metropolitan area. In the Federal Reserve Act "country member banks" is meant to include all member banks located outside central reserve and reserve cities and, in addition, a number of banks in outlying sections of central reserve and reserve cities which are granted permission to carry the same reserves as are required to be carried by country member banks. In practice non-members are similarly considered in banking circles.

An analysis of the banking structure shows that of all the 15,000 commercial banks in the United States 91% are located in towns of under 500,000 population and thus qualify as country banks. These same banks account for approximately 47% of the total deposits of the system. The figures on Federal Reserve member banks show 94% to be country banks, with 29% of the total deposits.

These 14,000 country banks, 75% of which, we are proud to say, are under the banner of the American Bankers Association, with over 170,000 highly trained and trusted men and women, cooperate with the metropolitan banker to give the average American the best banking services on the face of the earth. Bradley, writing in a recent issue of "Banking," thus describes this service:

> "In their various fields, within the limits of law and sound practice, they finance his birth, education, and marriage; build and furnish his home; cash his checks and collect his debts; clip his coupons and receive his dividends; safeguard his money and other valuable personal possessions; finance his funeral, execute his will and administer his estate.
>
> "They help the American farmer buy equipment and stock his farm; plant, harvest, sell and deliver his crops and collect the proceeds. They furnish funds to help build, equip, maintain, and operate our American factories; supply raw materials; finance the manufacture, sale, shipment, and distribution of their products, and collect the payment therefor.
>
> "They register and transfer the securities of American industry and faithfully administer the terms of their trusts in the interests of the American investor. They finance the shipments of our exports and imports and arrange the payments therefor in foreign and domestic currencies. They facilitate trade and commerce, serve producer, distributor and consumer. Through the purchase of their securities they furnish much of the money required by government."

This contribution to the social and economic welfare of the Nation is hardly in keeping with the picture of the "money changers" so often painted for the uninformed of the American banking system.

Surely there is a future for 14,000 country banks functioning today in such widespread and effective manner. These are the same institutions in type which set up and followed in the footsteps of the people who trekked in covered wagons along the Oregon Trail to this very ground on which we stand today, seeking farms and homes and stability. These country banks are the same institutions that followed in the steps of those who sought new frontiers in the gold rush of '49 on this same coast. The lofty ideals of these pioneers who sought the wilderness, unafraid, cannot be forgotten. These empire builders, these railroad magnates who linked the continent with iron rails; there steamboat pioneers who filled our mighty rivers with their craft—these actors in the living drama of American life—have for generations worked hand in hand with that rugged,

conservative, helpful individual, the country banker, who has always been on the frontier of American progress.

The history of American business is written in the development of American banking. Had our banking system not marched forward in cadence with the almost incredibly rapid development of business, had it been less responsive to the needs of a new country, America would be far different than the America we know today. America would not have the far-flung frontiers, the intricate system of manufacture and commerce, nor the completeness of life and high standards of living that now prevail had banking not kept pace and met the demand which progress has placed upon it.

Surely there is a future for the country bank which has such a tradition and such a record of achievement.

The Country Bank—Home-Owned, Home-Ruled and Independent

The country bank we envision as a home-owned and home-ruled bank, an independent bank. We like that definition best, especially in this new era when we hear so much of branch banks, chain banks, and a central bank. We feel that the successful future of the country bank will be preserved if these new elements in banking are not permitted to supersede the long-established and typical American system of unit banking. We should carry the flag for independence in banking and local responsibility for the management of local financial resources as a matter of basic policy, for we believe that the path of centralization of power is away from Americanism and democracy whether it is in political or in financial fields. We know that when the local controls of credit and money are surrendered to the absentee interests, local social and political control are not long in following. He who controls the purse strings sooner or later usually considers it necessary, if only in self-defense, to control the political and economic life of the community as well. We should do what we can to prevent the development of any such banking concentration in the United States as has been developed in Great Britain and Canada.

"Country bank," "unit bank," "private bank" are almost synonymous terms. We often hear our American banking system incorrectly referred to as a private banking system with the implication that the banks are run by a few individuals and their friends for selfish interests. What we do have is a system of chartered banks under which authority is granted by the State or Nation to groups of individuals to render a banking service to the public under governmental supervision. Thus we have a dual chartered banking system which is one of the most democratic institutions in America. It is democratic in its origin, its ownership, its supervison, its methods and the number of people it serves. The democracy of our chartered banking system and the large number of locally-owned banks which we have in this country, as contrasted with the very few banks in the older countries of the world, constitute our greatest guaranty against monopoly of banking.

The country banker should be much concerned in the perpetuation of this system, especially in these times when, from the Administration in Washington, there is a growing propaganda for the further centralization of all government. The people of America, we are sure, are not in favor of branch banking on any large scale. Nevertheless the independent bankers should not leave to chance the measures with which they fight for public understanding of the system of home rule in money and credit of which they are the instrumentalities.

It will require the combined efforts of our 14,000 country bankers scattered throughout the United States, using every facility available, to combat this new trend. They should clearly and courageously express their views on this important matter. The branch banking issue is more far-reaching than the boundaries of a single State. There are individuals high in National Administration circles who would like to see nation-wide branch banking, with greater control over banking as a whole vested in Washington. The future of country banking will depend in large measure on the outcome of this attempt to effect concentration of control, especially the control of credit, which is the very heart of free enterprise. We confidently believe that such concentration is hostile to the fundamental philosophy of the American way.

Just one more comment while on this subject. We suggested that the country bankers employ every available facility at their command. We will never accomplish our end if we depend on legislation alone. We cannot expect to sit back and count on the American Bankers Association, our State organizations, or our banking leaders to pull us through. We must see to it that the country banks of this Nation keep abreast of the changing times and that our institutions render a service which will command the respect and admiration of the people.

In these days when we are in the spirit of the "World of Tomorrow," when the "horse and buggy" days are mentioned with derision, one must needs be courageous and optimistic to predict a successful future for the country banks. But we are convinced that the new frontiers which are on the horizon in this changing world require the country bank with its far-flung network of independent unit banks to the same extent as in the "good old days." Yes, indeed, there is a future, but it demands our constant and alert attention, for the banks of America are undergoing a fundamental evolution. We may expect elimination of those institutions, small and large, which fail to keep abreast of the changing times in meeting the community needs. We will get back to normal again if we maintain faith in a worthwhile future for the genuine America. Progress will come here as it has through the years, not from the top down, but from the bottom up. As in the past, banking will lead the way toward new horizons of progress in the upbuilding of America.

How, then, must we direct our activities to improve and preserve the country bank?

Streamline Our Banks

First, we should streamline our banks. We should perfect the functions we now perform. We must bear in mind that the banking business is selling, it is merchandising, just as in the commercial field, except that it has only one basic commodity to sell. The purpose of banks primarily is to buy and sell the use of money. We have credit and service to sell in much the same way the thousands of gas stations sell gasoline and service "to boot." Just recall the marvelous strides in the modernization of these stations, even in 10 years, and the manner in which service has been stressed.

A country banker in a business slump got a temporary job as a gasoline station attendant, and a customer, drawing up to the pump, requested 10 gallons of gas. Said the banker, "How far are you traveling?" The customer explained his journey in detail, whereupon the banker said, "Don't you think you could get along with five?" We can well reflect on this story in a comparison with methods pursued by some of our bankers these days.

Take a look at the methods of the chain stores in every community and witness first-hand what becomes of the country merchant who does not "streamline." But witness especially the alert progressive independent who "knows his stuff" and merchandises in the modern way. There are many examples of successful independents who have no fear of the "chains" because they have developed their merchandising technique in tune with modern needs.

Where would the railroad and the automobile industries have been today if in recent years they had not taken to streamlining, with all that term implies? Before the tracks of the abandoned street railways of our cities had been ripped up the buses which made the railways obsolete themselves became outmoded because streamlined Diesels became the rage. Similarly, the demand for faster, more flexible freight transportation has made a third of the $22,000,000,000 invested in steam railroads useless.

Can banking escape such changes? Decidedly not! If you feel that country banking is on the way out, just take a look at the experience in two very simple industries which have staged a comeback.

In 1921 some 100,000,000 phonograph records were sold in the United States. That was the peak. The next year the radio began to take hold. By the late 1920's, when all else flourished, the phonograph industry was given up for dead. Last year about 35,000,000 records were sold, equal to 1912, and all makers were far behind their orders. What did it? The combination radio-phonograph, the portable phonograph and "swing" music. Is the bicycle becoming passe? Back in the days of mutton sleeves, bustles and high gaiters, when the popular ditty, "On a Bicycle Built for Two," was the rage and it seemed that almost everyone had taken to wheeling, there were 400,000 bicycles in the country. It may cause a few eyebrows to lift when it is stated that nearly 1,300,000 were manufactured last year.

We must streamline our accounting and equipment, for this is a machine age. It would appear that many bankers haven't discovered this. It is important that the bank's products be properly manufactured; that is, that the banker keep abreast with improvements in the mechanics of banking. The old pen-and-ink method on ledgers, remittance letters and correspondence would have little change today in competition with the bookkeeping machines, the transit machines, the typewriters and Recordaks.

As merchandising today is devoting close attention to the packaging and display of a product it may be well for the banker to consider also the setting in which he works. Too often a bank's rooms, beautiful though they may be, create an atmosphere of austerity, of aloofness, even of unfriendliness. It may be that even some comparatively inexpensive alterations of the cages, of the check counters, the installation of air conditioning, remodeling or placing of comfortable chairs will aid in creating an air of cordiality, will help extend an invitation to the public to enter and feel at ease.

We country bankers should change methods—should change interior installations—should change the fronts—yes, should streamline and let the American public know that we intend to continue to grow in business for the next 50 years. We are encouraging and financing the restaurants, the retail establishments, the gas stations in our own communities to do this very thing. Why not do the same ourselves?

Make Banks Laboratories of Thrift

Second, to improve and preserve the country bank we should make our banks laboratories of thrift. The Government may regard the success of its cheap money policy as a triumph in Federal financing, but if it can take any pride in this accomplishment it is a hollow one, for it is at the expense of that great mass of people who have been brought up to believe thrift a virtue and who now find it difficult to derive a sufficient income from their savings on which they depended. It is indeed with keen regret that savings banks have been obliged to cut their interest rates to the bone.

The extent to which the so-called cheap money policy has gone is portrayed in a study of United States Treasury securities which reveals that interest rates have declined so low that an investor would have to own $100,000 worth of Treasury notes, maturing in a little over one year, to get enough return to purchase a newspaper every day. Worse than that! He would have to own $100,000 worth of the near-term Treasury bonds to obtain enough income to purchase a pack of cigarettes every day. But worse still! Had he purchased a million dollars of 91-day Treasury bills last December he could not from the entire income have purchased either a single newspaper or pack of cigarettes.

You may say these examples of yields on the short-term issues are not fair. Let's put it another way, using some comparisons with the '20's. To obtain an income of $1,000 per annum from Government bonds it would have required an investment of approximately $17,637 in 1920, $30,200 in 1933, or $42,735 in 1939.

And so it runs throughout the gamut of investments which heretofore had been designed to cater to the requirements of the thrifty. In the long run it will be the Government that will suffer most from its cheap money policy, for it is rapidly succeeding in killing off thrift, the real backbone of its security. We country bankers must be concerned, we must combat such tendency; we must meet the challenge and encourage thrift, and one way to do this is to make our 14,000 country banks "laboratories of thrift." Let us go slow in turning deposits away; let us be cautious before cutting interest rates further; let us find new ways to provide earnings which will permit at least respectable interest rates for the Nation's vast army of savers.

The banks and bankers of America throughout the history of our country's banking have persistently, consistently, and insistently preached the virtues of thrift, the economics of saved money or surplus. The deposits of all the bankers in the country on June 30, 1938, which amounted to $52,195,000,000, is something to think about. The remarkable picture of more than 44,500,000 thrifty savings depositors who in 1938 had accumulated savings of approximately $24,500,000,000, or $200 per inhabitant, is truly a wonderful achievement and reflects favorably on the country and the metropolitan bankers of America who encouraged this thrift and provided the facilities for its safe repository. The good they have accomplished in this direction has been illimitable, yet they have gone further in seeing that, so far as is humanly possible, idle funds are set to work in industrial and business situations which, by financial aid, would give employment and wages to millions of men and women who otherwise might have suffered hardship and want. This would seem to be the time of all times in American history when the virtues of individual thrift, instead of being sneered at in high places, should be extolled. All that the American public needs today is some assurance that the homely virtues of hard work, individual initiative and thrift are to be rewarded and not penalized. It is our own responsibility and privilege to help, to serve, to disseminate the time-tested doctrine that thrift and truth still are right and shall prevail.

The future of the country bank is linked with this doctrine.

Go in for Research

Third, to improve and preserve the country bank we should go in for research to carry the business of the country bank into broader and more

useful fields. Scientific research in banking is just as necessary as in any other line of business or industry. It has saved the day for many of our large concerns and can do as much for banking. There is an imperative need for research as we face the opportunities and responsibilities of these changing times. Its development should not be confined to the activities of the American Bankers Association, which has not only early recognized the need and made remarkable strides in this direction, but should be carried on in State, county and local associations. We country bankers can do much to foster, promote and encourage research activities in these organizations.

There is not a country banker in the Nation who should not be going in for research in his own town, in his own bank, and in his own way. Nation-wide research, covering the whole of the United States and involving the cooperation of all banking groups, will also be necessary in order that the broad outline of banking reform may be determined. In order to find solutions to all the varied problems which arise from time to time it is apparent that each bank will need to study its own position individually in regard to earnings and costs of operation, as well as in regard to the service that it performs for the community in which it operates.

We are now in the midst of a period of the greatest increase in bank reserves, bank deposit expansion, and the accompanying forms of inflation that has ever been witnessed in a civilized country. All this has completely changed our banking environment. During the last quarter century there has been an almost revolutionary change in the factors influencing the profits of country banks. Banks themselves have undertaken a bewildering variety of new operations and instead of operating primarily in the field of working capital loans to business, have become the largest savings institutions in the country, an important factor in the market for investment securities and real estate mortgage loans, the leading fiduciary agent for corporations and individuals, and directly or indirectly an important source of instalment credit. During the same period many types of specialized financial institutions, both governmental and private, have developed and entered into competition with commercial banks, while significant changes have also occurred in the methods by which business enterprises finance their operations.

All these developments effect the profits of commercial banks, either by increasing costs of operation or by reducing the income derived from earning assets, and if profits are to be increased to a more satisfactory level in the future it is apparent that the commercial banking system must be modified in accordance with changes in business. This is the fundamental justification for stimulating research, since only by means of careful study is it possible to discover the precise nature of the change that will achieve the desired result.

It follows, therefore, that research directed toward an improvement in earnings will none the less have to take account of many problems. Naturally it will deal with earnings and operating expenses; with the income received from different types of loans and investments, and with the relative costs of different methods of doing business. But it will also involve careful study of the public demand for banking services, designed to find out to what extent and in what manner the needs of business and of the general public may be better served through improvements in banking structure and operations. Unless the practices of commercial banks are adapted to meet changing needs new competitive institutions will arise to serve the public as they have done in the past.

A worthwhile future for country banks, therefore, demands research.

Improve Our Banking Knowledge

Fourth, to improve and preserve the country bank we should improve our banking knowledge. This logically should be developed in three different directions:

Education of ourselves, with constant desire to raise the professional standards;
Education of employees, using every possible method to improve the efficiency and broaden the knowledge of the personnel;
Then the education of our customers and the improvement of our public relations.

If country banks are to have a worthwhile future we have the responsibility of giving the Nation a sound banking structure, which shall be at the same time adequate and modern enough to serve a progressive civilization. The degree of efficiency with which we do this will depend upon the intelligence of the 250,000 people who operate our banks and the manner in which that intelligence is applied. We are in a scientific age, and banking, or any other business, in fact, cannot be run successfully by hunches or by intuition. It requires an intimate knowledge acquired through accurate fact-finding and the proper application of those facts. There is no question but that by systematic persevering effort we can add immeasurably to our store of knowledge. As we survey our tasks we must realize it is time for deep thinking, for fresher viewpoints, for wider horizons.

As a result of wise leadership the American Bankers Association has for years shown phenomenal growth in making available to the bankers of America a program for self-education which has been in keeping with the times. We little realize that it was almost 40 years ago that the American Institute of Banking was launched, and it has continued with such success that there are today over 40,000 bankers improving their knowledge in an attempt to keep pace with its progress.

Outside of these activities the most important development in education in banking in recent years is a remarkable growth of banking conferences sponsored by bankers' associations. Further, there is the inclination to make all the national regional and State conventions avenues for dissemination of the best possible information on current banking problems. The country bankers should profit by attendance at these various meetings, where our associates give us in condensed form their studiously acquired knowledge. We must realize as we go about our daily tasks that scores of men engage in full-time research for us and make it available in the published reports of our commissions and committees.

Impetus for this increased education is probably to be found in the rapidity with which the nature of banking problems have changed in recent years. We have, for instance, the growth of investments and decline of loans; new kinds of loans, such as term, personal, and Federal Housing Administration; the whole foreign exchange picture has had its face lifted; managed currency has replaced the gold standard; the growth of Government agencies which compete with bankers for loans and investments; gold sterilization; deposit insurance. All these things and many others have kept the bankers on their toes to try to keep abreast the times. If they succeed in maintaining the pace it will be due largely to educational efforts along various lines.

If the country banks are to keep abreast of the times, in this changing world their executives, employees, directors, stockholders, and customers must be educated, must "know their stuff."

Cultivate Favorable Public Relations

Fifth, to improve and preserve the country bank we should cultivate favorable public relations. Last and by no means the least in providing for the future of the country bank is another phase of education—the cultivation of favorable public relations. We must constantly endeavor to interpret the science of banking and the necessity for our banking system to the public. We must educate the public mind to a proper understanding of the way in which banking serves business and industry and the way in which it contributes to the welfare of the community. We must arouse an unshakeable belief in the necessity for our banking system. We must educate the masses to the knowledge that business cannot survive without our banking institutions. We must create a favorable impression of the integrity of the system. We must so adapt the policies of our institutions and of our relationship to our public as to create these beliefs and impressions. In other words, we must make them real and tangible and easily understood.

We have still another and important job to do. Precisely it contemplates that our 14,000 country bankers in communities from the Lakes to the Gulf and from coast to coast assume the role of instructors who shall educate the public on economics as pertains to money and banking. Possibly they should assume the role of preachers, for it seems that we must soon return to the "old-time religion" of working and saving and living within our income. We must abandon the dream that the Government is all-wise and all-powerful enough to plan or control all agriculture, business and industry. We have learned by experience that the general standards of living cannot be raised by policies of scarcity and destruction of wealth. We must convince our people that they should get back to that American ideal of honest work and free enterprise through which this country has prospered and grown great.

We must speak in defense of the American system of private enterprise because its preservation is an issue that confronts every business man today; because it is a system that, under the Constitution, has made America, and because the chartered banking institutions of America have played an indispensable part in the functioning of that system. The bankers should be out in front in defense of a system of private industry and business which, although with faults, has, nevertheless, distributed more income to more people than any other system in the history of the world.

American enterprise, after all, is the primary source of employment, of production, and, in fact, of the revenues on which the Government itself depends. There isn't a job that wasn't born of individualism and created by enterprise. There isn't a home that isn't maintained and made possible by earnings and savings from those earnings. There isn't a church building or a hospital, a college or a school, that wasn't made possible by saved earnings. The very security of the home and Nation is reliant upon earnings. Why, then, isn't it a banker's job to lead the return to the sound policy of personal initiative and private enterprise with a minimum of government? It does not require a great program of legislation or of new governmental measures. The problem is rather to profit by the lessons which we have learned, to remove the handicaps which now prevail and release into new activity the pent-up forces of the Nation.

There is a simple formula outlined in a story concerning an old Negro. He was asked what he thought would cure this old depression. He replied that it was something they use in a golf game. It required just three putts. First, "Put your faith in God; put your Ford in the shed, and put your folks in the field."

We need not worry about the future of country banking if we can restore and preserve individual initiative and private enterprise, actuated by the ideal of a worthwhile service and the hope of a reasonable profit for meeting an unquestioned public need. These constitute the backbone of America's economic strength. Anything that weakens them weakens every institution whose financial welfare is in any way dependent upon them. Let us resolve therefore to lead in the fight to uphold and justify the American system of private enterprise—a system superior to any other yet devised, for giving the greatest number of people the most in material comforts and in liberty of action. The American way is our assurance of—Freedom, Justice, and Opportunity! Therefore,

Let us Defend it;
Let us Improve It;
Let us Preserve It.

The American Way

By Dr. Bruce R. Baxter, President Willamette University, Salem, Ore.

It would be a sad mistake for one who comes from a college campus to attempt to speak to bankers as if the speaker understood banking and were expert in it. I shall bear definitely in mind the fact that I am a layman. But every banker is a man before he is a banker, and it is of the man and to the man that I would speak.

Everyone understands that there are three forms of government now competing for ascendancy. This is probably the clearest fact that emerges from the European tangle. These three forms of government are communism, fascism and democracy. Naturally, our vote is cast for the democratic form of government. Democracy will succeed in the United States, or anywhere else, only when there is a sufficient number of good and intelligent men to participate in it and direct its activities. We in America are humiliated by the fact that even in the most stirring Presidential campaigns, thirty million qualified voters do not take enough interest in the issues at stake to cast a ballot.

I should like today to discuss certain attitudes and responsibilities which in our democratic form of government rest down in peculiar fashion upon bankers. This is because, by the very nature of their profession, they have assumed important responsibilities as community leaders. I think it is significant that in these last years one hears no more of the silly banker stories of the glass eye and ice water variety, no more of the wisecracks, or, as the Bostonians call them, sophisticated crevices, poking fun at the banking profession. This all indicates, it seems to me, a definite appreciation of the leadership that the banker gives to his community and of the burdens that he has carried for that community.

Now if the banker is to make his rightful contribution to the American Way, which is the application of the principles of democracy, he must, in the first place, be an intelligent world citizen—he must have the international, the world, point of view. One writer speaks of "the curse of the township mind," which simply means the curse of being unable to see beyond the

limits of one's own community. On Sept. 27, 1938, a Paris newspaper sent a reporter out upon the street to interview 50 men chosen at random, asking them what they thought would come out of the Munich Conference. Number 17, a workman, replied, "I don't know anything about it at all. I live in the suburbs." This was wholly a foolish answer. It is a tragedy whenever, in relation to world affairs, one "lives in the suburbs."

Any man who merits characterization as a world citizen would understand something of the historical background of this present conflict, something of the racial antipathies that enter into it. His knowledge at this point would be in marked contrast to that of the school boy who wrote in his essay, "Martin Luther died a horrible death. He was excommunicated by a bull." The boy's understanding of church and secular history was very limited, but is no more limited than that of some who talk in glib fashion of the European war, with but meager understanding.

One who has the international point of view will comprehend that every normal individual passes through three distinct stages:

First, the period of dependence, which among humans in infancy means a rather long time.

Second, the period of independence, which comes with adolescent years and the desire to strike out for oneself.

Third and last, the understanding of interdependence, which realization goes far toward making a man a world citizen.

Truly, we are members one of another.

In the second place, the man who is going to do his share toward making democracy, that is, the American Way, must be an intelligent American citizen, interested far more in that which he owes the nation than in that which the nation owes him. Whenever a considerable percentage of citizens gives more attention to that which the government owes them rather than to that which they owe the government, we are headed for trouble.

There is a far greater demand for intelligent citizens today than was true in former and simpler times. In the year 1834 the City of Detroit had 24 civic functions; in 1900 it had 142, and in 1934, 306. Certainly the requirement for understanding of one's government in Detroit, or any other American city, demands far more intelligence in 1934 than it did a century ago.

This intelligent American citizen will understand that he is a citizen not only of his city and State, but of the entire nation, and he will vote and act accordingly. We recall the preamble to the will of George Washington, when he said, not "I, George Washington, a citizen of Virginia," but "I, George Washington, a citizen of the United States of America." The Father of our country had far more than a local, or even a State-wide point of view.

The intelligent American citizen will be scrupulously honest in all of his dealings with his government, for national integrity cannot rise any higher than the integrity of its individual citizens. This principle finds application not only in governmental relations but in faithfulness in all of a man's responsibilities. Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam tells of a night airplane flight when the pilot discovered that the landing gear of the plane had been so damaged as to be utterly useless. He brought the plane back to the home field and with almost unbelievable skill and daring landed it in such fashion that, although all the passengers were shaken up, none was seriously injured. The question that arises is just why, when he discovered the condition of the plane, he did not use his parachute and bail out and thus save himself. If a man were alone in a plane and such an accident occurred, he would, of course, do this, but the record of commercial aviation does not show one single instance where a pilot has ever bailed out and left his passengers in the plane. No man who takes his responsibilities seriously ever "bails out."

In the third place, this individual who makes his contribution toward the American Way will be an intelligent citizen of his community. I am impressed by the number of young men who, coming to college to prepare for a banking career, say that the choice is made because of the position of some banker whom they have known in their local community. Possibly all men in this profession do not realize how young people do look up to them. This banker who is an ideal community citizen will not be touched by any spirit of intolerance. Intolerance I take to be ignorance plus emotion, and ignorance is always a by-product of distance. I am greatly disturbed over that which I believe to be not only a wave, but a rising tide, of intolerance in the world today.

A recent writer in an American magazine points out that if a swindle is perpetrated and a Gentile is at the center of it, one does not label it a Gentile swindle, but places the blame upon the individual, where it ought to be placed. However, if a Jew is at the center of such unfair dealing, there are some narrow people who at once characterize it as a Jewish swindle, tarring an entire race with the misdoings of a certain individual. This is wholly unfair and wholly un-American

But this spirit of intolerance is not directed solely against the Jews. Louis Adamic, in his recent book, "My America," tells of a brilliant second-generation Scandinavian, now a college professor, who writes, "I think I have never quite been taken in. We second generation people can hand up the spices and the spoons but the old-stock Americans will still continue to do the cooking." I hope this is not a typical case but only an aggravated incident.

The American Way is the way of tolerance. Tolerance and indifference are not synonyms. Tolerance is the principle of active good will toward all races and all nationalities. It is a desire that all persons should share in the good things of life.

The ideal American citizen who, from a place of leadership such as is assumed by the banking profession, makes his contribution to the American Way, will be genuinely helpful in all his personal relationships. A New Zealand woman, writing of native birds which had been noted for the length and height of their flight, tells how they had been for so long so close to the feeding grounds that unknowingly they had lost the power of flight. Danger threatened and the birds were warned but they could not fly away. The poem ends, "Their wings had vanished—they had lost the sky." What of our contribution to men who in these difficult years have "lost the sky"?

Many there are who, discouraged over personal losses and unsettled world affairs, have felt that there was considerable point to the story of the country physician who sent a bill to a newly-made widow, reading, "Due, $50 for curing your husband up to the time of his death." Some feel that this foolish story represents the present state of world affairs.

Ian McLaren makes a character in one of his novels say, "Be kind—every person that you meet is fighting a hard battle." Well, if Ian McLaren could have that said a generation ago, how much more true it is today. I was called upon in the midst of the depression to speak at the memorial service for a young banker who had taken his life. Investigation showed that not one dollar had been misappropriated—his financial record was clear. I shall never forget the agony in the statement of the stricken wife, who said that she was not trying to excuse him for the enormity of his act. However, if only people could know that for weeks he had been scarcely able to sleep at all because of his worry over clients in that bank who needed money and who could not secure loans under the then stringent regulations—that perhaps if they understood the burden he was carrying they would not be too harsh in their judgment. "Be kind—every person that you meet is fighting a hard battle."

I take great comfort in the quotation by Robert Louis Stevenson just before his own untimely passing, in a remote South Sea Island, a victim of a dread disease which had made him an invalid for years, when he said, "I am bigger than anything that can happen to me."

I do not see how a community leader today can be of very much help to people who have lost their sky until he has an adequate philosophy of life and a standard of values for himself. He will then understand that the making of a fortune does not necessarily in itself bring contentment and recognize that other acquisitions must go with it. You older men will remember the school reader's story of the Oriental king who, in the midst of great depondency, called in his philosopher to ask how happiness might be restored to him. The philosopher told him he might get it back again if he would wear the shirt of the most contented man in his kingdom. The problem then was to find that most contented man and when they found him, behold he had no shirt. Then the other day you went to see the play "You Can't Take It With You," and discovered that the wealthy man in the play learned from the old man in the tenement that the achieving of a fortune in itself does not necessarily bring happiness. This is nothing at all save the repetition of the old story of the unhappy king.

History has a word at this point. How many of you can give the name of the richest man in Greece when Socrates was writing and teaching, or the richest man in Rome when Justinian was preparing his legal code, or the richest man in France when Louis Pasteur was in his laboratory, or the richest man in the United States when Abraham Lincoln delivered his second inaugural address? History's judgment is sound, for unless there is something significant that goes along with the making of a fortune, genuine success is not attained.

That leader who has the proper relation to his fellow men is one who maintains his faith in others. As one writer says, faith is not a synonym for credulity. Faith is not believing something which you know is not true. Faith is reason grown courageous. A man does the best of which he is capable and then faith enters in. That one has lost faith in men does not mean that it is necessary for him to lose faith in man. And so, to those o represent a profession that is so largely based upon faith, remembering the foundations of a credit system—faith in the integrity of men and in their desire to meet their obligations—we make a plea for the maintenance of faith in one's fellows.

I would now offer two suggestions as to methods whereby one may be helped to attain that point of view and standard of values out of which can come the desire worthily to meet his responsibilities. The first lies in the development of one's cultural appreciation. The happiest person is the person who thinks the most interesting thoughts; therefore the necessity in active, busy days of building up reserves within oneself upon which he can draw in times of unusual stress or in days of retirement. Then only will the most interesting thoughts make for the happiest individual. In this same connection, it is significant that former Premier of France Leon Blum defines the truly free man as the man who dares to go to the end of his thoughts. This means that all of his thoughts are such that they could end in acts which would have only good results.

Is it not significant that the word amusement originally meant "away from the muses"—away from music, art and poetry? How many successful business men there are who have found in music an avocation, a release, that nothing else could give. Oliver Wendell Holmes speaks of those who "died with all their music in them." These are men who never gave any thought to the cultural side of life. Does any one suppose that Charles G. Dawes was a poorer Vice-President, or Albert Einstein a less able physicist, or Hendrik Van Loon a less capable author, or John D. Rockefeller Jr. a less able financier, because each played the violin rather well? Does anyone believe that Walter Hampden was less able to portray Shakespeare's characters because he played the cello, or that Dean Cornwall was a poorer painter because he played the cornet, or Charles Schwab less a financial leader because he had a pipe organ in his own home and played it rather well, or William Woodin a less efficient Secretary of the Treasury because he composed some good music? These are men who gain a measure of happiness because they think interesting thoughts based upon cultural appreciations.

My final suggestion is that every normal man must have a fixed point outside of himself and that fixed point I take to be his religion, his relation to his God, expressed through all his other relationships. A few months ago three British scientists, members of the Royal Academy of Science, went up from London to Oxford University and joined in saying to this present Oxford student body, "The youth of this present generation who are non-religious are non-scientific." These scientists spoke truly, for back of every fact is a cause and back of every cause is purpose and back of all purpose is God.

Some time ago I saw a letter that a small child had written to a friend of her father. It was the first letter that she had ever written to anyone outside of the immediate family. She was careful of its composition. The last sentence read, "And now I hope that you will live all of your life." The little girl spoke far better than she knew, for no philosopher could ever have written a more profound wish—to live all of one's life, to fulfill all of one's responsibilities worthily. It is entirely possible for a man to die never having lived. You and I have known men who have died never having lived. Merely to have lived a long life is not good enough, but to have lived a good life is long enough. May it be that each one of us shall live all of our life, being faithful to all of its responsibilities and obligations—that men upon whose shoulders are laid the responsibilities for the financial welfare of our nation, which involves the happiness or misery of so many of its citizens, may worthily make their contribution to the American Way, the way of democracy.

Immediate Task Constant Strengthening of Banks for Greater Service to Nation's Needs

By the President of the A. B. A., PHILIP A. BENSON, President of The Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn, N. Y.

It is my great privilege this morning to formally open this 65th annual convention of the American Bankers Association and to bid you welcome to it. While I am grateful to each one of you for coming, the meetings are yours and it is your Association. We who serve you for a short time as your elected officers can only serve you effectively if we have your counsel and guidance. We have these to the extent that you actively participate in Association affairs. Your presence here indicates your real personal interest in our work, and this is indeed heartening.

Ten months ago you conferred upon me the highest honor within your power to give. In return I can say to you straight from my heart that it was the highest honor that has ever come to me. My year as your President has been an exceedingly interesting and gratifying year. It has offered opportunity for useful service, for as fine fellowship as ever a man can hope to experience, and for the making of freindships that will be forever treasured

Intimate contact with the affairs of the Association during the year have brought to me a greater realization of its usefulness and appreciation of the unique service it renders, not only to the business of banking but to the country as a whole. Finance touches the lives of nearly all citizens, and it is in their interest as well as our own that we unitedly strive for sound banks, improved banking methods, and intelligent public relations. It would be impossible for me to refer to the year's work without paying tribute to the headquarters staff. They are individually and collectively an able group of men and women. One and all they have my gratitude and my admiration. I cannot take time to name them, but I will always remember and value each one as a personal friend. Of course they have been under the influence of an inspiring leader Indeed who among all of us has not felt the inspiration of Hal Stonier's personality and ability? To Hal, and all he has done as an educator and as an executive go our sincere thanks.

No name can do more than hope that at the end of his term of office the members find their organization as strong and effective as when that term began—and possibly a little better for his having served. You are, of course, the judges of that. I hope you will find some small contribution has been made.

In any case, I believe we have made progress this year. We have done so in one particular at least. That is in membership At the end of our previous fiscal year 76.62% of the country's banks supported our activities through membership in the A. B. A. On Aug. 31, the end of the immediate past fiscal year, that percentage had risen slightly to 79.76%. Since the latter date, we have welcomed five more new members. I can think of nothing more significant in our progress, for this indicates not only increasing recognition of the Association's services but recognition of united interest and a disposition toward common action with respect to common banking problems.

Our Association is a proof that banks of all types, State and National, can and do work together. There should be no issues that divide us, and we hope there never will be. The Association exists to serve the smallest bank as well as the largest. The banking needs of the country are being fully met by its 17,235 banks. There seems to be no present need for any substantial increase in the number of banks, nor is there any reason whatever to believe that there should be any change in our American banking system. I reiterate my faith in that system.

We can no longer go our individual ways. The problems that face our banks and the public they serve are no longer local problems Whether for better or for worse, the issues introduced today are of a national character and they can be dealt with only through common action on a national scale. More than ever we need our national organization for crystallization of opinion and unity of program, and it is gratifying to witness recognition of this as evidenced by our figures.

If I were to express any regret over my year of official service it would be regret over my inability to meet all the members in person. But I shall have to remain dissatisfied on that score.

It would be ideal if all our members could come together for counsel and fraternity at a time like this. But we cannot really expect 100% representation at any one time. So we have tried various ways to take the Association to you, the members, in your own section of the country. Some of our officers have made appearances at your State Conventions and other meetings. A number of members of the headquarters staff have accepted invitations to speak at banker's gatherings. I myself have attended meetings in 13 States. I was greatly inspired by my experiences and felt an ever increasing regret over the fact that in what has been less than one year it was physically impossible to do more.

Twice during the winter we transferred the headquarters staff from New York to other centers. Early in February we conducted a successful regional conference at Columbus, Ohio, in cooperation with the Ohio Bankers Association. Later in the same month we conducted a similarly successful conference at Minneapolis in cooperation with the Minnesota Bankers Association. A third regional conference, held in New York City in March, enabled us to meet with 1,500 bankers from the North Atlantic States. Through these useful conferences we were able to meet with 3,500 representatives of our banks in three sections of the country, and we gathered strength and inspiration from them. I cannot tell you how greatly we appreciate the cooperation and support of the State associations in making these meetings successful. State Secretaries have been unfailingly helpful, not only in connection with these special meetings, but always. We acknowledge, too, the generous help of the associations of mutual savings banks, both National and State.

The activities of the Association have been intensified all along the line. The several divisions, commissions, and councils have continued their researches and have produced a number of practical reports and studies of value to the intelligent management of banks, and have made definite contributions to intelligent thinking about banking. Let me compliment the officers of each division for their splendid work and cooperation during the year, and to express my thanks to them and to the members of all committees, commissions, and councils for their loyal service during my administration.

One of the first major activities of this administration was the consummation of the second step in our bank employee training program, the completion of the series on "Talk," designed to equip bank people to deal effectively with current questions about and criticisms of banking and related financial matters. Seven thousand sets of these booklets have been purchased by 3,000 banks and their use has made a real contribution to the understanding on the part of bank people of current popular opinions on economic and financial matters. It is hoped that many more banks will make intensive use of these booklets.

Time does not permit of a detailed exposition of Association activities. I shall mention but one or two of outstanding interest.

Through its Insurance Committee, the Association has effected another saving for banks throughout the country. During 1937 and 1938 premium reductions were secured on blanket and fidelity bonds which reduced the annual insurance costs of banks $2,735,000. Recently the Insurance Committee secured a reduction in the rates for forgery insurance which will save the banks an additional $300,000 annually.

May I call your particular attention to the work done through our Washington office? In mentioning this I wish to pay a tribute to the outstanding work of the Chairman of our Federal Legislative Committee, Lee Wiggins, President of the Bank of Hatsville, S. C. Mr. Wiggins has brought to this office an exceptionally intelligent, practical, and effective ability. He is a busy banker and merchant. Yet he has spent an extraordinary amount of time in Washington in behalf of all banks. His work and that of his Committee has been most effective. The Committee has been ably assisted in its work by our Washington office.

We were faced at Washington this year with two major items of legislation with far-reaching implications. One was legislation to broaden the powers of savings and loan associations to the point where they would virtually establish a third banking system outside the existing supervisory control now exercised through the Federal and State bank supervisory agencies.

Another dealt with the general idea of credit aid for small business. It was proposed in several measures, but the effort in that direction was concentrated on the Mead bill for insured loans.

In addition, there was a great deal of other legislation which occupied our attention.

Under the leadership of your Committee on Federal Legislation extended presentation of pertinent information was made to the appropriate committees of Congress, which we believe was helpful to the members of the committees and had a definite bearing on the disposition of the proposals in question.

In all that we have done the public interest was paramount. Our first job as bankers is to operate sound banks and to do all we can to see that they function in an atmosphere conducive to sound operation. To do less would be contrary to the public interest. It is in that spirit that the Association has expressed its views and presented data in regard to legislation.

Recently the A. B. A. has undertaken a new and effective step in its public relations program to deal with the misconception of the public regarding lending by banks. Up to now the only figures published on bank loans have been figures by governmental agencies on loans outstanding on a single date. These are static figures They do not take into consideration seasonal trends or the fact that the same number of borrowers do not borrow the same amount of money one year as another They do not give a true picture of bank lending activity, and they have been largely responsible for giving the public the impression that banks do not lend.

It is our job to correct this misconception. And we have undertaken to do it. Since the middle of July we have been assembling figures on the number and dollar volume of new loans and renewals made by banks, the amount of open lines of credit on their books, and the extent to which such credit is being used. We began with two States, Ohio and Pennsylvania. The significance of these new figures is indicated by the reception they have had in the press and especially by the editorial comment they have provoked. Our News Bureau has mounted some of its newspaper clippings on this subject on two display boards which are here. I suggest that you study them. And I urge that you give this most important program your full support. If you have not replied to our questionnaire, please do so as soon as you return home.

Our public relations work is our most important job, for public understanding of how we serve and how much we serve will determine our future, legislatively and every other way.

A sound public relations program involves sound banking, a sound attitude, and a readiness to inform the public concerning our services and our operations. We must develop an even greater sense of our responsibility. We must strive constantly for better management. We must endeavor to extend the usefulness of our institutions to their communities. And above all, we must run good banks.

A friend of mine who witnessed the launching of the new trans-atlantic liner America a few weeks ago told me he saw a bronze plaque mounted on granite in the yard of the Newport News Shipbuilding Corp. at Newport News, Va., bearing the following motto:

"We shall build good ships—at a profit if we can, at a loss, if we must, But always good ships."

We might adapt these words to our kind of service institutions.

We are meeting in the shadow of another great war. The lives of thousands, perhaps millions, of people are at stake. The economic structure of the world may be threatened. No people can completely escape its effects, not even we, 3,000 miles away from the scene of conflict. We must be prepared for whatever shocks may come.

Our immediate job in such a situation is the constant strengthening of the condition and the management of our banks for greater service to the nation's needs. In addition, we ought at all times contribute our share of intelligent opinion to the solution of such problems as arise.

It is to be hoped that in a time of developing crisis there may be an abatement of the conflict between the philosophies of business and government. The least that we should accomplish is the end of disunion within our own borders. We have had our full measure of drastic changes imposed by legislation. It is necessary to have an opportunity to digest them. What we need now more than anything else is stability. Labor, management, and government should act as a unit to rebuild our economy to meet the strains and stresses that the war will inflict on us

The struggle overseas may possibly drag down democracy in Europe. Perhaps it will be our mission to keep it alive in the world. In any case, we have it in our power to make this country the citadel of freedom, and we certainly ought to be about doing so

Again I want to reiterate my faith in true representative democracy and free private enterprise, the American political and economic system, and to express my abhorrence of Socialism, Communism, collectivism, and dictatorship in every shape and form. Let us have none of them here, nor even a mild approach to them. We have not been free from some of their baneful influences. What they are at heart, what they lead to has been made clear. Our strength and our hope lie in renewed faith in the God of our fathers and in a patriotic devotion to our favored land with its liberties, responsibilities, and opportunities.

Inability of Senator Harrison to Accept Invitation to Address Convention

President Benson announced the following communication from the Senior Senator from Mississippi who had been scheduled to address the Convention:

Again I want to express my disappointment and regrets over my inability to attend A. B. A. Convention. Appreciated deeply invitation to address meeting and only illness would have prevented my filling engagement. Be assured my every good wish for most enjoyable and successful meeting.
PAT HARRISON.

COMMITTEE AND OFFICERS' REPORTS—GENERAL SESSION

Report of Economic Policy Commission by the Chairman, Leonard P. Ayres, Vice-President of Cleveland Trust Co., Cleveland, Ohio

Two conclusions about the probable effects of the European war on our economy appear to be so clearly indicated that we may well regard them as being virtual certainties. The first is that the effects will be of major importance, although they will probably develop more slowly than we now assume, and some of them will prove to be unexpected. The second conclusion is that in the long run the results will be adverse to us, for great wars are immense calamities which impoverish not only the participants, but all the nations of the world.

During the early stages of the conflict American industries which produce goods or commodities needed by the belligerents will undoubtedly experience increased business and firming prices. It is not as yet possible to know which lines will be so affected. During the first year of the World War the groups of commodities which showed the most important price advances were grains, hides, nonferrous metals, and chemicals.

Our export and import businesses are already feeling the effects of conflicting influences of stimulation and restraint resulting from the advent of war. Probably the volumes of our exports will be increased, and our foreign trade with neutral nations will be expanded. These effects will be partly offset by the fact that large areas of our foreign trade have already been eliminated by the war, and that even those combatants which continue to purchase goods from us will limit their takings to war-time necessities.

The volume of commercial bank loans has been slowly expanding in this country since last February, and with the development of the war crisis there has come a much more rapid increase. This expansion of commercial loans may be expected to continue for some time to come. The banks have over five billions of excess reserves and they are amply able to take care of any demands for increased credit which may develop.

It may well prove to be the case that one of the important economic results of the outbreak of war will prove to be a definite downturn in the long-term trend of high-grade bond prices. This appears to have already happened and if that proves to be true, the development will be a highly important one for American banking, for business men, for investors, and for the National Government.

During our national history the prices of high-grade bonds have characteristically followed two sorts of movements. One of them has been made up of the relatively short wave-like fluctuations of expansion and contraction that have accompanied the business cycles. The other movements have been of much longer duration, and typically have continued through several business cycles.

Long-Term Trends

Bond prices reached their all-time low levels in this country in 1842, in the period of hard times which is often referred to as the Debt Repudiation Depression. Our only index of the prices of high-grade bonds which covers that period shows that in December of that year the best State bonds were selling at about 52. From that level bond prices advanced for nearly 22 years until in 1864, during the Civil War, they reached nearly 115. The long advance averaged about $2.90 per year on each 100 dollars of principal amount.

The next move was an abrupt decline lasting five and one-half years during which bond prices fell at an average rate of more than $7 per year. The bond price index stood at 75 at the beginning of 1870, and then its advances exceeded its declines from business cycle to business cycle during more than 28 years until the price was just under 163 by the middle of 1899. That was an average annual increase of almost $3.10 in each 100 dollars of principal during that long period. The index during this period is made from the very carefully compiled data of the National Bureau of Economic Research covering the yields of the highest grades of rail bonds capitalized at 5%.

During the next 21 years the general trend of bond prices was a declining one, and they fell from 163 in 1899 to only 91 in 1920. That was an average annual decrease of about $3.43 per 100 dollars of principal. The following advance has lasted for 19 years up to this past summer, and the index has risen at an average annual rate of about $4.24 on each 100 dollars of principal amount. That brings the record up to July of this year when the index stood at 172.

There are two features of these swings of bond prices which are of special significance. One of them is that they have charactereistically been of such long duration that whole generations of bankers and investors have unconsciously come to accept them as representing permanent conditions in the conduct of their affairs. An upturn or a downturn in such long-lasting trends constitutes a most important change in one of the fundamental factors of business, and it is a change to a new set of conditions which is quite outside the experience of most of the policy forming executives.

The other important characteristic of these long trends is the wide amplitude of their swings. The average yearly change has been more than $3 per 100, which constitutes a most important leverage on the profit side during the long advances, and an even more seriously important one on the losing side during the declines. The operation of the leverage tends to increase both profits and recoveries from investment portfolios during the advances, and to increase losses and diminish recoveries during the long declines.

Federal Bonds

It is somewhat astonishing to find that the record of the Federal bonds during this latest long upswing of prices furnishes results that are even more extreme than those of the highest grade corporate bonds. The Treasury Department has recently compiled an index of the yields of all Treasury bonds having maturities in excess of 12 years. The index begins in 1919 and the highest yield is 5.67% in August of 1920. The lowest yield is 2.13% in June of this year.

If we capitalize these yields at 3%, the low price works out at just under 53 in 1920, and the high price in 1939 becomes almost 141. That is an advance of almost 88 dollars in a little less than 19 years, or nearly $4.70 per year for each 100 dollars of principal amount. In practice it has not been possible to realize on the appreciation in the values of the Federal bonds at so high a rate during the years since 1920 because the issues have been replaced by new issues at lower coupons, and because they were capitalized without assumed maturities, but even so somewhat comparable appreciations could actually have been realized.

An investor could have bought a Liberty Bond at 82 in May of 1920. The coupon was 4¼%. He could have sold his bond in March of 1923, and with the proceeds he could have purchased one of the 4¼% bonds of 1947-52, which he could have held to June of this year and sold for over 122. His initial investment would have been $820, and his selling price something more than $1,220, so he would have made a direct profit of $400.

He would have received interest amounting to $807 during the 19 years, or a total realization of $1,207 on his original investment of $820. This amounts to a return of $63.53 per year, or an income from a Federal bond amounting to 7.75% per year for 19 years. If the trends of bond prices were reversed so that the purchase was made at $1,220 and the final sale at $820, the income from the transaction would amount to about 1.75% per year. Clearly it makes a great deal of difference to bankers and investors whether they are doing business in a period of declining long-term interest rates, or in one of advancing long-term rates.

It should be noted that the precipitate decline in the prices of Federal bonds that has taken place since the outbreak of war in Europe is a most exceptional development, and one that should not be interpreted as being characteristic of the long-term trends that we have been discussing. Such long trends are normally made up of slow and persistent upward or downward drifts or tides which are made up of a succession of shorter wave-like fluctuations corresponding to the expanding and contracting phases of business cycles. We have at present such great amounts of nearly idle funds seeking investment that no long continuation of price declines at recent rates is to be expected. Our Federal bonds continue to be the soundest of all investments.

Two Reasons for Downturns

Normally there are only two fundamental reasons why the demand for high-grade bonds decreases sufficiently to bring about a downturn in the long-term price trend. One of them is the development of greater attractiveness on the part of competing investments. These might be stocks where the ordinary investor is concerned, or they might be commercial loans in the case of the banker.

The other factor which might cause a downturn in the long-term trend of the prices of high-grade bonds is a general realization on the part of investors that prices have mounted so high, and the returns from them have fallen so low, that the risks of making new investments have become great enough to outweigh the meager attractiveness of the income that can be realized from the coupon payments.

At the present time bond prices have turned downward because of a combination of both of these types of causes. Bankers have developed a preference for liquidity both because bond prices had mounted too high and returns from them had fallen too low, and because there has developed a recent sharp increase in the volume of commercial loans which may continue and furnish a more helpful and appropriate employment for bank funds. Individual investors have a diminished interest in bonds because they are hopeful for better returns from stocks.

These developments are not likely to be merely transitory for they are reinforced by conditions that were coming into being abroad even before the advent of war. Symptoms of monetary inflation have been coming into evidence in the economies of Germany, France, Italy, and Japan, and they may now be developing in England. If they make much progress they will result in advances in the prices of commodities and in higher interest rates abroad.

Clearly the nature and importance of the effects which the European war may have on our economy will depend on such unforeseeable factors as the duration of the conflict, and on the nature of its consequences to the participants. We have in this country huge volumes of nearly idle bank deposits and vast excess reserves. These monetary resources might easily be used in ways that would produce unduly rapid price advances, and foster undesirable forms of speculative activity.

Your Economic Policy Commission not only calls attention to the probability that we have just passed a new downward turning point in the long-term trends of bond prices, but it takes this opportunity to remind all bankers that the tragic outbreak of another great war marks the beginning of a period in which the granting of new credits and the expansion of existing ones should be conducted with special prudence and thoughtful care.

Report of Official Acts and Proceedings of Executive Council, Presented by Richard W. Hill, Secretary of A. B. A.

President Benson: The Secretary of the Association, Mr. Hill, will report the Official Acts and Proceedings of the Executive Council since we last met. These are read to you for the purpose of information, and no action is needed on them. We will now hear from Mr. Hill.

Secretary Hill: Since the adjournment of the convention at Houston, Texas, the Executive Council has held meetings at Houston on Nov. 17, 1938, at Hot Springs, Virginia, on April 25 and 26, 1939, and at Seattle, Washington, on Sept. 25, 1939. At the Houston meeting on Nov. 17, the Committee, Commission, and other appointments presented by President Benson were approved.

At the same meeting favorable action was taken on the following items:

1 Budget report for 1938-1939 by the Chairman of the Finance Committee
2 Publication of a new edition of Paton's Digest with regular annul supplements
3 Revewal of lease for one year of premises occupied by the Association's branch office at Washington
4 Amendment to Association's By-laws bringing appointment of personnel of the Bank Management Commission in line with the appointment of other commissions
5 Employment of Harold Stonier as Executive Manager of the Association for a term of five years beginning Sept 1, 1938
6 Report of the Committee on State Legislation recommending a uniform statute covering bonding of bank officers and employees.

At the meetings at Hot Springs, Virginia, on April 25 and 26, favorable action was taken on the following matters:

1. Amendments to Association's By-laws establishing the Public Relations Council and the Graduate School of Banking as activities of the Association.

2. Recommendation of the Committee on State Legislation proposing a statement of principles governing the appointment of supervisory authorities.
3. Recommendation of the Committee on State Legislation proposing an escheat statute.
4. Authorization to the President of the Association to inform the Secretary of the Treasury that it is the sense of the Executive Council that Congress be urged to adopt such modifications of the revenue laws as will give relief to business and industry, thereby aiding the economic recovery of the Nation.

At the meeting in Seattle, Washington, on Sept. 25, favorable action was taken on the following matters:

1. Amendment to Association's By-laws consolidating the Insurance Committee and the Protective Committee, the new committee to be known as the Insurance and Protective Committee.
2. Recommendation of the Bank Management Commission raising the amount of no protest items from $10 to $50.
3. Establishment of the office of Director of the Public Relations Council, and the appointment of William T. Wilson thereto.
4. Authority to the Executive Manager to invest in, sell, exchange, or substitute obligations guaranteed by the United States for direct obligations of the United States, or to exchange securities of one type for securities of the other.

Report of Committee on Resolutions, by Chairman Robert V. Fleming—Banking and Credit Facilities, Taxation, &c.

Once more American business and American banking must revise their policies and readjust their plans because a great war has broken out in Europe. No one is wise enough to know as yet what the nature of the conflict will be, or how long it may last, and no one can forsee its outcome. There is only one certainty about its results for us, and that is that they will be detrimental, for wars are vast tragic calamities which impoverish not merely the participants, but all other nations as well.

Business activity has been increasing in this country since last spring, and it seems probable that the advances will continue through the remaining months of the year. Most harvests have been good in volume, but carry-overs are large and prevailing agricultural prices are still relatively low. Bank deposits have reached new high levels, and excess reserves are greater than ever before. Our banking institutions are prepared to meet adequately and promptly such demands for needed credit accommodiations as may develop.

Most of the sudden expansion of business activity that has taken place during the present month has come because of the anticipation of war orders rather than as a result of orders that have actually materialized. There is as yet little evidence that a war boom is in the making, but if symptoms should indicate that one threatens to develop it will be prudent for us to remember that such periods always leave heritages of remorse and regret. The policies of American banking should be resolutely directed toward restraining and restricting any excessive war boom in trade, industry, agriculture, or the security markets.

The American Bankers Association and its members are fully cognizant of the dislocations which can occur in our national economy due to war conditions abroad, and the responsibilities which increasingly rest upon the shoulders of every banker as the custodian of the funds of the people of our country.

We pledge ourselves to spare no effort or means in our power in meeting conditions as they may change from time to time, to the end that our Nation may be able to maintain a sound and stable economy.

The American System

We reaffirm the action of previous conventions wherein the position of the Association was stated with regard to the dual system of banking, branch banking and the autonomy of the laws of the separate States with respect to banking, and opposing any proposal or device looking to the establishment of branch banking privileges across State lines, directly or indirectly.

Banking Supervision

With respect to governmental supervision of banking in the public interest, we believe this is wholly in keeping with the broad principle that the success and strength of democracy in America is largely due to the sound safeguards afforded by the wisely conceived checks and balances which pervade our composite governmental system.

We believe, furthermore, that as regards banking supervision this same principle of checks and balances, which now exists, should be maintained.

Bank Examinations

Various proposals are under consideration at Washington looking toward modifications of our present systems of bank examinations. The factors involved are too numerous and too complicated for discussion in these resolutions. There is, however, one principle concerning which the membership of this Association does desire to make record of its convictions, and that is that no attempt should ever be made to use bank examinations as instrumentalities of credit control. Bank examinations should be just what their designation implies, and no attempt should be made to use them for other purposes.

Banking and Credit Facilities

American banking is now meeting adequately the present needs of business and of individuals for credit accommodations, for facilities which encourage thrift, and for the financial mechanics which are essential to our national activities of production, exchange and service. The recent hearings before the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency produced abundant evidence that our banking system is now providing these facilities more fully, more flexibly, and at less cost to the customer than ever before.

Recent proposals for legislation by which bank loans to small businesses would be insured or guaranteed by Federal funds are fundamentally unsound and appear to be without merit. They involve the unsound principle of creating new forms of easy credit with resulting high percentages of losses which would be shared first by the banks and then by the Government. Under such programs the making of loans to marginal business men already close to insolvency should tend to maintain temporaily large numbers of inefficient businesses in destructive competition with the solvent and well managed ones.

Plans have also been under discussion of late for the creation of a system of capital credit banks. Most of these plans provide for the capital of the institutions being supplied by the Government. At present our most pressing credit needs, other than the ones relating to our governmental finances, are not those calling for additional institutions to make loans. Powers already granted existing governmental agencies to participate with banks in the extension of certain types of loans seem, in our judgment, to be wholly adequate. Our most pressing credit need rather is for better prospects for business returns so that investors may be encouraged to venture in productive enterprises the redundant amounts of credit already available and now being inadequately employed.

We urge again upon our members that they continue to explore fully every possibility of making their credit facilities available to all worthy borrowers. We also urge again that they continue to cooperate with applicants, where necessary, to put proposals, as presented, in bankable form, and to see that no sound and reasonable credit need is denied.

We reiterate our belief that an approach to a balanced budget should be the primary objective of our public fiscal policy to the end that sound national credit may be maintained. We take advantage of this opportunity to express to our fellow bankers, and to institutional and private investors, our continuing conviction that the bonds of our Federal Government are the safest of all investments. We are not disquieted by temporary fluctuations in their market prices, for these securities embody more fully than do any others the qualities of marketability and safety.

The Burdens of Taxation

The Congress and the Treasury now are studying our Federal tax laws with the announced intent of making them more equitable and their administration more efficient and certain. We commend this study and its objectives.

Federal tax laws should not be passed hurriedly, without thorough study of their economic effect upon all classes of taxpayers and upon the Government itself. They should be written with the aim of providing the necessary revenue and should avoid imposing controls or restrictions on business, or uncertainties in their assessment.

Preferably, the basic structure of Federal tax laws should be fixed and should remain unchanged for lengthy periods of time, with revenue requirements being met by changes of rate within this structure. Then taxpayers would be enabled to make future commitments with reasonable certainty.

Once the Federal tax structure is fixed, States and their subdivisions can adjust their laws so as to avoid the present maze of duplicate and overlapping taxes to which both the Federal and State governments have contributed. It should be possible, also, to clarify the laws so as to avoid expensive controversies resulting from uncertainties as to interpretation or conflicts between taxing jurisdictions. We are fully in accord with proposals for the creation of a commission to make a broad study of the problems here referred to.

We should particularly point out that not only are strict economies in Government operations essential to lessening the burdens of taxation, both State and Federal, but also the withdrawal of pressure on governments by special groups among our citizens urging the expenditure of huge sums for non-essential projects. A large volume of these demands for expenditures are made upon the Federal Government for local purposes which should be borne, if warranted at all, buy the State and political subdivisions to which they pertain. We recommend, however, a larger degree of restraint in respect to all such demands.

We again call the attention of the American people to the seriousness of mounting public expenditures, both local and Federal, and again remind them of the fact that the resulting indebtedness eventually must be repaid by all of the people.

Taxes should be paid by all who are able to pay them, but rates should not be so high as to stifle initiative or to hinder business activity and contribute to unemployment. The law of diminishing returns still stands. Also, full consideration should be given to equitable measures for progressively narrowing and finally closing avenues of escape from sharing the tax burden which still remain open in certain directions. Continuance of individual freedom in this Nation brings to every resident of the United States an obligation willingly to contribute through taxes to the financial support of our Government.

Resolutions of Appreciation

The American Bankers Association takes this opportunity of expressing appreciation to our retiring President, Philip A. Benson, for the splendid service he has rendered to our Association. By his character, integrity and personal conduct he has set a high standard of professional ethics which has enhanced the presitige of our Association and its members.

To Robert M. Hanes, our First Vice-President, and P. D. Houston, our Second Vice-President, go our appreciation and admiration for their fine teamwork, support and loyalty, and for their earnest endeavors on behalf of our membership.

To Harold Stonier, our Executive Manager, we desire to express our sincere appreciation for the able manner in which he is conducting the affairs of our Association. His unusual qualities of mind and character, his painstaking and thorough attention to all Association matters, which are handled with such broad vision, add to the strength of our Association and assure its functioning with the greatest efficiency and effectiveness at all times.

Our thanks are due also to the members of the staff of the Association for their loyalty and effective discharge of their duties.

To Mike H. Malott, our retiring Treasurer, who for so many years has generously given of his time, thought, and energies to the interests of our membership, we extend our heartfelt good wishes.

To the leaders in public life and the other speakers who have appeared before the various meetings of our convention, and given us the benefit of their time and counsel, we desire to express our sincere appreciation for their valuable contributions to the success of our meetings.

We also desire to thank most sincerely the bankers of Seattle, the local committees, the hotels, the press and the citizens of this beautiful city for their exceedingly hospital treatment throughout our convention. Pleasant recollections of our visit here will long remain in our memories.

Resolutions Committee

Robert V. Fleming, President The Riggs National Bank, Washington, D.C., Chairman.
M. A. Arnold, Chairman of Board Seattle-First National Bank, Seattle, Wash.
Leonard P. Ayres, Vice-President The Cleveland Trust Co., Cleveland, Ohio (Chairman Economic Policy Commission).
Roland E. Clark, Vice-President National Bank of Commerce, Portland, Maine (Vice-President Trust Division).
J. L. Dart, Vice-President Florida National Bank, Jacksonville, Fla. (Vice-President American Institute of Banking Section).
Paul S. Dick, President The United States National Bank, Portland, Ore.
William S. Elliott, President Bank of Canton, Canton, Ga. (Vice-President State Bank Division).
A. George Gilman, President Malden Savings Bank, Malden, Mass. (Vice-President Savings Division).
H. H. Griswold, President The Elmira Bank & Trust Co., Elmira, N. Y. (Chairman Bank Management Commission).
Rudolf S. Hecht, Chairman of Board The Hibernia National Bank, New Orleans, La. (Representative of Public Relations Council).
A. T. Hibbard, Chairman of Board and President Union Bank & Trust Co., Helena, Mont.
Fred I. Kent, Director Bankers Trust Co., New York, N. Y. (Chairman, Commerce and Marine Commission).
J. C. Klinck, President Kings County Savings Bank, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Francis Marion Law, President First National Bank, Houston, Texas.

F. Lee Major, Vice-President The Boatmen's National Bank, St. Louis. Mo. (Chairman Agricultural Commission).
V. H. Rosetti, President The Farmers & Merchants National Bank, Los Angeles, Calif.
Melvin Rouff, Vice-President Houston National Bank, Houston, Texas (Vice-President National Bank Division).
Charles E. Spencer Jr., President First National Bank, Boston, Mass.
C. C. Wattam, Secretary, North Dakota Bankers Association, Fargo, N. Dak. (Vice-President State Secretaries Section).
A. L. M. Wiggins, President Bank of Hartsville, Hartsville, S. C. (Chairman Committee on Federal Legislation).
O. Howard Wolfe, Cashier The Philadelphia National Bank, Philadelphia, Pa.

Remarks by Chairman of Agricultural Commission, F. Lee Major, Incident to Presentation of Placque to Oregon Bankers for Outstanding Banker-Farmer Projects

President Benson: I should like at this time to present to you the Chairman of the Agricultural Commission of the American Bankers Association, F. Lee Major, Vice-President of the Boatman's National Bank of St. Louis.

Mr. Major: *President Benson, Ladies and Gentlemen*: During the past year, 18 States have attained the 1,000 point goal of the Agricultural Commission.

The bankers of Oregon have made a remarkable record in agrciultural achievement. For 10 consecutive years they have reached the goal of 1,000 points set by the Agricultural Commission of the American Bankers Association. Oregon is the first State to attain this record.

During each of these years Oregon bankers have peformed an outstanding job in banker-farmer projects. Because of this 10-year achievement, and for special recognition by the American Bankers Association, I have the pleasure, President Benson, of presenting to you, A. K. Parker, of LaGrande, President Oregon Bankers Association; George J. Greenwood Jr., Acting Secretary of the Oregon Bankers Association; T. P. Cramer Jr., Former Secretary Oregon Bankers Association; and Clyde E. Williamson, former Chairman of the Agricultural Committee and former President of the Association.

President Benson: This is indeed a notable occasion. I want to say that it was my happy privilege last year to have personally seen some of the work being done in the State of Oregon in banker-farmer cooperation. I had one of the most inspiring times in connection with my association with the American Bankers Association in attending one of their meetings at Corvalis, Oregon. Mr. Major and Gentlemen from Oregon, we want to recognize the achievement of your State, one in which I believe more than 90% of your banks have participated, and in doing that, we of the American Bankers Association have a great deal of pride in presenting to you a token of our appreciation.

In doing this we realize that your activities have had a wholesome and stimulating effect on bankers' agricultural activities over the entire country, not only in your State, but it has been an example and an inspiration elsewhere, which is indicated by the fact that during the past year 18 other States have followed your example, not having reached, however, as yet a 10-year record and that there are 15 other States well past the halfway mark.

We realize that your activities in Oregon have developed better and closer relations with the officials of your State College of Agriculture, with both State and county representatives of the Agricultural Extension Service. What particularly pleases us is the large number of farm people who are being contacted in a constructive manner, and that means more and better customer relations, and that is a subject in which the American Bankers Association and all of its members are deeply interested. So you set a splendid example. We appreciate your record, what you have done. And now, Mr. Parker, as the President of the Oregon Bankers Association, will you accept this token of our appreciation for your splendid work?

[Presentation of Plaque.]

A. K. Parker: President Benson, the Oregon Bankers Association appreciates this trophy and the 10 years of continuous effort which brought this award. For the visiting members who might not be familiar with Oregon finances, we have 144 banks which carry in excess of $300,000,000 in deposits. We have enjoyed our work with the American Bankers Association through your efficient Director of the Agricultural Commission, Dan Otis, and at this time I wish to extend our appreciation for all of the courtesies you gentlemen have extended to us. I thank you.

Remarks of Andrew Price, Chairman of Committee of Bankers at Seattle

President Benson—The convention is indeed fortunate to be able to come to a city like Seattle, here in the Pacific Northwest, for its annual convention. I am sure that those of you who have been here for a few days have enjoyed the beauties as well as the hospitality of this great city. It is most favorably situated geographically. At the foot of snow-topped Mount Rainier, on that lovely body of water known as Puget Sound, Seattle has become the port of call of ships from all of the seven seas. It has had a remarkable growth and development, and is destined, here in this Pacific Northwest, to be one of the great, the mighty cities, of our land. In fact, it has grown from the 150th city in rank to, I believe, the 19th in a short period of 30 years. So we are very happy to have the privilege of coming here.

The committee of bankers of the city and all of the committees have done perfectly splendid work in preparing things for us. The Chairman of that committee is a member of the Executive Council of the Association. He has been active in Association affairs and in banking affairs for many years. He is President of the National Bank of Commerce in Seattle and General Chairman of the Convention Committee.

It is with a great deal of pleasure and with deep appreciation for what he has done for us that I present to you Andrew Price.

Mr. Price—It was just 82½ years ago that the first speech of welcome, I suppose you might say, was extended on this ground. It was on March 27, in 1852, when Dr. Maynard, a pioneer from Vermont and a college graduate, arrived and established a fishing camp about where the King Street Station now stands. He was urged to do this by Chief Seattle, for whom the new town was eventually named.

Dr. Maynard at first settled down on Puget Sound near Olympia, but Chief Seattle, hearing of him there, went to call upon him and urged upon him the advantages of this particular location, where he said he knew there was a good bay and which location would be particularly favorably served from the standpoint of trade, because there was a secret pass right back over there where friendly Indians from eastern Washington, too, would come to trade, and that he could assure him (Dr. Maynard) that these tribes would welcome him, that they wanted to trade and of course they wanted a medicine man in their midst.

So Chief Seattle, with these friendly Indians, in March, 1852, spoke a word of welcome to Dr. Maynard as he arrived on the waterfront. True to his word, Chief Seattle brought his friendly Indians with him and these Indians immediately set to work with Dr. Maynard and set up a fish cannery. They actually packed fish that first year. For ready money they cut piles or timbers and sent them to San Francisco, all with the aid of these friendly Indians.

Dr. Maynard was essentially a man of trade, a well-educated, progressive man. He wanted to build a city. Some of the other early settlers who followed him wanted to be farmers, but he wanted to build a city, a friendly city where friendly tribes could come and meet, and he prevailed. But he had a lot of things to do.

He was the first merchant. He naturally performed the first major operation. He ran the first store. He built the first home. He was the first Justice of the Peace. . . .

But enough of this history. I mentioned it only to show you that Seattle was conceived in a friendly spirit and has been so ever since. There have been lots of welcomes extended, but none, I can assure you, more truly from the heart than the welcome which the Seattle bankers have extended to you at this time on this occasion.

Remarks of President-Elect Robert M. Hanes—Task of Association to Be Built Around "Banking and Business Development"

My first words as President of the American Bankers Association are spoken in appreciation of the service rendered by Philip Benson as head of our organization during the past year. His intelligent, kindly and effective handling of Association affairs has been a source of inspiration to us all—officers and members alike. I am happy in the thought that he will serve us for another three-year period on the Administrative Committee of the Association.

Realizing the scope of Association work, the men who formed this organization years ago allotted certain functions to sections and divisions, each presided over by a President. I know you will have outstanding service from these men in their various fields, and I shall depend on them for help during the year. I am glad of the opportunity of presenting them to you tonight.

The incoming President of the Division having to do with the work of National banks—Melvin Rouff, Vice-President of the Houston National Bank, Houston, Texas.

The man who will preside over the destinies of the Savings Division—A. George Gilman, President of the Malden Savings Bank, Malden, Mass.

The conduct of the work of the State Bank Division, with which many of our members are associated, will be entrusted to William S. Elliott, President of the Bank of Canton, Canton, Ga.

The chief officer of the Trust Division will be Roland E. Clark, Vice-President of the National Bank of Commerce, Portland, Me.

The head of our educational section, the American Institute of Banking, during the coming year will be Harry R. Smith, Assistant Vice-President of the Bank of America National Trust & Savings Association, San Francisco, Calif.

The gentleman who will represent the State Secretaries Section as its President will be C. C. Wattam, Secretary of the North Dakota Bankers Association.

In an organization such as this, spread over a vast nation, it is to be expected that we should have various interests represented in our membership. It is logical, therefore, that divergent points of view should be expressed and even fought for at times. As a result, throughout the history of the organization we have had many internal struggles regarding the structure and operation of our banking system. No doubt similar situations will prevail at times in the future, for the Association has never attempted to curtail expression of thought. The Association has been, rather, a vast forum where our many points of view have been presented.

Despite these periods of general internal controversy, however, the Association has grown in strength and prestige through the years. It is stronger today than at any time in its history. Why? Because there is an Association loyalty that transcends all else and challenges us to give the best we have to the end that American banking, with the help of the Association, may meet the responsibilities put upon it in the interest of public welfare. As your President, may I remind you that the Association will continue to need that kind of loyalty.

Our first duty as bankers is to serve the interests of our depositors, who have faith in us and in our institutions. We must be true to that faith, or chartered banking will fail and fall. During my term of office I shall mobilize every force in the Association to help our members better serve the legitimate needs for bank services on the part of the general public. More people today are interested in banks as service institutions than ever before. We must continue to meet our responsibilities in this regard.

The work of the Association this year will be built around two phases. The first is "Banking and Business Development." Through our regional conferences and other public contacts, we shall show our banking serves business and makes for employment of men and services. Banking attains its greatest usefulness in times of normal business development. Business achievement results when economic sanity prevails. During the past decade the world has been engulfed in economic and political issues and panaceas. Men have lost their heads, false gods have been worshipped, a doctrine of something for nothing has lured people to chase economic rainbows—all to no avail.

Now there seems to be a turning of the tide. To those who have courage and are awake a new day is dawning. Those who have great followings in pursuit of false illusions are losing ground. Reckless spenders and careless debt creators are on the defensive. I see evidence that economic sanity is returning, and as it comes bankers can again be useful servants of business development.

The second aspect of our work will have to do with the internal management of our institutions. "Know Your Bank" is a pharse you will hear often during the next 12 months. The work of our educational section, the activities of the Bank Management Commission and of the Research Council will be focused upon ways and means of helping to know our banks better.

Their problems, opportunities and responsibilities will be viewed from many angles. Studies will be made, conferences will be held, results of our findings will be published and studied to the end that we as bankers will better understand how our banks can meet the need of the public for banking activities that are at once sound and serviceable.

The interests of the depositors and of the borrowers are not incompatible when economic sanity prevails. But even in times of prosperity banks cannot be sound unless bankers know their banks and how to run them. American banking has had a long and honorable record. Individuals have made mistakes during the past 120 years of which we are all ashamed. Banking like Government is founded in law and served by men—neither is divine, both have erred. Government as an institution is not to be blamed if some of its servants prove weak, inefficient, or dishonest; neither is banking. Government and banking, on the other hand, are constantly

trying to improve their services and raise the standards of their office-holders and personnel.

No business in America has a finer record in educational effort than has banking. But we cannot be content with our records; we must establish new ones. The phrase, "Know Your Bank," has a challenge in it for every man in the fraternity in every bank—small or large—in the lands.

This is neither the time nor the place for an extended address. So may I conclude by again expressing my gratification for your confidence in conferring on me this great honor and by reminding you that the accomplishments of the year ahead will be largely determined by our willingness to work together for the advancement of banking as it undertakes to serve the common welfare of the people of the nation.

Report of Committee on Nominations—Newly Elected Officers

President Benson: The next report is that of the Nominating Committee. Will that report please be made at this time by the Chairman, H. Lane Young, of Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. Young: Mr. Chairman, a regularly called meeting of the Nominating Committee was held at the Olympic Hotel on Wednesday, Sept. 27, 1939. The unanimous recommendations of that Committee are as follows:

For President, Robert M. Hanes.
First Vice-President, P. D. Houston.
Second Vice-President, H. W. Koeneke.

President Benson: Thank you. The report of the Nominating Committee is that Robert M. Hanes, President of the Wachovia Bank & Trust Co., Winston-Salem, N. C., has been nominated for the office of President of the American Bankers Association for the ensuing year. Are there any other nominations?

[Upon motion regularly made and seconded, it was voted that nominations be closed and that the Secretary be instructed to cast the unanimous ballot of the Convention for Mr. Hanes for President.]

President Benson: I have a ballot bearing the name of Mr. Hanes, and I do now declare him elected President of the American Bankers Association for the coming year.

The Nominating Committee's report included the name of P. D. Houston, Chairman of the Board of the American National Bank of Nashville, Tenn., for First Vice-President of the Association for the coming year. Are there any other nominations for that office?

[Upon motion regularly made and seconded, it was voted that nominations be closed and that the Secretary be instructed to cast the unanimous ballot of the Convention for Mr. Houston for First Vice-President.]

President Benson: I have before me a ballot bearing the name of Mr. Houston, and I therefore declare him elected First Vice-President of the American Bankers Association.

Henry W. Koeneke, of Ponca City, Okla., has been nominated for the office of Second Vice-President of the Association for the coming year. Are there any other nominations?

[Upon motion of M. Lathrop, of California, regularly made and seconded, it was voted that nominations be closed and that the Secretary be instructed to cast the unnanimous ballot of the Convention for Mr. Koeneke for Second Vice-President.]

President Benson: I have before me a ballot bearing the name of Mr. Koeneke, and I do declare him elected Second Vice-President of the Association for the coming year.

The newly elected officers have agreed to serve in the offices for which they have been elected for the coming year. The constitution requires that they be installed at the close of the last day's session. While this formal inauguration takes place tonight, in order to comply with the constitution, I hereby declare the newly elected officers installed in their respective offices, and as evidence of that fact I now hand the symbol of authority, the gavel, to your newly elected President, Mr. Hanes, who will adjourn this session.

President Hanes: Does anybody have any matter he wishes to bring up? If not, I declare the meeting adjourned.

[The meeting adjourned at 12 o'clock, Sept. 28, 1939.]

NATIONAL BANK DIVISION

AMERICAN BANKERS ASSOCIATION

Seventeenth Annual Meeting, Held at Seattle, Wash., Sept. 25, 1939

INDEX TO NATIONAL BANK DIVISION PROCEEDINGS.

Social Implications of Banking Changes

By Dr. Howard H. Preston, Dean and Professor of Money and Banking, School of Economics and Business, University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.

Some years ago a well-known American periodical published an article entitled "The Habit of Going to the Devil." The purpose that the authors hoped to achieve was to allay the public's fear of change. The method was to bring together a series of forceful quotations showing the iniquities of the rising generation and the perils of progress. The statements sounded very frightful until one read the date line. Practically all had been within a century or more earlier. In spite of the dire forebodings of the prophets of the early nineteenth century the world had not gone to the devil. Even a cursory glance at history shows us than change—political, economic and social—is normal, and that seldom have conditions remained static for many years. Bankers who today are confronted with trends or changes that are perplexing may find some comfort from the fact that American banking has survived many such periods.

Banking history has always held a great interest for me. In recent years it has been my privilege to delve into the history of banking in this Commonwealth. As you are aware, we are a young State, celebrating this year our Golden Jubilee of Statehood. Our earliest banks were founded only seven decades ago, but even in that relatively brief period banking has undergone marked changes. When we became a separate territory in 1853, incorporation of banks was barred by the Organic Act creating the territory. For more than three decades this law remained unchanged. Since territorial banks were illegal, our earliest banks were private, i.e., unincorporated institutions. Only a few of the larger towns could maintain a National bank whose capital requirements were high and scope of operations too restricted to permit them to serve the needs of pioneer communities. In 1886 we legalized territorial incorporation of banks. In 1907 we created a State Banking Department; in 1909 we prohibited branch banking, and in 1933 again authorized it. By 1915 private banking, which 40 years earlier had been the sole form of banking in Washington, was ended by legislative fiat. From 1917 to 1921 we experimented with deposit guaranty. In 1923 we granted to the supervisor for the first time discretionary power with respect to bank chartering. These are only a few of the major changes affecting the State banks of Washington.

In the national arena the changes have been no less striking. National banks were essentially institutions of discount, deposit and note issue until after the turn of the century. Savings were taken only on time certificates of deposit; bond departments were non-existent; trust business was not lawful; the only real estate mortgages had been taken to secure debts previously contracted.

In 1903 savings departments were first officially recognized by the Comptroller. The Federal Reserve Act first authorized trust departments of National banks. The same legislation permitted five-year farm mortgage loans and one-year loans upon urban real estate, with a proviso that such loans should not be made in the central reserve cities of New York, Chicago and St. Louis. It may fairly be stated that the decade which closed with the establishment 25 years ago of the Federal Reserve banks was a highly dynamic era in American banking.

The years that followed were not less so. The Federal Reserve banks had not opened for business when the World War with all of its disturbing effects upon our existing financial organization was upon us. Stock exchanges closed in a panic, the gold standard was universally abandoned, prices soared, bank assets doubled in six years. Post-war years saw the rise and fall of the investment affiliate, broadening of loaning powers, expansion of foreign banking facilities by American banks, a great merger movement, the development of group and branch banking systems, and the wave of stock speculation which culminated in 1929.

Banking has not been static and the great bankers have been those who boldly faced and overcame the problems of their day. I have recently been fascinated by reading the story of "The Growth of Chicago Banks" by my friend Cyril James. As one turns its pages, he finds portrayed the achievements of Wm. F. Coolbaugh, Lyman Gage, John J. Mitchell, George and Arthur Reynolds, James B. Forgan, Melvin Traylor, and many other giants of former days. We in the Northwest recall with pride the contribution of Wm. S. Ladd, Dr. D. S. Baker, Dexter Horton, Jacob Furth, A. L. Mills, Manson F. Backus, and other pioneers who built well the foundations of our banks. I commend to the perplexed banker of today that he seek inspiration for the solution of his tasks by reading the story of how the leaders of other days met their problems.

The title I have selected for this paper does not impose any time limitations upon the banking changes to be considered. It is my purpose, however, to center attention primarily upon those changes that have grown out of the catastrophe of 1931-33 and subsequent years. The discussion will deal principally with the public or social implications of these changes.

Of the many changes, only a limited number have been selected for analysis. The first of these have to do with the structure of our banking system. Most noteworthy structural changes are the decline in the number of banks and the spread of branch banking. We have today only half the number of banks that served the American public at the post-war peak. Mergers, failures, voluntary liquidations, and the spread of branch banking explain this 50% reduction in a little over a decade. True, the decline in the number of banking offices is not as drastic as the reduction in the number of banks. Two decades ago branch banking was in its infancy; at present (June 30, 1939) there are 3,607 branches in operation. But even with all branches added, the net reduction in the number of banking offices is more than 12,000.

Conditions in Washington may be assumed to be somewhat typical of the country as a whole. In 1933 there were 75 bankless communities in this State in which a bank or banks had been in operation subsequent to 1920. Banking service has since been reestablished in some of these towns by chartering new banks, by moving existing banks, by reopening banks under stabilization, by the establishment of branches. Intercommunity mergers and voluntary liquidations—we have had no failures for six years—have about kept pace with the creation of new banks. As a result we still have approximately three score and ten towns without banks which once boasted a local bank. It might be expected that local pride would be stung and some residents of the community inconvenienced by this situation. Improved highways and the automobile have made unnecessary and uneconomic a bank at every cross-roads town. My own analysis of the conditions in Washington leads to the conclusion that there are now few bankless towns in this commonwealth in which a bank would prove economic.

While part of the reduction in number of banks has come about through the elimination of small institutions in one-bank communities, some of it is due to a reduction in the number in those towns and cities where banks still operate. In many cases this has merely corrected a grossly overbanked condition. A striking example is found in the Chicago area. In Cook County, Illinois, only 98 banks were operating in 1935 out of 479 which had been in existence some time during the years 1921-35.

May we conclude that the reduction in the number of banks has been in the public interest? In general, the answer is yes. Fewer banks has made possible better banks. No serious inconvenience has resulted from cutting down the number.

Is there greater danger that the evils of monopoly will manifest themselves with 15,000 banks than with 30,000? If so, what are the correctives? For two decades supervisory authorities pursued a very lax bank chartering policy. It was easy for any faction in the community which felt the existing institutions were not giving adequate service at moderate cost to launch a new bank. Some of these banks were "spite institutions" and many of them were uneconomic, but the existence of this right effectively prevented any charge of banking monopoly. In recent years we have adopted a policy of rigorous birth control in banking. As a consequence existing banks have what amounts almost to a franchise for carrying on the banking of their communities.

A usual condition of exclusive franchise, for instance in the field of public utilities, is regulation of rates and services. In banking rate regulation has been limited principally to fixing maximum rates of interest on savings deposits. Bankers have chafed at the lower earning power of their loans and investments and have sought means to recoup their declining earnings through various types of service charges for checking privileges, cutting interest on savings accounts, and similar measures. Bank patrons will pay reasonable service charges and accept lower interest rates on savings deposits rather than have the banks try to build up earning power through making hazardous loans. Bankers, on the other hand, must exercise moderation in their policies, must be able to fully justify any new charges, and must be prepared to accept moderate profits. Critics have pointed to clearing house agreements, relatively high rates to borrowers who have only limited access to banking facilities, the failure of the over-the-counter loaning rate to fall as low as the open market rate on commercial paper, as evidence of monopolistic elements in commercial banking. An examination of the data shows that thus far there is little ground for this criticism. As bankers eagerly seeking new business and harassed by the competition of new credit agencies, these charges may seem to you little less than fantastic. The reports of the Comptroller of the Currency show that dividends paid by National banks in recent years have not been unreasonably high. On the other hand, the net profits of the years since 1936 represent a fair return upon the investment.

The spread of branch banking is also causing changes in the structure of banking in certain sections of our country. Visiting delegates from

the East and Middle West may not be aware that the Twelfth Federal Reserve District is the Nation's largest branch bank area. All of the seven States in this district permit State-wide branch systems.

Branch systems in the Pacific Northwest have evolved in most cases from earlier group organization. The transition has been gradual. The local bank was acquired by a holding company. The existing management was unchanged; the bank was still known by its former name. Later it became a branch. Policies of management were modified gradually, if at all. As a consequence, the bank's patrons have scarcely been conscious of the change that was taking place. The retention of local management has allayed public opposition to the growth of branch banking. In some cases the branch bank is able to give a wider variety of services and to extend larger lines of credit.

The coming of branch banking seems to me to have rather broad social implications. It is an evidence, not a cause, of a changing economic order. A half century ago business units were local. Today they cover trade areas, States or even the entire Nation. An illustration drawn from any typical Western Washington community will illustrate what I mean. A generation ago each community had a local power plant, a creamery, locally-owned sawmills, grocery stores operated by individual owners. Today the picture is changed completely. The local lumber mills have been sold to some of the larger timber interests which hauls its logs a considerable distance to its large and efficiently equipped mill. The local power and light company has become part of a large system with headquarters in the larger cities. The creamery has become a branch of a cooperative organization. Of the retail stores in the average small town an increasing number are chain institutions. The gasoline which furnishes the motive power for hundreds of local autos and replenishes the supply of tourists along the highways is sold from service stations controlled by the great oil companies. The farmers sell their produce through cooperative associations with headquarters in the more important cities of the State.

What is the effect upon the country banker? A generation ago the local mill owner, logger, dairy man, merchant, and power and light company were all valued customers of the bank. They were independent business men operating on a small scale, borrowing their money from the local banker over the counter at the regular rate of interest. The banker practically never looked outside of his community to invest his funds. Today these same lines of business maintain an account in the community bank. With what effect? The local manager is a salaried official. The borrowing to meet the needs of the entire organization is done in the financial centers. The big corporation can get the best terms available on over-the-counter loans. It can also go into the open market to sell its paper through the commercial paper houses.

Bank deposits increase, but instead of loaning the money to the business interests of the community the banker is forced in ever-increasing amount to seek for an outlet for these growing deposits. The bond account of the country banks has grown to a large figure. It makes loans at call in the New York market. It buys the commercial paper of the corporations whose branches are absorbing the local business. The bank becomes less and less a purely local institution from the credit-granting point of view.

In the three Pacific Northwest States excellent unit banks may be found. Progressive bankers have adapted themselves to changing conditions. Our laws have protected existing banks from the pressure of branch bank competition by providing that branches can be established in communities with adequate banking service only by purchasing on an existing bank. My observation on the whole, therefore, is that the extension of branch banking has been carried on in a wholesome manner without creating an over-banked condition or engendering bitter hostility between branch and unit banks. Progress has been made gradually, and the absorption of new units appears to have taken place in a normal manner. Although branch banking has developed rapidly in this section in the past five years, it is safe to predict that we will continue to operate branch and unit banking side by side for many years to come, if not indefinitely.

Deposit Insurance

Deposit insurance has, to my mind, a number of interesting implications. In the first place, its adoption shows how impredictable important changes in banking may be and how dependent they may be upon existing economic conditions. A decade ago State deposit guaranty programs had collapsed. All eight, including our own in Washington, had been dismal failures. The general conclusion was that these experiments had demonstrated the fundamental unsoundness of deposit insurance. The conservative banker felt that he had been vindicated in his conclusion that insurance of bank deposits could not succeed. But he had a rude awakening!

More far-seeing was a shrewd American economist, Professor F. W. Taussig, who wrote more than two decades ago:

"The course of legislation on this matter, as on others, is likely to be much affected by actual experience. A succession of conspicuous bank failures, bringing great loss to depositors, would immensely strengthen the movement for deposit guarantee."

Subsequent experience had seemed to belie his prophecy. Then came the "succession of conspicuous bank failures." The movement for deposit insurance proved irresistible. It was accepted reluctantly by many bankers and welcomed by others as a means of restoring public confidence. There is evidence that this result has followed. Deposits returned to the banks in 1934, and they stayed through the recession in 1937.

The Panic of 1907 gave us the postal savings system. This was a city of refuge for timid depositors, but its facilities were little used before 1930. As a consequence of the depression, postal savings jumped from $150,000,000 to $1,200,000,000, an eight-fold increase. But postal savings pleased neither the banker nor the depositor. The banker saw his deposits drained away by bank-shy depositors just when he needed them most. The average depositor prefers to deal with his regular bank. I am of the opinion that the public will insist upon protection for deposits. If deposit insurance is discontinued it is probable that even more far-reaching changes will be demanded in order to assure safety of deposits.

A second consequence of the adoption of deposit insurance is that bank failures must be kept at a minimum. The eight State systems had all broken down in the comparatively calm days before 1930. The present resources of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation are not sufficient to withstand a crash like that of 1931-33 without Government aid. In the present temper of the depositing public, I hazard the prediction that Federal insurance will not be allowed to go the way of the State systems.

How may this be prevented? The best way is to assure the solvency of the Insurance Corporation through sound banking, fostered by rigid supervision. Insured banks have everything to gain by supporting supervisory policies that will minimize failures. Not only will this contribute toward stability of the insurance program, but it may ultimately reduce the insurance premiums which you are called upon to pay. It is well also to recognize that the incidence of the cost of deposit insurance is upon the depositors.

In an analysis of the Banking Act of 1933, immediately after its passage the writer stated:

"In the long run, if the Federal insurance plan works, the cost will be passed along to the beneficiary—the insured depositor—which is entirely proper." *

This has in effect taken place. Increased service charges, compulsory elimination of interest on demand deposits, reduction of interest on savings accounts are methods by which bank patrons are helping to defray the expenses of deposit insurance. As I stated six years ago, this is entirely proper. It would be even better if depositors were conscious that they were paying the premiums. Indirect taxes encourage extravagance. Unconscious payment of insurance premiums tends to make the depositor indifferent to the burden which unsound banking may impose upon the insurance corporation.

It has been suggested that we must permanently maintain a Government-owned corporation—perhaps a bigger and better Reconstruction Finance Corporation—to aid the banks in the next crisis. The Federal Deposit Insurance system was instituted with the cooperation of the RFC. The capital of thousands of banks was so badly impaired in 1933 that the sale of approximately a billion of preferred stock to the RFC alone made possible the inauguration of the insurance program. Without extensive use of preferred stock the alternatives would have been:

(a) Admission of thousands of weak banks with heavy potential losses to the FDIC; or (b) denial of insurance to a large number of banks which probably would have precipitated heavy runs on Jan. 2, 1934.

After six years the RFC still owns hundreds of millions of preferred stock of banks. Must we continue its existence as a public fire department to save the banking system in case there is a general conflagration? I don't know the answer, but I do not believe the system will be allowed to collapse as did the State systems. If the Government is forced to absorb heavy losses, the next step may be to take over the banks. Business men, and in fact I believe the majority of voters, will join in your desire to preserve the private ownership of banks. I am hopeful, therefore, that improvement in the quality of bank supervision will so reduce the number of bank failures that a fire department may be unnecessary and public ownership averted.

An important result of deposit insurance having broad social consequences is greater uniformity in banking supervision. There were many who wanted Congress to seize the opportunity to bring all insured banks under Federal supervision. Senator Glass gave up his opposition to deposit insurance when the bill provided for compulsory Federal Reserve membership of all insured banks in two years. Early amendments removed this requirement from small banks (deposits under $1,000,000), and postponed the date when the larger banks were required to enter the fold. The requirement was swept away entirely by action of Congress last spring.

Nevertheless, the supervisory powers of the FDIC have had a marked effect in unifying bank regulation. Insured banks are subject to annual examination. State examiners have adopted part or all of the revised examination procedure put into effect a year ago by the Federal Reserve, the Comptroller, and the FDIC. For the time being at least, the steps taken toward uniformity are to be preferred to enforced Federal Reserve membership by unwilling State banks or the complete abolition of State commercial banks. This, I note, accords with your own declared policy.

There are certain implications of deposit insurance that may appear to you to be highly theoretical. To my mind they may become quite practical. The first of these is a belated recognition that deposits are not ordinary business debts. They constitute an important part of our medium of exchange, greater by far in volume than the coin and paper money in circulation. Depositors and bankers have looked upon a bank deposit in quite different ways. To the banker, deposits are liabilities; to the depositing public, they are "money." Which is right? At least with respect to demand deposits, our verdict must be that the depositor is correct.

The view, long vaguely held and poorly understood, that, to use the words of a prominent monetary economist, banks are "creators and guarantors of money" † is now finding expression in the literature of money and banking. "Keynes Treatise on Money" includes bank deposits. Laughlin's "Supply of Money" also deals with deposits.

A century ago the notes of banks were a liability differing in form but not in substance from the deposit liabilities. New York, under the safety fund system, first provided for mutual insurance of bank notes. This method was superseded by a system of bond-secured note issue, first adopted in New York in 1838 and carried over whole-cloth into the National Banking System, where it was used for more than seven decades.

My college generation was taught that holders of bank notes were deserving of special protection since notes circulated widely. Depositors, on the other hand, were assumed to be able to select sound depositories and to exercise a restraining influence upon bank policy by their right to withdraw funds from an unsoundly managed bank. The result has been bank runs, hoarding, deflation, and heavy losses to loyal depositors. Today, a conservative economist writes:

"Deposits are deserving of the same measure of protection which the Government has long accorded in connection with bank notes." †

Lest you think his statement radical, I hasten to add that it is made in connection with a masterful appraisal of the 100% plan, in which he opposed the adoption of that proposal.

A hundred years ago exchange charges were customary when out-of-town bank notes were received in payment or taken on deposit. For decades bank notes have been received everywhere at par. Under the Federal Reserve system of check collection, par remittance is universal. No further steps looking toward abolition of all collection charges seem to be imminent. It does not necessarily follow that bank deposits will pass through the same evolution as bank notes. It is safe to assume, however, that the public will demand that the banks must provide a safe form of bank "money." If deposit insurance is discontinued, it is possible that even more far-reaching changes may be made in order to assure safety for the country's money. Of the reforms currently advocated having this objective the 100% reserve plan seems to be most widely discussed. It would, if adopted, put deposits in the position of bond-secured bank notes. My personal view is that the adoption of this plan would require such a drastic overhauling of our banking system as to make it an undesirable reform.

The argument that deposit insurance is a belated recognition that bank deposits are "money" does not account for the inclusion of savings deposits in the insurance program. Economists and bankers who accept without cavail the concept that demand deposits are "money" will ordinarily balk at putting savings deposits in that category and yet savings deposits are insured. In fact, pains were taken to make mutual savings banks eligible for insurance before the law was originally enacted. It is interesting to observe, however, that only 48 mutual savings banks, with approximately one-tenth of the deposits in this class of institutions, are

* American Economic Review, Volume 23, page 598.

† Watkins, Leonard L., "Commercial Banking Reform in the United States."

now insured. Is this evidence of a recognition of the difference between "money" in the bank and a savings account? In my opinion, it is not. It is rather a tribute to the splendid record of mutual savings banks. It does, however, suggest that the oft-proposed programs for segregation of demand and time deposits is based upon an actual difference in the nature of these classes of deposits.

The definition and classification of deposits has been a troublesome problem for the supervisory authorities since the passage of the Banking Act of 1933. It is a stumbling block for advocates of the 100% reserve plan who generally choose to treat savings deposits as investments.

A final implication of deposit insurance is its effect upon the stability of the volume of bank deposits. In the past, bank failures have been a serious deflationary factor. Purchasing power is tied up in failed banks; hoarding increases; banks feel compelled to maintain high liquidity; loans are called or not renewed. The indirect social losses from bank failures may well exceed the direct losses to depositors. If deposit insurance allays the fear of the depositor, the banker may be expected to adopt a bolder policy. To the extent that deposit insurance mitigates the deflation caused by hoarding and the banker's fear of his depositors, it will achieve a real social gain. There is some evidence that it has contributed toward this objective.

Most striking change in the functioning of banks is revealed by an examination of the asset accounts. A West Coast banker, famous for his ability to coin terse epigrams, has said that a modern bank is a "combination of an investment trust and a pawn shop." He did not explain that the investment trust has not diversified its portfolio very extensively. Examination of the loans and investments of all member banks reveals that in recent months two-fifths of the assets and two-thirds of the investments of member banks have been United States Government securities, direct or fully guaranteed.

The "pawn shop" activities have been evidenced by making of modernization credit loans on electrical equipment and the creation of personal loan departments. Modernization credit gave banks an opportunity to participate in the Government's drive on unemployment and enabled them to make new lending contracts in a field which they had previously been hesitant abount entering. The expansion of personal loans should give bankers an interest in better regulation and control of consumer credit. It is possible for them to render a social service by supporting the movement for sound small loan legislation. With their conservative traditions, bankers should keep an eye upon the aggregate volume of consumer credit. Overextension of credit is bad for the borrower and economically unsound.

Present indications are that commercial loans will not regain their former place in the banks' portfolios. Bankers may be forced to seek still further outlets for funds. The progressive banker may thereby contribute toward economic progress and improved methods of financing business enterprise.

A discussion of the implications of banking changes would not be complete without some consideration of the place of the Government in our credit system. It is with considerable temerity that I approach a question so full of dynamite. The entry of the Government into the loan field was largely to meet the emergency. Participation is through loans made by governmental corporations and credit agencies; through the ownership of stock in State and National banks, savings and loan associations, agricultural credit institutions and other lending institutions; and by the insurance of certain classes of loans made by banks. Governmental corporations and credit agencies reported $8,500,000,000 of loans and preferred stock on June 30, 1939. At the head of the list stand the farm credit agencies and the Home Owners' Loan Corporation.

The most important example of insured loans are those under the Federal Housing Administration. Title I loans were made by all classes of commercial banks. National banks are the largest single holders of insured FHA mortgages. Aggregate holdings of Title II mortgages by National and State banks are well in excess of half a billion.

Possibilities for the future are that governmental participation in the loan field will be gradually terminated. Many existing agencies were created to meet the emergency. It is obvious, however, that even those institutions that were presumably temparary are liquidating slowly if at all. The same is true of insured loans. The period of Government guaranty of modernization credit loans (Title I) was at first to terminate in 1936. It was twice extended with some modifications, lapsed for a time, and was revived in 1938 to meet the recession. The Government guarantee of insured mortgages under Title II was at first limited to those insured prior to July 1, 1937, and it, too, has been extended. Viewing the record of the past six years does not offer much prospect for the early withdrawal of the Government from the loan field.

At the other extreme stands the possibility that the Government may take over all lending operations by outright ownership of the commercial banking system. I do not see any strong probability that this will take place. Business men are generally opposed to Government ownership of banks. Thie history of Government credit-granting shows the dangers of political influence and stands as a strong deterrent to a complete transfer of the control of credit from private institutions to public hands. The eagerness with which banks seek to adapt their credit policies to changing economic conditions will have a significant bearing upon future developments. It must be conceded that the public interest is paramount. It is the continuing responsibility of the bankers to show that this interest can be best served by retention of the private administration of credit. I have already suggested that the breakdown of deposit insurance might result in Government ownership of the banks. This means that the banks must vigorously support sound administrative policies to the end that failures may be minimized.

The outlock for the future, as I see it, is for a continuation of the present system of privately-owned banks with supplementary governmental agencies. I expect to see an extension of the use of insured loans, but believe they should be restricted to loans that banks are willing to hold for their own account. I observe that banks, loaded with idle funds, are making FHA loans in the higher loan-to-value ratios or with longer maturities with the expectation of selling them to the Federal National Mortgage Association. This practice is likely to bring repercussions. Should banks make loans that they believe to be unsound? Will the Association long permit itself to be the dumping ground for the weaker loans without expecting to have a proportionate share of good loans to average its losses?

A banking change frought with great possible social significance is the increased powers of the monetary authorities. Legislative changes and the great influx of gold have given to the Treasury and Federal Reserve increased powers. Acting together, they are in a position to dominate the money market. The Board in its annual report for 1938 has concluded that the power of the Treasury "to influence the volume of member bank reserves under existing conditions outweighs that of the Federal Reserve System." The whole problem of credit control and the possible conflict of policy between the two monetary authorities is one of primary social importance. It appears, however, to be beyond the scope of this paper and deserving of more careful analysis than is possible in the time allotted to me.

May I briefly summarize some of the points raised in this discussion? In the first place, we have undertaken to show that change is normal and that banking leadership has always proved adequate to meet changed economic conditions. In fact, the success of the leaders of other eras has been due in large part to their ability to pilot their institutions through uncharted seas.

Having the number of banks and the restrictive policy with respect to charters to new banks has given a sounder banking structure. Limitation upon the number of banks makes possible development of monopolistic practices in commercial banking. At the present time there is little, if any, evidence of the evils of monopoly. The public stands ready to pay a fair price for banking service. The banker on his part must accustom himself to more moderate profits than those prevailing in the boom days of investment affiliates, mergers and stock split-up. If earnings are reasonable and service adequate, existing banks need not fear pressure in favor of letting down the bars for creation of new banks or the possibility of more rigorous regulation of rates and service.

Branch banking is changing the structure of banking in some sections, notably in the area. It has come, in part at least, in response to changes in economic conditions, especially the tendency for business units to operate over wider areas. Observation of the trend in the Pacific Northwest leads to the conclusion that the public is primarily interested in having branches manned by men with an interest in the local community. Unit banks are safeguarded from branch competition in their own field. Indications are that we will have a combination of unit and branch banking at least in the proximate future.

Deposit insurance has been a major banking change growing out of the depression. Its adoption was a surprise to most bankers and students of banking and was due to a "succession of conspicuous bank failures." It was the answer to the public's demand for banking safety. Eight State systems have broken down and disappeared. The Federal program may be preserved by rigid supervision. If this proves inadequate the Government will probably step in either through a Government-owned corporation or outright assumption of the bank's liabilities. It is to the interest of the banks to support rigid supervision to the end that this contingency may be averted. A consequence of insurance has been the tendency toward greater uniformity in banking supervision. This is a desirable outcome and is preferable to enforced Federal Reserve membership or complete abolition of State commercial banks.

A broad implication of the adoption of deposit insurance is the recognition that demand deposits are "money" and not ordinary business liabilities. As such they are deserving of special protection. Less than one-tenth of the deposits of mutual savings banks are now insured. This does not indicate any conscious recognition that deposits of this class are an investment whereas demand deposits are "money." It does suggest, however, that the current attempts to differentiate the two classes of deposits rests upon a fundamental difference.

Instability in the volume of bank deposits contributes to deflation. If deposit insurance results in more confidence on the part of depositors and bankers and thereby mitigate deflation it will achieve a real social gain. The basic argument in favor of the 100% reserve plan is that it will prevent violent changes in the total quantity of "money," including bank deposits. This proposal would entail such a drastic revision of our banking system that its adoption is not favored. It may come in some form, however, if existing machinery is unable to achieve greater stability.

The changing function of the commercial banks is evidenced by the decline in commercial loans, the growth of new classes of loans, and the expansion of bank investments. Nearly half of the earning assets of the member banks are Government securities or bonds or loans guaranteed by the Government.

The future place of the Government in our credit system is a moot question. There is little reason to expect the early withdrawal of governmental agencies from the loan field. On the other hand, outright Government ownership of the commercial banking systems is undesirable and unlikely to come unless the present system breaks down in some future crisis. A growth in the use of insured loans of the type of those used by the FHA is anticipated. Bankers should use their influence to see that they are basically sound.

The increased powers of the monetary authorities is a change fraught with great possible consequences. This responsibility is divided between the Treasury and Federal Reserve System. Policy is not clearly defined and the boundary line between the field occupied by the two bodies is still undetermined.

The National Banking System

By Preston Delano, Comptroller of the Currency, Washington, D. C.

President Cook in introducing Comptroller Delano said:

In presenting to you the next speaker, gentlemen, let me tell you that it affords me great pleasure. I am proud of his record which has been most successful and most active in the country's service. He served in the World War as an officer of the United States Army and in various other official capacities, in each one rendering the best of public service, and on Oct. 24, 1938, became the Comptroller of the Currency.

Mr. Delano's address follows:

The traveler leaving the National Capitol is confronted by a quotation from the Spanish, cut in stone on the facade of the Union Station. This particular legend has always interested me for its colorful presentation of a truth applicable in its broader aspects not only to travel but to other lines of human endeavor, whether they be government, business, banking, or any of the many activities of civilized man. The quotation reads:

"He who would bring home the wealth of the Indies must carry the wealth of the Indies with him."

The inscription goes on to explain that it is thus with travel, a man must carry knowledge with him if he would bring home knowledge. To my mind this principle holds

true of all enterprise, and it is certainly true in our chosen field of banking.

It can properly be said that the National Banking System, now 76 years old, has met the requirements of this old Spanish proverb. Since its inception in 1863 it has brought home the wealth of the Indies, but it also has carried the wealth of the Indies with it and has given richly in return. It is difficult to overestimate the contribution made by the national banks to our civilization while that civilization was developing from a rude frontier, an agricultural community, to the intricate and involved industrialism which is today both our boast and a plague to us. It requires study and reflection to understand the vast difference which exists between the America of the 1860's and the America of 1939. Students of social and scientific progress insist that the pace and momentum of change within these years is without precedent.

In 1862 the "Washington Standard," a four-page weekly newspaper published at Olympia, served as the official United States paper for this Washington Territory, which then contained about 12,000 inhabitants. On Jan. 4 of that year the subscribers noticed a new advertisement headed "Olympia Wagon Manufactory," which made the following announcement:

"STUART & BLACKSHEAR

Would inform the citizens of Olympia and the surrounding country that they are now manufacturing WAGONS, CARRIAGES, and BUGGIES of all descriptions . . . for which wheat will be taken in exchange, delivered at the Tunwater mills."

It was at this period, when barter was still an accepted means of trade in a progressive, growing community, that the National Banking System was born. Let us look for a moment at what sort of a country ours was at that time, and notice how much has disappeared, changed, grown, and come into being.

Until shortly before the Civil War man traveled only on horseback or by stage coach. He transmitted messages only by courier or by such crude devices as signal fires. In the realm of medicine, anesthesia was unknown and Pasteur had not yet startled the world with his discoveries. In all other lines of the applied arts and sciences quite as great a discrepancy exists between that era and our own. When we attempt an examination of the social and economic organization we are again struck by the wide gulf between these two periods. You will search in vain for any 76 years of history which even remotely compares in this respect.

When the National Banking System was inaugurated in 1863, there were 34 States in the Union and the population of the United States was some 32,000,000. Of this total, some 27,000,000 lived on farms or in small towns of less than 8,000. The steam railroad was in its very early development, there being some 30,000 miles of trackage in the United States providing a service which we would regard today as primitive. The telegraph was still a curiosity and there were, of course, no electric lights, no telephones, no automobiles, no radios, no airplanes. There was also a lack of so many of the conveniences and ingenious devices by which we live that it is practically impossible for us to mentally project ourselves back that far—and it is only 76 years ago.

The economic and financial problems which confronted the nation were so widely different in character from our own that they again illustrate this great gulf between the two eras. It was largely because of one of these financial problems that the National Banking System came into being, and this particular problem would appear fantastic to us today. Whatever may be our financial and economic troubles, and they are many and serious, we do not have to wrestle with the difficulties created by 7,000 different kinds of bank notes, ranging in value from par to a few cents on the dollar, and so heavily counterfeited that an expert is required to tell what, if anything, each bill is worth. It was precisely this condition which was responsible for the creation of the National Banking System. In 1863, when the Senate was deciding whether the Federal Government should throw its power into the confused banking and currency field, its leading financial expert, John Sherman of Ohio, later Secretary of the Treasury, said:

"There are 1,642 banks in the United States established by the laws of 28 different States, and these laws are as diverse, I was about to say, as the human countenance. We have every diversity of the bank system in this country that has been devised by the wit of man, and all these banks have the power to issue paper money. With this multiplicity of banks, depending upon different organizations, it is impossible to have a uniform national currency, for its value is constantly affected by their issues. . . . There is no check or control."

To assist in meeting this situation, an enterprising house started a weekly publication known as the "Banknote Detector." This publication attempted to carry advice as to the validity of various notes and the standing of the issuing banks. Sumner, in his "History of Banking," says:

"The 'bank note detector' did not become divested of its useful but contemptible function until the National Bank System was founded. It is difficult for the modern student to realize that there were hundreds of banks whose notes circulated in any given community. The bank-notes were bits of paper recognizable as a species by shape, color, size and engraved work. Any piece of paper which had these came with the prestige of money; the only thing in the shape of money to which the people were accustomed. The person to whom one of them was offered, if unskilled in trade and banking, had little choice but to take it. A merchant turned to his 'detector.' He scrutinized the worn and dirty scrap for two or three minutes, regarding it more probably as 'good' if it was worn and dirty than if it was clean, because those features were proof of long and successful circulation. He turned it up to the light and looked through it, because it was the custom of the banks to file the notes on slender pins which made holes through them. If there were many such holes the note had been in bank and its genuineness was satified."

"I ask you, Sir," said John Sherman, in the Senate, "How is it possible to have a currency—and how is it possible for any honest man to detect the genuine from the counterfiet, when he has to select from 7,000 different kinds of bank bills, and the bills of those banks have been counterfeited?"

The newspapers supplemented the bank note detectors with fresh tips on the latest counterfeits. For instance, the "Washington Standard" in January, 1863, informed its readers that large numbers of new counterfeit bills were in circulation in California and that some had found their way into the Territory. "The five's," it announced, "are being extensively counterfeited, and being good imitations are most dangerous," and the citizens were advised that a slight difference in shade was almost the sole reliance for distinction. On the other hand, it said, "the counterfeit ten's are easily recognized from their imperfect execution. The female figure, which is on the right of the spurious bill, has five toes on the left foot and four on the right. In the true bill there are four toes on the left foot and three on the right."

The National Currency Act was passed on Feb. 25, 1863. The national banks grew slowly but steadily during the early years of their authorization. The problem of counterfeited and unstable currency was met. The Federally chartered institutions, with their sound note issues, gradually assumed a greater importance and wielded a larger influence. In 1874 there was a revision of the National Currency Act bearing the title, "The National Bank Act." From this time forward, with its first important job well done and behind it, the Nnational Banking System assumes more the character which we recognize and becomes the dominant factor in the field of commercial credit.

From the close of the Civil War to the great panic of 1893 there was an ever quickening pace of expansion and commercial development in these United States. There was a great surge forward in the field of science and invention. These were the years of the winning of the West—one of the most romantic periods in our history, and the national banks did much to steady it and give it financial sinew. By 1890 the national banks had grown in number to 3,500, with deposits of practically $2,000,000,000 and with total resources of $3,000,000,000. The population had grown to 63,000,000; the number of States had increased to 45, and that significant shift from agriculture to the communities of great cities was already taking place. Of the 63,000,000 population, over 18,000,000 now lived in the larger cities, and we were beginning to feel the impact of the business cycle and of the difficulties of industrialism.

The crisis of 1893 first called attention to a defect in our fiscal organization which was later to be emphasized by the so-called "Paper Panic" of 1907. This was the inelasticity of the nation's currency. No attempts were made in the 1890's to meet the growing demand for a less rigid system of note issues, due probably to the fact that the silver question drew away men's minds from consideration of this question. There was some recognition of the necessity for at least more currency in the Act of 1900, permitting the organization of smaller national banks and a larger proportionate circulation. The taxation on circulation was reduced. The privileges thus granted led to a marked increase in the establishment of banking institutions and in their circulation. From 1899 to 1913 the number of national banks doubled from 3,595 to 7,492. The circulation nearly trebled between 1900 and 1911, from $254,000,000 to $759,000,000.

This period, which extended from 1890 through the controversy over silver and bi-metalism and into those years of the Twentieth Century just prior to the World War, saw the practical completion of the industrialization of our country. The progress of science and invention, the growth of population and of wealth, the shift to urban centers, the changes in standards of living brought about by the introduction of the automobile, the radio, the airplane, and, above all, the economies effected by mass production, all served to accentuate the metamorphosis taking place in both the social and economic organization. The large increase of national banks during this period and their effort to keep pace with ever increasing financial demands were supplemented in 1913 by the introduction of the Federal Reserve System. The panics of 1893 and 1907 had finally resulted in the establishment of machinery to provide an elastic currency and a central banking system able for the first time to exercise some control over the expansion and contraction of credit.

One year later—in 1914—the world was plunged into war. The last few weeks indicate clearly that the years which make up the epoch from that fateful decision to the present day must be treated as constituting a quarter century of great significance. Technological development and the change in habit and method continue apace, but there is added a clash over social and economic organization greatly imperiling all those intangible but precious things which make a civilization. This war which started in 1914 and which we thought ended with the armistice in 1918, is again breaking into flames. The events of those 25 years since 1914, culminating in the recent resumption of hostilities between the major European Power., are all too fresh in our minds to need review. Their significance is another matter, which, because of the lack of perspective, it is very difficult to appraise. What may all this mean to banking, and in a norrower sense, to the national banks of the United States? It would seem that we are witnessing the beginning of a fundamental struggle between economic and social regimentation on one hand, and the forces of an individualistic society and a free economy on the other.

These are questions which are too deep, and is too rapid a flux for us to properly plumb. However, I would like to digress for just one moment at this point to most informally answer a number of questions that I have met, and which members of my staff who are here tell me are being asked in the corridors and which, of course, are very pertinent to this situation. That is the attitude of the Comptroller's office toward the Government bond portfolios of the National banks. I think we should make it clear that there is no contemplated change in the policy or the regulations which the Comptroller's office has now had in operation for some time on this point. But it seems to me the fundamental thing we are witnessing here goes much deeper than mere questions of technique or policy, because we are witnessing what seems to be the start of a great struggle between economic and social regimentation on one hand, and the forces of an individualistic society and a free economy on the other. This is a bettle of great moment to all of us.

Whatever role may be reserved for this young republic in the grim drama now unfolding both to the east and to the west, there will be heavy responsibilities placed on all leaders of men. Banks are the nerve centers in the intricate and involved system by which we live, and there will be need for steady hands. America is equipped for the job. Whether we consider wealth in terms of the necessities and conveniences of life or in terms of gold and banking assets, we have it. The national banks have held and still hold their all important position and influence in this greatest of free societies. Their resources today exceed thirty-three billions of dollars.

Never in your history, gentlemen, have you been collectively so strong to play your part in the great decisions which ie ahead.

COMMITTEE AND OFFICERS' REPORTS—NATIONAL BANK DIVISION

Address of President H. E. Cook, President The Second National Bank, Bucyrus, Ohio

Performance of every character of helpful service within its power to furnish to its members continues to be the policy of the National Bank Division of the American Bankers Association. Essential to the success of such a creed is a recognition of the nature of member banks' needs. Therefore, to supplement the general understanding of the ends toward which banks are always striving, and the needs which arise from major changes which command wide attention, the Division has sought, through its various committees and State Vice-Presidents, to keep informed of the pecial problems of banks in different localities, as well as throughout the entire United States. Thus it has been able to study questions which ordinarily might not come to its attention, and it feels that this collective consideration of such questions has been advantageous. Special emphasis is laid upon this proffered aid to single banks in the solution of their individual problems, and it is limited only by their needs. It is available to all members.

In a category differing not at all in its general purpose, but with a broader application, the Division likewise watches constantly developments which affect all members as a group. This serves a much larger section of the Division and deals with their more important common problems. It embraces such items as concern earnings and expenses of National banks, legislative developments, regulations under which member banks operate, and suggestions for improvements in practices common to all banks. The advice and assistance of officers and committeemen and members of the division at large have been drawn upon freely in this work, and the degree of success attained in its performance is traceable in a very considerable measure to the cooperative attitude and prompt response to appeals for expert guidance.

Expenses and Earnings

The latest tables prepared by the Division on earnings and expenses of all National banks showed some progress toward the goal of more satisfactory bank operations. However, to even the casual observer it is apparent that some additional improvement must be made. With deposits at the highest peak in banking history and bolstered by a capital structure greater than ever before assembled, the lessened opportunities for employment of bank funds present problems most difficult to solve. The additional vast sums in private hands, seeking but unable to find investment, add materially to the seriousness of the dilemma. However, despite the diminished total of loans and investments in National banks reported for the year, the more recent slight increases are mildly encouraging, and give rise to the hope that the decline, which was almost continuous from 1929, will be reversed.

Recent developments abroad—particularly the outbreak of war in Europe—has given stimulus to business activities in our own land, and while these developments are so recent that sufficient time has not elapsed to accurately gauge the ultimate effect upon American business, temporarily at least in all likelihood banks will experience an increased demand for loans, firmer money rates, with consequent increased earnings.

By closer analysis of operating expenses, the curtailment of costly and unnecessary service, thorough analysis of commercial accounts and services rendered to patrons, and the application of proper and equitable service charges, substantial additions have been made by most banks to their operating revenue. An analysis of out banking operations has pointed out to us not only a substantial saving in operating costs but new sources of revenue which many banks have found to be advantageous, as well as broadening their services to their clientele.

Bank Loans

As conditions now exist there are ample bank funds available for loans· nor is there any doubt that banks not only are willing, but eager to lend. This Division has investigated this subject to learn something of the degree of determination with which new loans are sought. In some cases lack of continued effort to make loans brought about the result of lack of response on the part of the borrowers to use bank funds to expand their businesses. In communities in which constant efforts to place additional funds have yielded no results, there is in evidence a lack of that aggressiveness which is always found to underlie expanding business activity. This may be accounted for in some measure by the type of local business which, because of its nature—either because of the type of industry or agriculture—does not find that bank credit under existing conditions can be profitably employed.

On the other hand there are many outstanding cases of gratifying results attained by demonstrating to borrowers the advantages of dealing with banks. Banks know they can offer more satisfactory loan plans, and a considerably greater percentage of the curtailed total lending may be within the reach of banks if borrowers who find ways to use additional funds can be convinced of the superior services offered by banks. A great number of our banks, particularly the larger institutions, have found it advantageous and profitable to install personal loan departments under the management of experienced and capable executives, thereby serving a source of credit demand which is essential in our present system. It meets the requirements of a large number of people, is profitable for the banks, retains borrowers as potential patrons in other departments of our organizations, serves to stabilize and maintain fair and equitable rates of interest, and is altogether a very necessary development of modern banking.

Assignment of Proceeds of Government Contracts

The inability of banks to obtain assignments of proceeds of Government contracts as security for loans, makes impossible in many instances the granting of loans which under other circumstances would be highly desirable. Seemingly, the most that can be done at the present time is to file instructions with the Government to have the contractors' checks sent to the banks, though in many cases this is unsatisfactory. The desirability of an amendment to the statute was studied by the Division's Executive Committee, which sought also to determine the probable difficulties which might be encountered. The advantages of such a move were suggested also to certain other organizations which have an obvious interest in it. A satisfactory solution, including the method of accomplishment, has not been found, but there still appears to be merit in the proposal and the Division is seeking ways to have further consideration given to it.

Double Security for Deposits

Protest against the requirement that they provide collateral security for certain deposits protected by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation coverage also, is being made by an increasing number of banks, particularly the smaller banks. Their contention that all banks should be freed from this double burden is sound. However, there are only three types of deposits on which the collateral security ordinarily required may be omitted to the extent that such deposits are covered by the FDIC insurance. They are postal savings deposits, bankruptcy funds and moneys belonging to certain National banks being liquidated by the Comptroller of the Currency. These exceptions are statutory.

Postoffice accounts cause much of this dissatisfaction when they do not exceed $5,000 each. Though they are under FDIC protection, they still require a pledge of securities when carried in banks designated by the Security of the Treasury as Federal depositories. Furthermore, such funds must be placed in such depositories if one exists in the town or city.

Figures gathered recently reveal that approximately 400 banks throughout the country have postmaster or postoffice accounts amounting to less than $5,000 each. The collateral requirement is more or less vexatious also to the Treasury Department, because of the fluctuations in amounts and the inability of the Department to know at all times the exact sums on deposit in the various banks. The Department is as liberal as it feels it can be in dealing with such deposits.

However, the lack of justification for this double security is so apparent that the Treasury Department is considering a paln under which it would cancel the designation of small banks as Government depositories when requested by them to do so, in order that they might avoid the requirements of collateral security, especially for postoffice accounts. The Postoffice Department cannot demand such security and the Treasury Department can do so only if the banks are designated depositories. Therefore, the cancellation of such designation would remove the necessity of posting collateral, but would not affect their right to subscribe to future issues of Government securities and pay for them by book credit.

Federal Legislation

To a group of banks chartered and regulated by the Federal Government, changes in Federal banking laws and enactment of new laws are matters of deep concern, whether they apply to such banks exclusively or to others as well. Therefore the Division had a direct interest in many bills proposed in Congress during the year just closed.

One of them, affecting all members of the Federal Reserve System and enacted into law, was the measure extending until 1944 the time in which executive officers' loans may be repaid to their banks. Another bill of vital and continuing importance to National banks extended the provisions of the Social Security Act to include such banks and State member banks, as well as a number of other organizations. The extension and revision of the National Housing Act was important also. Likewise, some of the amendments proposed to the Fair Labor Standards Act, had they been enacted into law, would have simplified compliance with some provisions of the statute.

The Glass bill—Senate 2150—extending the time under which interlocking bank directorates might be continued, was vetoed. The Social Security amendments of 1939 were passed by Congress, and now National banks are subject to the provisions of the Social Security Act.

Of importance to our entire banking system is the authority given to the Banking and Currency Committee of the Senate to conduct an intensive study of the monetary and banking policies of the Federal Government.

To the National Bank Division the Governmental Reorganization bill has given much concern, for the reason that the office of the Comptroller of the Currency was not exempted from its provisions. The measure known as the Brown bill, which would have had a vital effect on the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, failed of passage.

We make mention of these in particular for the reason that all this is indicative of a definite trend toward centralization in banking and monetary control. Legislation broadening the powers of the various governmental agencies to compete with banks of all classes has given much concern and has been given diligent attention by those of our organization responsible for our legislative endeavors.

The Washington office of the American Bankers Association, under the leadership of D. J. Needham, General Counsel of the American Bankers Association, in continual cooperation with A. L. M Wiggins, Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the American Bankers Association, has served loyally and well the interests, not only of the National Bank Division, but of the entire American Bankers Association.

Robert M. Hanes, First Vice-President of the American Bankers Association, and Robert V. Fleming, past President, have continually given of their time and their abilities to safeguard the welfare and the stability of the banks of the Nation.

Inactive Officers

From time to time the Division directed attention to the seemingly unwarranted hardships which resulted from the lack of distinction between active and inactive officers whose borrowings from their own banks were limited by statute. Normal borrowings were prevented, and good loans to some of the most desirable customers could not be made because they were officers, though sometimes with no voice in the granting of credits and with no part in the determination of policies or actual management of their banks.

Small Business Loans

The Division has given much attention and sounded sentiment toward several proposals to give effect to that considerable volume of Congressional thought which assumed that a liberalization of loans was the element necessary to unleash the forces of business development. The Division approved heartily the principle of ample credit extensions upon the sound bases evolved through years of lending experiences, and also upon any modification of those bases which will not jeopardize the safety of depositors' funds. The Division members are in complete accord with the desire to encourage business through any safe means, but they cannot agree that either local or National interests would be best served by disregarding rules found to be requisite to proper credit extension. The dangers inherent in unwise and unwarranted expansion of credit to those whose capacity for the proper employment of such credit is limited would eventually create a situation which might readily jeopardize the soundness of our banking structure.

The President of the Division, representing it before the Senate committee, expressed his approval of the ends sought to be attained, but insisted that removal of some of the deterrents to business revival, rather than encouragement of questionable practices which likely would break under the weight of their operations, would be the wiser course to follow. The eagerness of member banks to expand their loan totals is well known to all actual and potential borrowers, but the accomplishment of that purpose by ignoring vital lending experiences cannot be expected either to generate or to quicken the recovery movement so sorely needed in the United States.

Capital Fund Requirements

Throughout the country the high capital and surplus funds National banks are required to maintain are imposing an increasingly heavy burden, particularly in the smaller communities The $50,000 minimum capital for a new bank plus the same amount of surplus which ultimately must be created make a total capital structure too high to be supported by the volume of business available in many places Almost as burdensome in other instances is the minimum of $25,000 capital and a final like surplus for a bank in existence prior to passage of the Banking Act of 1933 In recent years and continuing to the present there has been a tendency for National banks to surrender their charters and operate under State charters instead, and it is believed that the occasion for this trend may be attributed to the severity of capital fund requirements. While ample capital funds to support the deposit structure is absolutely essential, just as necessary is capable, honest management, which in the final analysis is the greatest safeguard for depositors' funds and profitable operations.

From 600 National banks, each with a capital of $50,000 or less, picked at random in all of the States, it was found that the capital and surplus equals 15.32% of the deposits. Ratios in individual banks show both extremes. One hundred and fifty-four banks in this group have a capital and surplus of less than 10% of deposits, while 57 banks each have a capital and surplus of between 25 and 50% of deposits.

The Division recognizes in this problem a number of elements which are difficult to correct. A weakening of the stability of banks is something to be guarded against zealously. A relaxation out of which would develop speculative organization of National banks would be undesirable. Likewise laws which would require adjustment of capital to deposits at frequent intervals would impose unsatisfactory and impracticable demands. The Division looks upon this situation, aggravated as it is by abnormally high, though perhaps unstable, deposits, as meriting some adjustment, but adjustment of such character as would avoid diminution of the strength of individual banks or of the National system as a whole.

The Division is expected soon to be able to announce completion of its Bank Survey Handbook, which is intended to be a guide to a periodic check upon practices followed in bank operations. The necessity of guarding constantly against avoidable wastes and undue expansion of costs prompted the search for some formula which might refine or make more effective the efforts being expended constantly in all banks to hold costs at reasonable levels and to maintain the required high degree of efficiency.

A series of questions directed to the details of operating practices, supplemented by miscellaneous suggestions, seemed to meet the need. Through them the performance of each feature of work may be brought into review to test its effectiveness and for such subsequent improvement or elimination as may seem proper

The Handbook also will emphasize the importance of budgetary control. Likewise it will refer to numerous publications of banking reports and statistics which are looked upon a shelpful guides in bank management.

The Office of the Comptroller of the Currency

The authority granted to the President of the United States to reorganize the Executive Branch of the Government within stated limitations, and carrying no restrictions upon changes in the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, focussed attention upon the possible future of the oldest bank supervising agency in the Federal Government. Orders issued in pursuance of that grant of authority so far have had little effect on the Comptroller's office, and there is no public knowledge that other changes in its status are in contemplation. However, until some assurance is given there can be no confidence that the present position of that office, which has won so much respect, will be preserved.

Only last year, in a number of cities throughout the United States, appropriate exercises commemorated the 75th anniversary of the creation of the office of the Comptroller of the Currency. Those demonstrations reflected a recognition of the high type of public service rendered by that office through the many years of its existence Bankers participated with other folks in acclaiming its accomplishments, and the cross-sections of National banker opinions gathered from time to time support that attitude by indicating practically unanimously an insistence that the influence and the effectiveness of the office of the Comptroller of the Currency be not diminished.

Therefore, the National Bank Division is opposed strongly to elimination or curtailment of the work of the Comptroller of the Currency. The Division insists that there should be maintained an independent office for chartering and for the examination and the supervision of National banks alone; that it should be allowed, not only to retain the independence it now holds, but that there should be restored to it the fullness and the independence of action which characterized its administration in other years. These functions should be centered in one agency which would be the sponsor and the champion of National banks, the same as State bank commissioners are the partisans of banks under their control.

At its spring meeting in April of this year the Executive Committee of the Division expressed by resolution its faith in the ability and the efficiency of the Comptroller's office Becuase it is completely attuned and thoroughly responsive to the needs of the public and to banking alike, the Division expressed its conviction that the strongest possible efforts should be made to show whatever unsoundness and undesirability may appear in any movement which may develop to curtail or abolish the Comptrollers' exclusive supervision over National banks.

Appreciation

The Executive Committee of the Division was assembled but once during last year, though smaller groups were called together upon several occasions to consider matters of importance. In addition, through correspondence their views were gathered upon other subjects, and in each instance the promptness and the thoroughness with which the members responded made work with them a distinct pleasure. The same type of cooperation was given by the State Vice-Presidents and members of the Division at large. Their willingness to contribute a full measure of assistance to the Division in the work it undertook gave practical assurance of the attainment of its objectives.

Particularly do I pay tribute to Edgar E. Mountjoy, Secretary of the National Bank Division, and Deputy Manager of the American Bankers Association. His loyal, efficient service in the interests of the Division, capably directed to its welfare and its efficiency, has lightened the burden of responsibility of your officers, and again to him I pay this tribute of appreciation and respect.

Then the official staff of the American Bankers Association—Phil Benson, President of the American Bankers Association; Robert M Hanes, First Vice-President; P. D. Houston, Second Vice-President; Hal Stonier, Executive Manager—all have given of their abilities and their efforts to the strengthening of the organization of the American Bankers Association of which this National Bank Division is a part. So to these men who have given devoted service when the uncertainty of the times demands great minds and understanding hearts that the business of banking, an absolutely essential factor in the economy under which our Nation operates, may fulfill its responsibilities and do its full share to serve the needs of the Nation, we give our fullest measure of appreciation.

The privilege of serving as President of the National Bank Division is one which I have prized highly. It has given me inspiration and pleasure. And the opportunities afforded for closer association and a better acquaintance with the splendid members of the Division have filled my memory with the choicest experiences to be called up and enjoyed in the years to come.

Remarks Before National Bank Division of Incoming President of A. B. A., Robert M. Hanes, on Wagner Resolution for Study of National Banking Policy

In response to a request from President Rouff, newly elected President of the National Bank Division for a few remarks, Robert M. Hanes, speaking as First Vice-President of the A. B. A., spoke in part as follows:

Mr. Hanes: Thank you, for myself and my running mates here, for this opportunity of breaking into your program this afternoon to tell you if I should be elected President of the American Bankers Association—in that I shall have to have a lot of help from you, too—I hope I may expect from you the same loyal support you have given Phil Benson.

This is a great Division of the American Bankers Association, very influential, a fine membership, hard working and intelligent, and certainly the success of all the work of the Association depends in large degree upon the work of the National Bank Division.

I wonder if I might just say a few words about the Wagner Study Committee that has been set up in Washington and will probably start hearings some time in the next 30 or 60 days. That has tremendous imports, in my opinion and the opinion of my associates, for the future of banking in America. It may change the whole trend of banking. Certainly, it puts a large responsibility on the American Bankers Association to properly present in testimony before this committee the bankers' viewpoint. In our connections and our relations in Washington, we have gone there and sat down with the various members of the Congress and the committees and told them our story as honestly and frankly as we knew how, not trying to bring any pressure but, feeling our contentions had merit, that they would list to them. If they didn't have merit, we couldn't expect them to see it from the same viewpoint as we did.

With this spirit in view and mind, we are now making certain studies which we shall hope to present before the Wagner committee. But in this we are going to have to ask for help from bankers throughout the country in offering the testimony, in preparing the testimony, and I sincerely hope the National Bank Division will give us that support and help which we are going to need.

I might say there is nothing, no matter how serious it is in your bank, that should surmount in importance this investigation, so far as the future of your bank is concerned. So if you are called on for help and assistance, I hope, no matter what you are engaged in, you will drop it and help with this most important work we have before us in the next 60 or 90 days.

[The Wagner resolution providing for a study of National Monetary policy by the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, was passed by the Senate in August last.—Ed.]

Report of Committee on Nominations

President Cook: I will call on Francis Marion Law, Past President of the American Bankers Association, who comes from Houston, Texas, to give us the report of the Committee on Nominations. Mr. Law is Chairman of this committee.

Mr. Law: The report of the Nominating Committee of the National Bank Division is as follows: We beg leave to submit for your consideration the following nominations:

For President of the National Bank Division—Melvin Ruoff, Vice-President Houston National Bank, Houston, Texas.

For Vice-President of the National Bank Division—Andrew Price, President National Bank of Commerce, Seattle, Wash.

We have four members for the Division's Executive Committee: The Second Federal Reserve District, the Fifth, the Seventh, and the Twelfth. These are for three-year terms.

Second Federal Reserve District—F. Raymond Peterson, President First National Bank, Paterson, N. J.

Fifth Federal Reserve District—James D. Harrison, Vice-President First National Bank, Baltimore, Md.

Seventh Federal Reserve District—John J. Anton, Vice-President First National Bank, Chicago, Ill.

Twelfth Federal Reserve District—O. A. Houglum, Vice-President First National Bank, Eugene, Ore.

[The reported was duly adopted and the officers installed.]

STATE BANK DIVISION

AMERICAN BANKERS ASSOCIATION

Twenty-Third Annual Meeting, Held at Seattle, Wash., Sept. 25, 1939

INDEX TO STATE BANK DIVISION PROCEEDINGS.

What Profiteth It a Nation?

By Wood Netherland, Vice-President Mercantile-Commerce Bank & Trust Co., St. Louis, Mo.

In view of certain economic situations in the world and political situations, I have taken the liberty of departing from the usual custom to speak to you briefly with respect to the political philosophy of our time.

Humanity is on the move. It is one of those great periods in history. . . . When the pages of history have been written with respect to this age, no doubt it will be as important as the Dark Ages, followed, we hope, by the Renaissance. Certainly people are as emotional now as they were when the great Crusades were made. We have dictatorships all over the world; religion banished from many countries. Certainly, in Europe, the Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse ride again. Once more, back and forth across those plains that have known so much bloodshed, swings the long engaging scythe of death—only this time with increased tempo, and with much more effective instruments of destruction. The culture of the ages is in danger. Civilization itself seems to be tottering.

Again tens of thousands of the flower of youth, friend and foe alike, are blended in one great red burial. Little children, whose pinched faces blanch at the road of new monsters of the air, are scuttled into underground holes like so many rats. Behold man at his worst!

Surely He who wept over the city of Jerusalem must now be bowed down in grief.

As we stand helpless and aghast, and contemplate the destruction that may be wrought before the world concludes this struggle and current civilization lies desolate and prostrate from its effects, we somehow sense its utter uselessness.

With our progress in science and invention, with a productive plant capable of supplying an abundance of life and happiness to every family on the globe, we grow sick at the thought that the strife which now engulfs the world may end in such a crucifixion of mankind that the resurrection may be a matter of centuries.

Faced with such an imponderable, and seeking to grope our way out of the depths that threaten us, would it not be well to recheck our figures, to retrace our steps, to examine the route along which we have come, to re-read the markers past which we have driven too fast, so that if possible we may discover how, when and where we have lost our way?

So it is, in a spirit of reason and logic, that I am attempting now to go back to origins to find some light on the question, if I can, as to why man, conscious of the oneness of the human race, even after centuries of experience and the lessons of history, seems unable to work out and accept either a moral or legal code which will enable him to enjoy in peace that abundance of life which is so freely at his disposal.

Currently we hear much of Nazism and Communism, supposed to be new and opposing ideologies which offer a complete solution to the manifold difficulties that confront the human race. As a matter of fact, both are no more or no less than the modern version of an ancient doctrine advocated by many philosophers, including Spinoza, Bentham, and especially the German philosopher, George Friedrich Hegel, over a hundred years ago. His philosophy was but a restatement of the doctrine of absolute and supreme power of the State over the individual, as opposed to the democratic theory that man is older than the State and possesses certain personal or inalienable rights as so forcibly stated in the Declaration of Independence by the American colonies.

According to Hegel, the State is an impersonal supreme being, possessing absolute power. It is the highest form of the universal reason and will, and all dutiful citizens must live and act according to its needs and demands. Hegel says: "The State is the realized ethical idea or ethical spirit. It is the objective spirit, and the individual has his real existence and ethical status only in being a member of it." In short, the individual has no rights whatever, even the right to live, unless the State so decrees. Thus it may be observed that the present National Socialist regime in Germany presents nothing essentially new in so far as this brand of philosophy is concerned, but represents a social theory that appears to be inherent in the German nation. Obviously such a doctrine opens the door to absolutism and tyranny, cuts its people off from any right of appeal, and deprecates the value of human life. The full answer to such a doctrine is found in the famous encyclical letter on the reconstruction of the social order by the late Pope Pius XI, whose whole life was devoted to the uplifting of the proletariat, and who yet had a fine conception of the necessity for harmony among all ranks in the social order. Keenly conscious of the obligation of men of wealth toward society, especially as regards their superfluous income, he nevertheless strongly condemned the contention of socialists that economic production must necessarily be carried on collectively. "Society, therefore," he said "as the Socialist conceives it, is on the one hand impossible and unthinkable without the use of compulsion of the most excessive kind, on the other it fosters a false liberty, since in such a scheme no place is found for true social authority."

As opposed to the theory of absolutism is the doctrine embraced by most civilized nations, democracies in particular, that the individual possesses certain rights that cannot be surrendered at all, even to his own government. These are called inalienable because they cannot be taken away from the individual without doing violence to his personality. They include the right to live, the right of self-defense, and religious liberty. From this point of view

a human being is valuable for himself apart from any other human being or the State itself. In a democracy, "a human being retains his value because it is intrinsic to him." The reason . . . is to be sought in certain inner endowments. . . . These endowments are the powers of intelligence and free choice. They are the endowments of a human person, whose principal element is a spiritual soul.

"The powers of intelligence and freedom of choice are possessed by man alone, and are not found in any being in the world outside of man. These possessions invest man with the quality of intrinsic value. By means of them he is enabled to act intelligently and freely in deciding between right and wrong. Obviously, he could not merit happiness if he did not understand what he was doing, or if he were not free in his actions. Because of his intrinsic value, every person possesses the quality of inviolability. This quality forbids others to harm or injure his person in any way."

Wars will not cease until governments acknowledge and respect the inviolable nature of the individual, whether he be friend or foe. There exists no moral law under high heaven which gives a nation the right to take human life of other nationals for material considerations.

Now, the transition from a form of government which confines its prerogatives to the protection of these rights to a form of government which imposes a planned economy on its nationals may be quite as unnoticeable as it is insidious. Although at its climax it may break forth in the form of revolution, it is brought about often with the full, though unwitting, cooperation of the people themselves. It has its genesis usually in the necessity of some economic crisis within the State, or by the fear of war from without. In either case, realizing that prompt action is necessary against a common foe, citizens of a democracy intrust their leaders with certain emergency powers "to provide for the common defense"—and thus in a spirit of patriotism voluntarily forego rights which under normal circumstances they reserve sacredly unto themselves. At the time of this foregoing there is no thought of giving up inherent natural rights indefinitely, but usually, to use the stock phrase, it is "for the duration of the emergency." The grave danger of this departure from these basic tenets of a free people is that either the laws voted in an emergency are seldom repealed, or the period of the emergency is so prolonged that the restrictions which tend to stifle fundamental rights become a permanent and accepted part of our political economy. This unfortunately provides legal processes whereby an ambitious Administration actually may vest in itself certain dictatorial powers which the electorate never intended should be lodged permanently in any one branch of the Government.

Moreover, the regimentation to which we have been subjected in the past few years arises from the idea just mentioned as to the divine right of the State, which theory, it seems, unfortunately must be tried and disproved at frequent intervals in the history of nations. This condition invariably has for its basis the concept of reformers, who would have us believe that government should occupy not only the position of arbiter or umpire, but also should enter into the game as quarterback. This is graphically illustrated by the National Labor Relations Board, which becomes prosecutor as well as judge and jury. Such a government, impressed with its own omniscience, becomes intolerant and vindictive, and all too often must use force to impose its will upon its citizens—and gradually its people pass from the status of free men to that of slaves.

A president, legislator, or government bureau executive is, after all, merely a human being like his fellow men. Of himself, he has no right to oblige others to do things which they prefer not to do. All human beings are essentially equal, for each has the same intrinsic worth and importance as every other. Hence a public official, in his personal capacity, has no right to bind the wills of his fellow men, and can do so only as they have, through statute, clearly and unmistakably given him the official right to do. Under our concept of government, where this right is not positively and affirmatively given, such a right is specifically reserved either to the individual or to the several States. The manner of administration of the National Labor Relations Act presents a dangerous threat to freedom of contract, any in my judgment will in the end prove to be unworkable. Its machinery is too intricate, too detailed, and will never prove an effective substitute for tolerance and understanding between employers and employees. Morality cannot be established by government fiat.

This is not to say that the State should not be concerned with respect to the economic welfare of all its citizens, particularly the low income groups, nor to say that capital should be permitted to reduce labor to a condition of economic servitude. The story of the factory women and children of the first dark days of the industrial revolution pictures a situation which should be avoided now—machines had been perfected, steam had come in, coal was at a premium, hand labor was doomed and hand laborers were starving. No regulation of labor, no protection, no homes prepared, no concern for physical or spiritual welfare. Children worked from six in the morning to seven at night. A generation of factory women grew up who had never been in a home, could not cook, sew, or keep clean. The bodies of the poor were exploited for dividends without regard to the future. Time and education have cured much of this, as has the formation of labor unions capable of collective bargaining, so every government, whatever its form, is to be regarded as an agency to supplement the efforts of its citizens. If a government attempts to do more than supplement or assist, and assumes to do for its citizens what they themselves could do better, it becomes paternalistic and stifles natural initiative, the life-blood of national welfare. If a government does less than supplement or assist, and shows itself indifferent to injustice or oppression, it opens the door to anarchy and its own destruction.

I have tried here to suggest the line of demarcation between personal liberties and civil liberties, in the full realization that this line of demarcation is an intangible and abstract boundary which changes constantly with progress. But America in its beginning instituted a system of checks and balances designed to redefine this boundary from time to time, in so far as it is humanly possible to do, and he who would destroy this system, however cumbersome it may be, strikes at the heart of this republic. That is the danger inherent in any proposal that the executive, legislative, or judicial branch of our Government has an undue influence on either or both of the other branches. That is the danger inherent in any proposal that States shall continue to yield their sovereignty to the Federal Government. That is the compelling reason why the American dual banking system must be preserved lest there be a further creation of instruments of power in Washington, and the ultimate end of State autonomy, toward which we are drifting slowly but surely.

Since the advent of the Federal Reserve System and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation some State Banking Departments have surrendered their independence of thought and action. Let, so long as both the State and National banking systems exist, they serve as a check on each other and at the same time cooperate in their work. Grant, for the sake of argument, that we might have a more economical and efficient banking system by consolidating all supervisory and regulatory authority in one agency, we would provide the most powerful weapon for economic and political control that can possibly be imagined. While the FDIC machinery is a step in the direction of concentrated power, yet so far it has been splendidly managed and, so long as a bank may, if it meets certain requirements, convert from the State to the National system, and vice versa, and membership in the Federal Reserve System is voluntary for State banks, a measure of checks and balances is maintained. What little is left certainly should be preserved.

I have said that the transition from a form of government which limits its interference with private initiative, to one which dictates a planned economy, often steals upon us ere we are aware. You are too familiar with the history of our past few years for me to detail the various specific

measures that have been enacted which have tended to weaken gradually States rights and lodge more and more power in our National Government, nor can anyone fail to note the proportions to which the power of the executive branch of the Government has expanded, while that of both the legislative and judicial branches has declined. This does not augur well. Its repercussions have been somewhat mitigated by the prodigious and lavish expenditure of money from the public treasury, and yet we found ourselves this spring with more unemployed than we had in 1932, and facing a debt of $44,500,000,000 by the end of the fiscal year of 1940—with an annual interest charge, even at low rates, of over $1,000,000,000. This one item is more than three times the amount of the entire cost of the annual budget in the Administration of President McKinley. Some four to six million people are directly or indirectly indebted to the Federal Government through its labyrinth of lending agencies. Thus either through legal or economic means the Federal Government becomes more and more dominating.

Nor am I one of those who believe that all of the blame for our difficulties attaches to those in high places, for in a democracy at least leaders are usually responsive to popular demands. But the fault, it seems to me, lies with the average citizen who has forgotten, or who has not yet learned to think in terms of the general welfare. No better proof of this could be manifested than the attitude almost generally shown in our country with respect to the so-called recovery measures which have been initiated during the past seven years. While holding to the view that indiscriminate spending and large deficits are both dangerous and ineffective—a view now substantially proven by experience—most of us have at one time or another joined pressure groups in demanding of the Administration local expenditures or costly activities which only added to the mounting debt we so bitterly assailed at the same time.

A favorite news release, and unfortunately a most effective one by a member of Congress standing for reelection, is a recapitulation of the expenditures which the Federal Government has made in his district, and a favorable comparison of them with the amount of taxes collected therein. I do not need to enumerate to you the many instances wherein the citizens of this country have either supported, or have been adamant with respect to unwise and fantastic proposals simply because they themselves were the beneficiaries. As one member of Congress so aptly suggested, what we need, and what we must have if we are to retrieve our position, is representatives in Congress who can think in terms of "my country" rather than in terms of "my district," and constituents who will approve their stand. Moral rearmament cannot begin at the top. It must first find its place in the heart of the individual citizen.

Illustrative of what I mean, I often recall a visit I had at the close of the last war with my good friend the late Senator Joe Robinson, who unfortunately like the rest of us some years later became charmed with the emotions and largess of the New Deal. After a separation of some two years, during a part of which I had been completely out of touch with what was going on in this country, I called to pay my respects as we were then both citizens of the same State. During the conversation I shared with him the pride he evidenced as he old me of the sacrifices and self-denials Arkansas had made during the war in the conservation of sugar, flour, and other commodities called for by the Food Administrator, and other economies the State had practised in order to help carry through in the emergency. Other States showed a similar spirit of self-denial. This was then the badge of honor, and I say to you that when the time comes that we can revive that which is the soul of America, think a little more about our duty and what sacrifices we as citizens can make for the sake of national recovery, rather than what we can get from the national Treasury while recovery is being attempted, then we will begin to construct a way out of this confusion and avoid this unmistakable trend toward concentration of power before it is too late.

I have also said that the transition from a democratic form of government to one which dictates a planned economy, usually makes its greatest strides during periods of national emergency. A pertinent case in point is the necessity for national unity now confronting us as a result of the war in Europe. No one of us desires to criticize or to hamper the President unduly in discharging the tremendous responsibilities that are his in this difficult and critical situation, and thus normally all would be quite willing to forego many of our personal rights in the interest of collective defense and security. We would be less than frank, however, if we failed to say that the complete confidence which should obtain in such a situation does not now exist. It will be difficult for those substantial elements of our population who have been the victims of Mr. Roosevelt's bludgeoning, and on whom he must now rely for assistance, to trust him implicitly with sufficient power to deal with the critical issues that now confront him. Because of his record he is now faced with the necessity of convincing a large segment of the population that such additional powers as may be granted him will not be abused, and that these powers will not be permanently appropriated after the emergency has passed. Only time and Mr. Roosevelt himself can create an atmosphere of confidence so necessary to the best interests of the United States in the present condition of world affairs.

It seems to me we have gone a long way on this transition from our original conception of a free government to one which dictates a planned economy, and that it is high time we pull over to the side of the road, shut off the engine for a while, and have a look at our compass. I feel confident that the appalling tragedy in other lands will bring us back to our senses and draw us closer together than we have been for a decade. If, as one writer has suggested, the Angel of Humility will but wing his way through the White House and bring the realization that no one has a monopoly on patriotism in this country, "the moral and political atmosphere in the United States would be instantly transformed. There would come to the people a feeling of confidence altogether lacking today, and they would face the future without anxiety, in a calm spirit and cool courage." I have the feeling that the recalcitrant members of Congress who declined to repeal the neutrality legislation at the last session did so not because they objected so much to the repeal itself, but because they have reached the end of their tether in risking the dangers of a one-man government. If this be true, it is a happy omen, for whatever may be the emergency, there is none so important that it justifies further trends in the direction of autocratic power.

As other men have emotional experiences, so I have mine, and not the least of these occur at times when I am privileged to visit the city of Washington. It is always an inspiration to stand for a few moments in silence beside the tomb of the unknown soldier at Arlington. From there I like to return to a spot some hundred yards from the Capitol and observe Crawford's statue of Freedom, which mounts the dome of the building. As I stand there in reverie, I am oblivious to all about me, and through the mist before my eyes the events of our history pass in review. It is not the great figures in our national life that I see, but rather visions of my forebears, simple folk who led unostentatious lives and were motivated by love of country. I see them with Washington at Yorktown, with Grant and Lee at Appomottox. They were silent companions in that somewhat nebulous late venture to make the world safe for democracy. Unconsciously, almost audibly, I murmur, "That is my own, my native land," and as I go from that spot a voice invariably leaves with me the words of a great thinker, which I would like to leave with you:

> Freedom has a thousand charms to show,
> Which slaves, howe'er contented, never know.

Some Constructive Worrying

By R. E. Gormley, Superintendent of Banks, Atlanta, Ga.

I have been requested to talk to you on banking as viewed from the outside, or as affected by outside influences.

I accepted this assignment with some hesitation for the reason that I regard myself as being primarily too much a banker to present properly the viewpoint of an outsider.

I recognize, however, that a lack of knowledge of the purposes and functions of banks, together with certain other factors, largely governmental, which have developed within recent years, threatens to warp if not actually destroy the American system of banking as we have known it.

Without boring you with even a summary history of banking, and of the grief which has befallen us, we find ourselves at the present time in this position: In a land of plenty, with unmeasured natural resources, with a plethora of agricultural and manufactured products, with an amount of available credit at an all-time high, and, at least as far as banks are concerned, with a profit position which might be worse, we have an economic system apparently badly out of kilter, and there is a great deal of dissatisfaction and unrest in the land.

Whether these conditions can be attributed to the type of banking which has served the American people, whether conditions would have been different had banking resources been controlled by a few large groups, as advocates of multiple banking contend, or whether the trend would have varied greatly under a system of Government-owned banks, or banks the control of which was dominated by the Government as the present trend seems to be, are questions which, with your permission, I shall discuss briefly, though necessarily somewhat abstractly.

Now, in regard to multiple banking, we have had branch banking with us for a number of years, and it has, I believe, increased recently. Its record of accomplishment does not serve to offer a solution to our economic ills. I do not believe the American people, accustomed to social and economic liberty, will accept a system of banking contrary to the very plan on which this Government was founded, one which permits of absentee control and the monopolization of a factor so vital to our financial welfare. Yet there are powerful influences at work undertaking to overcome public opposition to such a system. Even now there is under way a study by the American Economist Council for the study of branch banking, its stated purpose the dissemination of information about branch banking. It is interesting to note that the Chairman of this Council, in addition to being a professor in one of the leading universities, is also economic adviser to Bank of America N. T. & S. A. of California. It does not take a seer to prophesy to the nature of propaganda which will be disseminated by this Council. It will be interesting to learn just how they propose branch banking will cure our economic and business ailments.

It is rather difficult at the present time to foresee a possibility of the Federal Government's commandeering all banking. Certainly such a possibility seems remote, unless there should occur another breakdown of private banking—the possibility of which seems equally remote.

Yet we have noted an increasing disposition on the part of our legislative forces to create additional factors competitive to private banking, and to increase the powers of such factors already established.

It is seemingly inconsistent that under a condition which, according to your political affiliations, you may designate as an over-supply of credit, or a subnormal demand for loans, that some of our legislative forces and at least one of the Federal agencies, should be critical of banks for their failure to make loans, when at the same time there is a hue and cry from two of the Federal examining agencies for standardization of examining practices and uniformity of method of valuing assets, with the policy of at least one of these agencies, as well as the minds of its examiners, becoming so mechanicalized, it would seem their purpose to occupy a position more managerial than supervisory.

It is not difficult to understand the purpose which motivates our legislative forces. There is a demand from a large number of individuals for freer credit as a means to easier money, and from business men for a more liberal spending power. It is in answer to these popular demands that politicians are seeking the establishment of additional credit agencies and a liberalization of the loan policy of those already established.

We as bankers realize we can only afford to make such loans as will be repaid. When we consider that loans are generally repaid from earnings and that such repayments, whether made by the individual borrower or through a form of loan insurance provided by the Government, can only have the effect of reducing spending power in the future, we cannot but question the soundness of a loan policy for the purpose of creating spending power, rather than for legitimate production.

Granting it possible, it might be a fine thing if we could develop a control which would assure economic stability—an inricate system of checks and balances, magnificently geared to operate in response to a lever pushed or pulled in Washington, which would result in uniform prices, production to take care of unemployment, and the necessary demand to absorb such production.

The Federal Reserve System, with its extraordinary powers over banking and money, has unquestionably been a stabilizing influence. Yet in spite of the facile system of currency which it has provided; its power to expand and contract credit through open market operations by discounting and by raising and lowering reserve requirements; its influence over capital funds and speculatino by reason of its control over margin requirements, business conditions continue to fluctuate, prices rise and fall, and booms and depressions come and go in pretty much the same cycles as in the old order.

It has been suggested the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System has been hampered in its efforts to further economic stability by restrictive examination policies, and that examination and investment policies should be more closely allied with monetary control.

While there may be some merit to the criticism that examining policies of certain agencies are too restrictive and that certain classes of banks are being unduly badgered and harassed by such policies, I regard it dangerous for examination and investment policies to be made a part of monetary control.

Personally I have reached this conclusion: The advocates of a so-called managed economy have reckoned without certain phases of human nature, which are as old as the hills and which will continue to exist until the end of time. At best the most we can hope to do is to administer purgatives and sedatives to business. Basic conditions will continue to be governed by fundamental laws over which we have no control.

Now, on the question of bank examinations: I think that all supervisors had just as well come to a material realization of a fact which we all admit, but which we don't all practice, and that is that we cannot manage or direct the operation of the banks of this country; that as long as we have privately-owned banks (which I hope will be always) we cannot accomplish uniformity of management. I have never been able to get two or more bankers to see everything through the same hole in the wall. This very diversity of management has, in my opinion, made for that latitude in credit which has been responsible for the rapid development of this country and which is so necessary to our business life.

The hue and cry which has been raised by some of the Federal agencies for uniform examination policies, standardization of forms, &c., and which has been taken up by some of our State Supervisors, can only result in one thing, and that is the elimination or shelving of State Banking Departments. What will be the purpose of the several States continuing to make examinations, call for reports of condition, &c., if we are to accept forms devised by the Federal agencies (which they admit are not perfect), and if we are to permit our minds to become so dominated that our thoughts and ideas as to examination policies, methods of valuing assets, &c., are attuned to the beat of a pendulum, the stroke of which is controlled in Washington?

There are peculiar factors and conditions pertinent to the operation of banks in Montana which do not apply in Georgia. Likewise, similar variations exist, even within separate States. A supervisory policy which undertakes to enforce uniform regulations, without regard to peculiar local circumstances, in large banks as well as in small, in banks located in agricultural sections as in banks located in industrial centers, cannot but hamper their operation and curtail the service which they have customarily rendered.

It is true that there are certain basic principles which all supervisors should recognize and enforce. And, after all, it is only these basic principles we, as Supervisors, can hope to enforce. The responsibility of determining loan policies, soundness of investments, &c., must necessarily rest with the management of the bank.

I tell you, gentlemen, if you permit your State Banking Departments to be eliminated or their authority to become subrogated or overshadowed by that of any Federal agency, you have gone a long way towards accomplishing centralization of banking, with its accompanying possibility of monopolization of credit control or the abuse of such control for political purposes.

This brings us to the question of centralization, or a unified banking system.

For approximately 75 years this country has been served by a dual system of banks, State and National. I believe I may add it has been well served. The creation of the National system led to the development of a school of thought in banking, advocating the conversion of all banks into National banks. This sentiment for a unified system has gained and waned successively through the years. Advocates of retention of control of State banks by the separate States have remained consistently in the majority, and the number of State banks has at all times exceeded that of Nationals. The course of operation of the two systmes has pretty much paralleled each other. At the present time, I would say, the possibility of nationalizing all banks, as such, is farther away than at any time in the past quarter century.

In passing, and as an advocate of State banking, I would like to say I have the greatest respect for the Comptroller's office, and I am for it 100%. It has gained a wealth of experience by reason of its 75 years of existence. It is a well-seasoned and efficient department. While it may have dabbled in politics from time to time, as we State Supervisors sometimes do, it has in the main kept remarkably free from political influences. To transfer its function to or merge its independence in some other newly-created agency, or agency whose then dual functions would be at cross purposes, would, in my opinion, be detrimental to the service which National banks render.

In the operation of the Federal Reserve System, with its functions, as its name implies, to hold reserves of member banks, to provide an elastic currency, and to exercise supervision over member banks, &c., advocates of centralization saw an opportunity to accomplish Federal control over substantially all banks. In its 25 years of existence only a comparatively few State banks have deemed it advantageous to become members. To the contrary, smaller banks in a number of States have regarded membership in the System a disadvantage.

Yet I have a most wholesome regard for the system and what it has accomplished. The relations between my department and the Federal Reserve Bank of our district are and have been all that I could ask. I would say the Federal Reserve System has justified its creation many times over.

As a result of disturbed conditions and as an aftermath of the banking holiday, another factor entered into banking. The National Congress created the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Deposit insurance was not a new thing, but had been attempted by various banking groups and by several States. In each instance it had proved unworkable, and the idea was generally regarded by bankers as impracticable. With the prestige of the Federal Government and its seemingly superior capitalization, contributed by the Federal Treasury and the Federal Reserve banks behind it, it has impressed even a large number of bankers. Its present plan of insuring deposit accounts up to $5,000, while of no direct consequence to larger banks, has had the effect of placing smaller banks on a better competitive basis with larger banks. There is no question but that it has been a stabilizing influence.

Yet in the creation of FDIC, with the extraordinary powers vested in its Board of Directors, together with the popular appeal which the idea of deposit insurance has (and there is no question but that it has), I see the only means of ever accomplishing a unified banking system.

My conception of the purpose of FDIC, and I believe the intent of its original advocates, was that it should function as an insurance agency and not in a supervisory capacity. I do not believe we can expect banks to function to meet the needs of American business, as they have in the past, with supervisory control vested in an organization whose primary concern will be its hazard as guarantor, rather than the efficient operation of banks.

Title I of the Banking Act of 1935 vests in the Board of Directors of FDIC the power to make such rules and regulations as they see fit; the right not only to make examinations and cancel the insurance of any bank, but also to issue call for reports of conditions and to require publication of same, to assess fines and penalties, and, in the event of failure of any bank, to comply with any direction given by the Corporation, to publish any or all portions of reports of examinations and of correspondence between the Corporation and such bank.

Thus we see an insurance agency vested with the unusual authority to make such rules and regulations governing the operation of banks as it may see fit; the power to enforce such regulations with punitive provisions, such as fines, penalties, imprisonment of officers, and threats to crucify any bank in the eyes of its depositors by advertising unfavorable information.

The authority of State Supervisors has been subrogated to or is in conflict with that of the FDIC. In numerous instances its examiners have been kind enough to undertake to relieve me of the responsibility of enforcing provisions of our State banking law—and in cases where such violations admittedly created no condition of hazard to the Corporation.

A great deal of pressure has been brought to bear to accomplish the adoption of a uniform examination form, and the acceptance of FDIC reports in lieu of examination by State Departments. I know of no surer way to accomplish centralization of banking. If we surrender our individuality to the extent of relinquishing our right to devise forms and supervisory practices best suited to the needs of our respective States, what will be the purpose in retaining State Banking Departments? Without enforcement authority vested in someone in the State, what will be the purpose of State banking laws? What kind of State banking system will you have?

Now, I have no fuss with the gentlemen in charge of formulating and enforcing the policies of the Corporation. I am personally acquainted with most of them and count them my friends. It has been a source of some satisfaction to me to hear, within the past year, several of these men declare in favor of a dual system. Yet I can't help but remember that the Chairman of the Corporation is on record in testifying before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee on the Banking Act of 1935 as being in favor of centralized control of banking, and stating he did not believe bank losses could ever be eliminated until we had a unified banking system.

I am wondering whether the dual system to which he refers as favoring is not a system of National, State, and State member banks, the primary or sole supervisory control over which shall be vested in the FDIC.

I am personally very much interested in the FDIC and its success as an insurer. I am opposed to increasing the Corporation's potential liability by raising the maximum coverage. I am opposed to decreasing the Corporation's income by lowering the present premium charge, though I recognize the present method of assessing premium cost to be unfair to large banks. In short, I want to see this thing given a fair trial. The only question between the FDIC officials and myself is just what kind of a dual system do they favor?

I was frankly amazed at the apparent apathy with which State bankers accepted the provisions of Title I of the Banking Act of 1935, yet looking back at the disturbed conditions through which we had passed, and the uncertainty as to the extent to which Government would go in undertaking to control business, and especially banking, it is not difficult to understand their failure to protest more vigorously.

Which brings to mind this: The reason, in my opinion, for the unholy fear which bankers and business have of government is that business has paid too little attention to government in the past. Of course, I realize that as our population increases and the country becomes more congested we must naturally expect more regimentation, as the cattle, which formerly roamed the Western plains in all the glory of their long horns, as their number increased were forced to surrender their most cherished natural possession, even to the extent of being behorned.

Now I sincerely trust we will not permit ourselves to be completely dehorned; that at most we will only suffer knobs to be placed on our antlers, so that we may still butt with some authority. And please keep this is mind: There is no other class of people with the potential influence of bankers.

Econimists will tell you that the trend of population is towards larger industrial centers and that the day of the country bank is numbered. This concentration has, in my opinion, been a potent factor in our persent unsatisfactory economic situation and the seemingly unsolvable condition of unemployment. Economic laws will force an adjustment of these concentrations. There will never come a time when you can't sell credit, even in the more remote sections. The independent, privately-ownd bank is worth fighting for. If the bankers of this country will get their heads out of the trough and look forward, take time out to study and analyze legislation and Government policies—certainly those which may affect their business—exercise and coordinate the influence which is theirs, a vast influence can be wielded on Government policies in the future—certainly on those related to business.

I believe the time will come again when banking will be done on a basis of personal confidence. I am probably one of the few who believes the course of banking since the holiday would not have varied greatly regardless of deposit insurance, preferred stock, or other Government assistance and control. I like to believe the bankers of today are capable of operating their banks in a manner to warrant public confidence. I believe that with the assistance which we supervisors can lend in guarding against an overcrowded field by not permitting the creation of banks which are economically unsound, and for which there is not a permanent, profitable operating basis, we can maintain a banking system which will withstand the ravages of time. It seems to me there is a great deal more at stake than just the matter of your jobs, your investments, and your life's work. In protecting an independent dual system of banking you are maintaining what I believe to be the greatest single factor in assuring the liberty of a democratic people.

Now some of you may have begun to wonder where the connection lies between the thread of my talk and the title chosen, "Constructive Worrying."

I have been charged by some of those connected with the Federal agencies with being narrow in my views; that I do not have the broad, general outlook which they have. In short, I am provincial—for which I am thankful.

In turn, some of my fellow Supervisors accuse me of being an alarmist, say that I shy at imaginary "boogies," and that I worry too much about things which are of no consequence.

COMMITTEE AND OFFICERS' REPORTS—STATE BANK DIVISION

Address of the President, Henry W. Koeneke, President, Security Bank of Ponca City, Ponca City, Oklahoma

Independent Banks Meet Public's Banking Needs

This is our annual round-up. Ten months ago we gathered in Houston, Tex. At that meeting you honored me with the Presidency of your Division. You bestowed a great honor upon me and gave me an opportunity for useful service and pleasant association that have been among the outstanding experiences of my lifetime. Each administration has built upon the experience and achievements of its predecessors. So have we. The administration now closing has attempted to carry forward the tradition, service, and principles of the Division, adding something original of its own. If the Division has been strengthened in some degree because of our service, that contribution will be our own reward.

The program for the year ended today was set forth in a statement of principles adopted at our Houston meeting. Your officers and Executive Committee have sincerely endeavored to carry it out.

Throughout the year we have tried to maintain close contact with our Division's State Vice-Presidents in each State, keeping them informed of our activitities and seeking their advice and guidance. We plan while we are here, to hold a joint meeting of State Vice-Presidents and our Executive Committee for an intimate exchange of ideas and for the planning of a future program. This increased mutual assistance has been one of the significant developments of the Division's year. Our Division is the machinery through which the State chartered banks express themselves and it is appropriate for them to do so through their representatives, the State Vice-Presidents, in our councils.

Your Committee on Federal Legislation has been most effective this year. It can point to one great achievement alone which justifies its existence and your support. Under its leadership the compulsory Federal Reserve membership provided in the Banking Act of 1935 for banks with deposits of $1,000,000 or more was repealed.

This effort on our part and this step taken by Congress and the President is in keeping with the spirit of the dual system of banking and the original conception of the act creating the Federal Reserve System as a voluntary federation of regional Federal Reserve systems coordinated through the Federal Reserve Board.

We cannot look with favor upon the current efforts to centralize control of the banking system. The establishment of the 12 Federal Reserve banks was the culmination of an historic struggle between two schools of thought dating back to the establishment of the first bank in the United States in 1791. This struggle continued right up to the time of the debates over the Reserve system under the Wilson Administration. The triumph of the conception of a federation of 12 central banking systems was a recognition of the diversified nature of American economic fabric and a reflection of the most fundamental characteristic of American life which is local, regional, economic, and social development.

Compulsory Federal Reserve membership and current efforts to center financial control in Washington represent an attempt to undo and reverse the principle that has prevailed through 150 years of struggle.

Such a centralization cannot be justified by a "horse and buggy" allusion to the past. America did not grow up in Washington or Wall Street or any other single city. America grew up in the Northeast, in the Southeast, in the Middlewest, in the Northwest, and the Southwest. Each section developed its own economy and habits, its social life and customs, even its own accent and sometimes its own vocabulary. Each contributed its strength to the Nation. It is a new idea that each must depend for its strength on Washington.

We expected to be able to report success to you in our efforts to have extended the time limit of the Clayton Act amendment prohibiting directors from serving on the boards of two banks. While both houses of Congress passed the extension, the President vetoed it.

Of greater legislative concern to us, however, was the Mead Bill, providing for insured loans to business and supplementary proposals to establish government banks. The alleged purpose of the Mead Bill was to make low-rate loans available to marginal business enterprises in competition with better established and better managed enterprises. A great barrage of publicity was released in support of this project. The Association made an effective presentation of constructive information at hearings on this measure, in which your President had a part. While this measure was defeated we may expect its reappearance in some form at the next session of Congress.

A great onslaught was made on the banking system this past year under the guise of efforts to provide credit and capital not available through the normal channels. The proposal for insured loans was but a small phase. A larger objective seems to have been the establishment of a system of Government banks. Government witnesses appeared before Congressional committees with a new theory.

Briefly, the theory held that the country had achieved economic maturity, that there no longer is room for great industrial development and expansion, that industry no longer offers opportunity for investment. Therefore, capital is not being invested and the economic machine is slowed down. Hence the Government should undertake to assure economic activity by taking savings and investment capital and investing it in industry and public works. Thus would discredited pump priming be made permanent.

It was confessed by one Government official that under this program the Government would ultimately come to own most of the productive units of the country. That means the end of free enterprise.

Under the Wagner resolution passed by the Senate, hearings will be scheduled on the entire banking set-up. There is no doubt but what a challenge will be made against the dual system of banking, seeking exclusive Federal control. These hearings are expected to get under way sometime during the month of October. This Division must consolidate its efforts and be prepared to present factual information to this committee.

One can readily see that socialized lending can easily stifle private enterprise. I am sure that the American people are not ready for this.

One of the leading daily papers of Oklahoma recently had an editorial which illustrates the viewpoint of some of the thinking American business men, which is as follows:

"*Two Sure Signs*—Until there is more demand for money, all persons may be sure that recovery is not here, although they may hope that it is on the way. Today money is going begging. Banks continue to remain full with but little demand aside from routine financing. Interest rates are low for all types of loans, especially low for those favorably secured. From the viewpoint of money, there probably never was a time in the country's history of pay investments when financing was easier. But few persons are asking for loans.

"When one borrows money, he not only must make enough to pay back interest and principal, but also give him whatever profit he is entitled to make. The only inducement to borrow beyond actual needs is the profit motive. When that is absent, people just don't borrow, and it is apparent that the profit motive is lacking now and has been for a number of years. It is possible that the cracking down one hears so much about from Washington and the growing burden of taxes have something to do with diminishing profits.

"The American people are individualists, full of initiative, willing to adventure. Is our initiative killed? Have we lost our confidence to see

a thing through successfully? Are we lacking in courage and the spirit of adventure as applied to business? We believe not but must admit that for some reason we have been greatly subdued.

"There are two sure signs that business is picking up, that recovery is on the way. These are when interest rates begin to increase and loans to pick up. One may then know that business men are regaining confidence in themselves and in the country. When this occurs we shall be catching up with that corner which we have been trying to turn since the depression hit."

Our Committee on State Legislation has actively cooperated with the American Bankers Association's Committee on State Legislation and has supplied all officers, members of the Executive Committee, and the State Vice-Presidents of the Division with copies of the 1937 program of State legislation, together with the 1939 supplement which provides the following recommendations:

(1) Uniform principal and income Act.
(2) Holiday bank transaction statute.
(3) Model banking board statute.
(4) Model bank chartering statute.
(5) Model bank employees bonding statute.
(6) Reporting violations of banking law.

Their continued cooperation with the State Secretaries Section made it possible to keep the States informed through the secretaries of the various associations as to what bills were being introduced in other States.

Our Committee on State Banking Departments is directing its attention toward the greatest possible degree of cooperation with the supervisors of State banking departments in the 48 States. The commiteee's purpose is to strengthen the State banking system through close contact with State bank supervisors, and to unite with them in achieving the chief objectives for the betterment of State banks.

For many years, at five-year intervals, the Division has conducted its survey of the status of State bank supervision as a means of determining the progress made in improving the state of State bank supervisors in the various States. The material for their survey, which includes information on qualifications, appointments, term of office, salaries and duties of commissioners, banking boards, bank examiners, desired bank legislation, chartering banks, liquidation of banks, is obtained from the State bank commissioners. These five-year surveys have been compiled and codified so as to permit comparison between States and to show progress that is being made throughout the country as a whole in State bank supervision. The fourth such survey is being made and will soon be ready for distribution. It will be found exceptionally valuable by legislative committees in the respective States in recodifying their State laws.

Our Committee on State Bank Research has gathered and compiled valuable statistical data of State charted banks in the 48 States and the eighth annual survey of resources and liabilities and the fifth annual survey of earnings and expenses of State supervised banks have been published. If you will take the time to study this report, you will be well repaid.

The Committee on Public Relations of the State Bank Division has cooperated with the Public Relations Council of the A. B. A., in the distribution and use of the valuable information contained in the talks which have been and are being prepared by the Public Relations Council for use of bankers and others in addressing public gatherings, in an effort to bring about a better understanding of banking by the public.

In dealing with this isse, we must always act from the public interest standpoint. The independent credit system will not survive if we defend it only from a selfish point of view. The future of independent banking rests in the last analysis on the degree to which we serve the public. But defense of the independent credit system does require a united front. This is no time to revive intra-family quarrels. The waters are muddied enough. Besides, a great war is in progress which tends to obscure issues and may bring new difficulties to us.

In these circumstances it is unfortunate that one segment of the banking business should reopen the branch banking issue. At the moment a highly publicized campaign is being carried on for the extension of branch banking by a group of university economists whose letterhead indicates affiliation with the branch banking interests.

In any such campaign, we believe motives should be clearly stated. We should like to see our branch banking contemporaries in the West state clearly their relation, if any, to this campaign. Likewise, we should like to see the economists state clearly the nature and purpose of their relationship, if any, to the branch banking interests.

But whether they do this or not we regard centralized control of banking as opposed to the democratic American way of locally owned and managed credit institutions.

The State Bank Division stands on this question as it did two years ago when the American Bankers Association restated its position on the branch banking question.

At the Boston convention the Association adopted a resolution supporting the autonomy of the States with respect to banking, and declared itself "definitely opposed to any proposal or device looking to the establishment of branch banking privileges across State lines, directly or indirectly."

At the risk of being trite, I would remark that the dual system of independent locally owned banks has proved its value to the welfare of the country. It has been through considerable alteration in the last several years and on its own initiative it has greatly widened its services to people.

The country itself has been kept unsettled for a long period of time by means of endless legislative innovations. What we need now is a resting period in which to absorb the changes that have been made.

I am old fashioned enough to believe that deep down in the hearts of every thinking American rests an attitude of loyalty to our democratic form of government and that we are all willing, as individuals, to accept our responsibilities as we understand them. While business men are reluctant to participate in partisan politics, if we wish to enjoy to the fullest extent the heritage left us by our forefathers, we must accept responsibilities and make personal sacrifices. I am sure you will agree with me when I make the statement that we should become more active and assist in shaping the policies of our Government by familiarizing ourselves with the problems confronting the Nation, and be willing to accept the responsibility of leadership and go down the line for sound principles without regard to party affiliations.

Europe is at war. Who can say that we will be able to keep out of it, or what trials we shall have to face in the years immediately ahead? Instead of tearing our structure apart and introducing new conflicts among ourselves, we ought to be builidng it up to render the greatest possible service and to contribute the greatest amount of stability to the country.

Remarks of President-Elect William S. Elliott

President Elliott: I realize that the acceptance of an honor of this sort involves responsibility of the highest order. The two speakers, as well as the retiring President of our Division, have told you something of the difficulties that confront banking today. Perhaps at no other time has the future of privately chartered banking, as we have known it for many years in this country, been more seriously threatened or obscured with clouds of doubt and uncertainty. Apart from the threat of war which hangs over the world today, we find economic conditions have produced suggestions for change from various quarters, some of these suggestions emanating from high places in the Federal Government. We do not know what the future may hold for chartered banking, nor do we know definitely what efforts may be made to change the dual banking system and the powers and authority and usefulness of State banks throughout the Nation.

We do want to dedicate ourselves to the task of meeting these new problems as they arise with courage and fortitude, and with the common intelligence born of close cooperation and loyalty to the principles which have underlaid the banking structure of our country during the many years when it has wrought so well for the advancement and progress of the American people. We do not want the emergencies and the exigencies that exist today to obscure the great fact that the fundamentals of the American way of living and the fundamentals of our economic system must be preserved at all costs if we are to enjoy the freedom which was bequeathed to us by the founding fathers 150 years ago, and which has been maintained and preserved down to this good day by the sacrifice and, oftentimes, by the blood of our forefathers.

To this task we can very well dedicate ourselves and, in a spirit of cooperation, strive to meet the issues that confront us in the days to come.

It shall be my purpose to keep you advised, as members of our Division, as to the changes that occur, as to the dangers that threaten, as far as we can discern them, from time to time, and to ask your cooperation as we present a common front toward a common enemy.

I want to bespeak the cooperation of our Executive Committee and the cooperation of every member of our State Bank Division. We want you to write to us if we can serve you. We want your suggestions from time to time, because the organization which we maintain within the Constitution of the American Bankers Association and the By-laws of the State Bank Division is primarily for your benefit and to preserve and foster the principles of State banking and the rights of State banks to continue to exist and perform the useful functions of which they are capable for the benefit and the prosperity of our common country. To this end we can very well dedicate ourselves, and I ask your consideration and your patience with us as we enter upon and pursue our way along the new Association year. I believe we will succeed in the measures we will properly undertake to preserve the rights and the life of the State banking system as we have enjoyed it for so many years.

Report of Committee on Nominations

President Koeneke: We will now call on M. H. Malott, President of the Citizens Bank of Abilene, Kansas, who is Chairman of the Nominating Committee, for a report. If Mr. Malott is not in the audience, we will call on M. Plin Beebe, President of the Bank of Kimball, Ipswich, S. D., for a report.

Mr. Beebe: Mr. Chairman and Members of the State Bank Division: The Nominating Committee offers the following names for the ensuing year for our Division:

For President—William S. Elliott, President, Bank of Canton, Canton, Ga.

For Vice-President—Harry A. Bryant, President, Parsons Commercial Bank, Parsons, Kan.

For Member of the Executive Committee, term expiring in 1940—L. C. Palmer, President, Citizens State Bank, Arlington, Wash.

For Members of the Executive Committee, term expiring in 1942—Wood Netherland, Vice-President, Mercantile-Commerce Bank & Trust Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Frank P. Powers, President, Kanabec State Bank, Mora, Minn.; James M. Shackleton, President, Saginaw State Bank, Saginaw, Mich.; Peter G. Cameron, President, West Branch Bank & Trust Co., Williamsport, Pa.

Respectfully submitted,

M. H. Malott, President of the Citizens Bank, Abilene, Kan., *Chairman*,
Raymond H. Beyer, President of The First State Bank, Guthrie, Okla.,
M. Plin Beebe, President of the Bank of Kimball, Ipswich, S. D.

President Koeneke: You have heard the report of the Nominating Committee. Are there any nominations from the floor? If there are no nominations from the floor, I will entertain a motion to accept the report of the Nominating Committee.

[The motion was duly carried and the officers installed.]

President Koeneke: You have elected a new set of officers and additional members of the Executive Committee. So you may be thoroughly familiar with the government of your Division, we elect four new members to the Executive Committee each year to serve for a three-year term. The reason for the odd one this year is that one of the members of the Committee, Charlie Laird, of Moorestown, N. J., is in ill health and asked to be relieved of this responsibility.

SAVINGS DIVISION

AMERICAN BANKERS ASSOCIATION

Thirty-Eighth Annual Meeting, Held at Seattle, Wash., Sept. 25, 1939

INDEX TO SAVINGS DIVISION PROCEEDINGS

Good and Bad Money

By JULIAN T. BABER, United States Secret Service, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

During the past two years, while attending State banker conventions, I have had the privilege of meeting many bankers, including Past Presidents of the American Bankers Association and State Associations, some of whom indicated by their inquiries they were unaware of the duties and responsibilities of the United States Secret Service.

Coming from bankers, these inquiries have been a bit perplexing, and I have since wondered why bankers know so little about us when our interests are so closely related. However, it has occurred to me that perhaps it is our fault that we are not better known in the banking field. May I say that this is one of the reasons we are on your program today, for we want you to know that the Secret Service as a division of the Treasury Department is one of the oldest investigative agencies in the Government structure. In fact, we are this year observing our seventy-fifth anniversary. Briefly, we are charged with the responsibility of preserving the integrity of the currency and coinage and other fiscal obligations of the Government, as well as the great responsibility of protecting the President of the United States and members of his family, and the person elected to be President. We are called upon occasionally to protect visiting royalty, our most recent responsibility being their Majesties, the King and Queen of England, who visited the United States in June. This additional duty taxed our resources to the limit, but I am happy to say the arrangements connected with this dual task were successful in every particular.

Since the Nation's banks are our first line of defense in combating the counterfeiter, your tellers occupy the front line trenches and you must depend upon their judgment and discrimination in determining the quality and character of the money passing through their hands.

Tellers perform a splendid service through their general efficiency in detecting counterfeits included innocently in customer deposits. Many new counterfeits first come to our attention in this manner. I feel that our efforts in suppressing counterfeiting would be retarded in great measure if we failed to receive this assistance from our banker friends.

With a comparatively small field force scattered at strategic points, the responsibility of keeping our money clean rests squarely upon the Secret Service. Bankers share with us a common interest in this responsibility, and we rely upon them in coping with a problem which in recent years has developed into an organized racket with underworld connections extending throughout the country, and even into foreign countries. We value highly your cooperation, and it is Chief Frank J. Wilson's desire that all bank employees shall regard themselves as unofficial Secret Service agents, always on the qui vive for that shady commodity which is the spawn of the criminal engraver and the criminal printer.

The average teller daily sees the portraits of Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, Hamilton, Jackson, and perhaps Grant and Franklin, hundreds of times. They pass before him in rapid review and it is impossible for him to stop and examine minutely the portrait on each note. He must accept or reject the notes instantly and, incidentally, he makes few mistakes. An experienced teller can spot instinctively the strange, or "unfriendly," face on a counterfeit note as quickly as he can spot the face of a stranger before his cage.

Through long years of training your teller acquires a sort of sixth sense in separating the chaff from the wheat—a sense enabling him to distinguish between good and bad engraving and printing. But what about the butcher, the baker, the candlestick maker? Why are they usually the victims of the counterfeiter? It is because they are not familiar with the quality and character of our currency and coinage, and it follows that the counterfeiter makes capital of this ignorance by distributing his worthless wares.

The finished product of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in Washington, D. C., surpasses in excellence the currency output of all other nations, because our genuine notes are printed from steel plates superbly engraved by hand by the finest craftsmen in the world. Except for the serial numbers and Treasury seal, which are surface printed, every line, every dot, every dash on a genuine note stands up clearly and distinctly and the composite design presents a challenge which the counterfeiter cannot meet. The paper is impregnated with tiny red and blue silk fibers to increase its durability and tensile strength. These distinctive fibers are difficult to discern at first glance and, contrary to popular belief, they are not intended as a protective feature.

In this fast-moving age the average person does not take time to consider our money seriously in terms of quality appreciation. He is inclined by habit to identify currency by the large denominational numerals appearing in the corners of each note. He is not impressed by the artistic workmanship, superb engraving and printing values and general high-class appearance of our paper money.

I have in mind a grocer who catered to a clientele which demanded the best of everything the market afforded. Fully aware his customers inspected his offerings for freshness and quality, he visited the wholesale dealers daily before sun-up to replenish his stock, shopping at various booths in an honest effort to obtain the choicest items of his list. One day, when his display of strawberries attracted more than usual attention, a stranger purchased six baskets with a $20 note. The grocer knew most of his customers, but occasionally a stranger patronized his store, and this strawberry sale to a neatly-dressed man, whom he did not know, failed to register with him until a few minutes later, when he sent the bill by one of his clerks to a nearby bank for change. His indignation reached lofty heights when the clerk returned with the announcement that the bank had retained the note after labeling it counterfeit.

In common with many other people, this grocer was unaware that counterfeits are passed by strangers in 95 out of 100 instances, but I hazard the guess he will exercise as much care hereafter in handling his money, in particular money proffered by strangers, as he displays in selecting his fruits and vegetables. He will scan his currency a second time to reassure himself it does not reveal the tell-tale distinguishing marks of the "phony" bill.

Current counterfeits cannot be compared in deceptive quality with the issues which circulated many years ago. Since the processes of engraving and printing have been simplified in recent years, it is unnecessary that the counterfeiter shall be a hand engraver skilled in the graphic arts. It may surprise you to know that most present-day counterfeits are made by persons who have learned just enough about photo-engraving to build up a zinc or copper plate suitable for their purposes. However, the counterfeiter who turns to photo-engraving finds a serious impediment provided by this process, which is incapable of transferring to metal plates the delicately-cut hand-engraved lines and shadow values which distinguish genuine notes. For this reason, fidelity to detail is generally lacking, particularly in the portrait in which the facial features are reproduced coarsely and the eyes lack expression and vitality. Because of this inferior workmanship, faces on counterfeit notes are obviously strange and "unfriendly," echoing the base character of their unworthy sires.

Counterfeiters unwittingly transfer to their work the label of their own individuality. Just as an art connoisseur can identify an original Raphael, Rembrandt, or Remington, so can experienced Secret Service agents recognize the technique of known skilful counterfeiters.

New York agents a few months ago apprehended Peter Terhorst, a German, who applied himself seriously to home-study of photo-engraving and became one of the most dangerous counterfeiters with whom we have contended in recent years. This man's criminal career began in 1930 in his home town in Krefeld, Germany, when he was arrested for embezzlement and gigantic frauds. While awaiting trial he swallowed a needle and was transferred from jail to hospital. After a few days Terhorst took "French leave" and fled to the United States. Visualizing an easy road to rapid wealth by imitating United States currency, he turned to study of photo-engraving and produced a fairly deceptive $10 note after six months of diligent preparation. This note circulated in the larger Eastern cities until our agents arrested Terhorst under the name of Henry Braun in New York City. He was sent to Atlanta Penitentiary for three years and deported in 1935. Before his departure, however, he made certain underworld contacts upon which he depended for aid in returning to the United States.

Soon after his deportation he obtained a passport under the name of a son of his former employer in Krefeld and, as Hans Neuwerth, he returned to the United States through the port of New York. Within a few months new counterfeit $1, $5 and $10 notes began to appear in New York City and elsewhere. There were eight varieties, each of which flashed certain characteristics which convinced agents they originated from the same source. Agents believed they identified in these counterfeits the imprint of Terhorst's personality, and investigation was conducted on the theory he had returned to New York. This theory was partly confirmed when our New York representatives arrested the deportee in October, 1938. Unfortunately, there was no direct evidence to connect him at this time with any illegal activity, since it could not be proved beyond a doubt he was responsible for the flood of new notes with which hundreds of innocent people were being defrauded in many sections of the country. He was then surrendered to immigration officials, in as much as he reentered the United States illegally. He was held under $5,000 bond for a hearing, at which he failed to appear.

Undaunted by our failure to connect Terhorst with these new counterfeits, Chief Wilson assigned a specially picked corps of agents to concentrate their whole time and attention in New York in an effort to re-locate him in an atmosphere providing the evidential background necessary to involve him. After five months of intensive investigation, during which agents worked night and day with inspired enthusiasm, Terhorst was recaptured March 6 in a Greenwich Village apartment surrounded by an elaborate counterfeiting outfit, which included approximately $50,000 in complete and incomplete counterfeit notes. Simultaneously, agents arrested six other persons closely identified with the conspiracy. Terhorst con-

fessed fully, naming other important figures who for many months had been under surveillance, including a group of gangster Italians long on our suspect list. This group acted as distributors, or wholesalers, and maintained connections with other dealers in various sections of the United States. They were arrested promptly and convicted largely upon Terhorst's testimony. Capture of Terhorst removed from the scene a most dangerous character whose activities in his chosen field resulted in the arrest by our agents of approximately 250 persons as distributors and passers.

With the issuance of the small size currency notes, the Government curtailed materially the activities of another type of counterfeiter who does not concern himself with the detail and expense of assembling a photo-engraving and printing plant. This swindler is a specialist in his own right. He tampers with genuine currency, erasing the corner numerals and denominational lettering, and substitutes in paint or ink the artistic flourishes necessary to increase, for his purposes, the original value of the note. He may even tear off the corners of $5, $10 or $20 notes and paste them over the corners of notes of smaller denomination. Genuine notes are issued in 11 denominations, each carrying a standard denominational portrait. Irrespective of other identifying characteristics, a note should be recognized only by the portrait it bears. If one will remember the portraits on genuine notes, he will not be deceived by the note-raiser, notwithstanding the fact the swindler may display amazing skill in converting a note of small denomination into a note purporting to be of larger denomination. The following portraits appear on the various denominations: Washington, $1; Jefferson, $2; Lincoln, $5; Hamilton, $10; Jackson, $20; Grant, $50; Franklin, $100; McKinley, $500; Cleveland, 1,000; Madison, $5,000; Chase, $10,000.

Counterfeiting of coins seems to attract criminally-minded persons of meager means. For the most part, counterfeit coins are made of lead or babbit metal in plaster of paris molds. Some "coiners" treat their products with a silver plating bath to increase their deceptiveness. These coins are generally light in weight and produce a dull sound when dropped on a hard surface. They tarnish quickly and have a greasy "feel" when rubbed between one's finger tips. Molded coins fail to reproduce accurately the parallel crevice lines on the rim erge. This feature, often identified in error as the milling, is known as the reeding. Probably the surest test of a doubtful coin, unless the coin be counterfeit with genuine silver content, is application of a solution of nitric acid and nitrate of silver. A drop of this acid on a coin made of base metal will produce a black spot. A silver plated coin should be scraped first and the acid applied at the point of abrasion. Genuine coins, as well as die-struck counterfeit coins made of silver, will resist the acid test.

Aside from our primary interest in suppressing counterfeiting, we are making a determined effort to reduce the loss in genuine money sustained by banks, retailers and the general public through acceptance of counterfeit issues. In our endeavor to educate the business man to recognize the quality and character of our currency, we are coming down from our Sinai and, like Moses, we are spreading the truth so that the public may be better prepared to protect itself against fraudulent money. Heretofore we have hidden our light under a bushel, monopolizing, so to speak, certain information which should be available to anyone. Now that the bushel has been removed, the luster of this light extends to the highways and byways, the glare so strong that the counterfeiter finds his activity more hazardous with his proposed victims forewarned.

As a forerunner of this campaign under Chief Wilson's direction, an educational campaign was conducted in New York City early last year to familiarize the retail business man and his associates with the identifying characteristics of genuine money and the defects apparent in counterfeit money. Secret Service agents lectured before 2,160 meetings attended by 93,909 persons, including bank employees, police and postal officials, members of business clubs, small shopkeepers and others. Radio talks and short movie subjects were made in line with this educational activity. More than 100,000 store employees were instructed orally and approximately 900,000 warning notices describing counterfeit notes were distributed through the mail.

While the campaign was under way traffic in counterfeit money in the New York area began to decrease noticeably and marked reduction was also observed in other sections. One of the larger New York banks, with more than 60 branches, took a loss of $4,800 in counterfeit notes in 1934, and at the same time intercepted more than $40,000 in counterfeits in customer deposits. This bank last year lost $723 and detected $14,347 in counterfeit notes. We are convinced the reduction reported by this bank is due to the effects of our educational work in New York, which has been the operating base for many years of some of the most dangerous and persistent counterfeiters in the country.

Notwithstanding the skill of their tellers, banks in the United States last year accepted as genuine 7,094 counterfeit notes for a loss of $62,002. In New York State alone the loss aggregated $20,228, represented by 2,285 different counterfeit notes. This is a comparatively small amount considering the record of former years, and we attribute it to the splendid cooperation we received from the banks, coupled with the enlightening influence of our educational campaigns and intensive drives throughout the country against those who violate the counterfeiting laws.

Losses sustained by the public, and the banks as well, have decreased steadily during the past four years, the reduction last year amounting to $302,512 as against a figure in excess of $1,000,000 in 1935. The public loss in counterfeit coins was reduced from $69,745 in 1935 to $50,873 last year. Our agents last year arrested 448 persons for making and passing counterfeit notes, 557 for making and passing counterfeit coins and 2,980 for violating other laws which come under the investigative jurisdiction of the Secret Service. Arrests and convictions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1939, exceeded any previous year in our history, convictions being secured in 97.03% of the cases going to trial.

It is well known that the successful banks in any community are those which establish a close public relationship with their customers. You gentlemen who attended the California bankers' convention earlier this year were doubtless impressed with the program which was built around the theme of public relations.

The public relations departments of some banks are overlooking an opportunity to render to their depositors a genuine service in which effective missionary work may be accomplished with little effort and little cost. When a bank detects a counterfeit, the teller making the discovery notifies the depositor. There may be in the teller's voice a tone of regret intended to register sympathy. Now if that depositor had been forewarned by the bank, there is a strong probability he would not have been deceived by the bogus note or coin.

In the public relations program of the banks you represent, can you think of a better public service than the sponsorship for the benefit of your depositors, and others who may not be your depositors, of a campaign having for its object the education of your retail merchants in the detection of counterfeit money? An occasional meeting arranged by your bank in any public auditorium, with a bank officer or Secret Service agent as lecturer, will interest your merchants, shop-keepers, service station employees, who may or may not be your depositors, and will attract large groups when properly advertised. The Secret Service believes it to be its duty to provide this education, and we shall be pleased to cooperate with your banks by supplying, at your convenience, experienced agents who will supplement their lectures with exhibits of large photographic reproductions of genuine and counterfeit notes, together with a collection of counterfeit note and coin specimens, plates and molds. We participated in approximately 2,000 such meetings last year, attended by more than 160,000 merchants and their employees. In a few months we shall have available a sound motion picture which will be featured in our educational talks furthering this program. We shall also be pleased to supply your banks with an agent qualified to give special instructions concerning counterfeits to your tellers. Incidentally, we feel that your tellers should know that counterfeits should be retained by the banks instead of being returned to unfortunate depositors, and also that the depositors should know what action to take whenever they are placed on the spot by a passer of counterfeit money. Your banks will render a fine degree of cooperation if you will notify our nearest office by telephone or telegraph, or communicate with local police authorities, whenever a counterfeit is detected in a customer's deposit.

The Government last year issued the tremendous number of 148,967,048 checks. Some of these checks naturally fell into unauthorized hands. Since it is our responsibility to investigate forgeries of Government checks, our agents last year conducted investigations in more than 20,000 such cases. We are now placing in effect preventive measures intended to reduce the number of forgeries and expedite investigations in such manner that banks may be relieved of part of the additional work incident to investigations of forged checks bearing their endorsements. In this connection, we are asking the banks to cooperate further with us. If a bank in which a forged check has been deposited is located at a point some distance from our nearest office, and it is impossible for agents to arrive on the scene within 24 or 48 hours, our office handling the case will then forward direct to the bank a photostatic copy of the check, with a questionnaire, and request the bank to interview the depositor and obtain as much information as possible concerning the circumstances under which the check was negotiated. The Secret Service adopted this procedure not only with the thought of locating the forger quickly, but as a means of assisting the bank, and also the payee, in obtaining restitution speedily.

A Government check is a worthless instrument unless it is endorsed by the payee and carries the last endorsement of a person known to the agency which negotiates it. Your depositors do not cash commercial checks for strangers unable to identify themselves satisfactorily. Why should they cash Government checks for persons who cannot satisfactorily establish their identity?

As a further means of assisting your depositors to protect themselves against forgery, we have caused to be printed on all Work Projects Administration checks the following warning in red ink on the front near the bottom: *"See identification procedure and instructions on reverse of check."* This admonition is also reproduced in red ink on the back of the check above the space provided for the signature: *"When cashing this check for the individual payee, you should require full identification and endorsement in your presence, as claims against endorsers may otherwise result."*

May I say in conclusion that alertness is of primary importance in any business in which money is the main commodity? We know there is little salvage value in mistakes. If your bank accepts a counterfeit note, there is the possibility it may be paid out again innocently. I know depositors who claimed in full sincerity that this or that counterfeit came from their banks. I also know of banks able to trace a counterfeit to a depositor's account after the customer left the bank. Unless he is present to witness the discovery, the depositor is rarely ever convinced of the bank's claim. When controversies arise, the bank is the ultimate loser, not only in the amount involved, but also in prestige, which is more important. Sometimes a good depositor is lost because the bank does not subscribe to the theory that "the customer is always right." Tellers may avoid these unpleasant experiences by learning to recognize the "unfriendly faces" on counterfeits, for, after all, by their faces ye shall know them.

The World Today

By DR. FRED I. KENT, Director Bankers Trust Co., New York, N. Y., Chairman Commerce and Marine Commission, American Bankers Association

In introducing Dr. Kent, President Williams of the Division said, in part:

It may have surprised some of you who have known this gentleman for many years to see designated on the program the final speaker as "Doctor." While it may have been a surprise to a good many of you, it is no surprise to me. I can vouch for its authenticity because I was present when this doctorate was conferred upon him by the University of Southern California some years ago. Never was such an honor better deserved than in this particular case. Not only was this honor conferred upon Dr. Kent by a university, but he has been exceedingly active in university affairs, particularly New York University.

I know, as you do, that any introduction of the gentleman would be inadequate at best, but I just want to remind you of some of the things that he did during the World War. During the World War he was Financial Adviser to the United States Government, and on many occasions he has been called as an adviser by foreign countries and has had honors bestowed upon him for his work. Quite recently he was in Europe addressing the International Chamber of

Commerce, so that he is a man who comes to us with authority.

In spite of the fact that he is a banker by profession, he is also a scholar.

Dr. Kent presented his address as follows:

World psychology has developed in such manner that no statement of conditions can be comprehensive nor understandable without taking it into consideration.

The mental turmoil left by the World War, instead of calming down and enabling mankind to think and act constructively, has steadily grown worse. The reason seems to lie entirely in the fact that men did not return to work after the Armistice in sufficient proportion to solve the problems left by the war. Instead, many millions were provided with buying power for doing nothing, which increased their unrest and started the world upon a false recovery. Added power was given to those who were willing to promise the people prosperity through false methods. This was equally disruptive whether those ignorant of economics and safe procedure had their way or whether those who wished to utilize the multitude for their own power prevailed. As a matter of fact, these two groups worked together, as those striving for power—who understood the futility of the means to the end that they promised—were more clever than the first group, and were able, therefore, to obtain added force because of the good intentions of the first class, despite their ignorance.

The result was the development fo a "gimme" attitude on the part of millions of people, accompanied by the wishful thought, with which they hypnotized themselves, that they could have something for nothing and live off the efforts of others in complete happiness. As mankind is constituted, happiness is based on one's own efforts to do his part in the world, and any temporary satisfaction that may come otherwise is followed by discontent.

The development of such psychologies inevitably led to the formation of organized minorities whose purpose was not the general good, in important part, but to obtain favors for themselves directly or indirectly through the exercise of such power as they could bring to bear upon legislators and Government officials. Such procedure naturally followed into coercion and the great unorganized majorities have been led by the nose to approve, on the basis of misunderstanding, policies of government that could only work to their detriment.

In the United States we have been directly affected by this development, as has been true in practically all countries of the world. In addition to this unfortunate psychological movement, together with the resulting forces built up under it, Europe has also been obliged to struggle under the inequities and unwise provisions of the Treaties of Versailles, Trianon and St. Germain. It was only natural that under such a sequence of conditions the world should find itself in a new competition in armament that was outstripping any other similar activity in its history.

When I was asked by M. Poincare to go to Hungary to investigate that country to see whether he was justified in allowing the reparations to be postponed in order that Hungary might obtain a $30,000,000 loan, I had a chance to see what a terrible development was certain to follow those treaties. I found, for instance, 600,000 Hungarians north of the Danube were put into Czechoslovakia and taken away from Hungary, and the condition right straight through the country was most unfortunate. It made it difficult and impossible for them to live. When I made a recommendation to have certain parts of the line between Czechoslovakia and Hungary changed, parts that the Czechoslovakian people were willing to have changed in order to make it possible for Hungary to live, the League of Nations said: "No, that is not a good change, because it needs to be where it is in order to have military strategy able to prevail." That was one of the things that happened after those treaties went through.

No competition in armament between many nations has ever been stopped short of war. There are impelling reasons why this should be true. Competition in armaments of necessity lowers the standard of living of the peoples involved. This comes about because of the strain of expenditure upon governments, the utilization of the time of men and women in the production of goods that are useless for any economic purpose with the resultant fall in the building up of consumption and capital goods needed by the people for their better living and the diversion of raw materials from useful articles into those whose only purpose is to destroy men and the creations of men.

The breaking down of such a system once started has in the past proved to be impossible. It was the hope of the world that we might have progressed sufficiently in our understanding to stop the competition in armaments that had been going on short of war. There is some reason to believe that this might have been accomplished if the nation which started the armament development had not done so with the full intent of its government to utilize the force that it was creating to either bluff the other nations into giving up to them, in ways that humanity could not stand, or in going to war to obtain its purpose.

Even while the present war is being fought out, the peoples of the world must turn their minds so strongly toward the accomplishment of peaceful conditions afterward that it will relieve the strain of the aftermath of the war and allow the consummation of a peace based upon intelligence or humanity may find itself unfit for civilized living for generations. The governments involved, through the demands of their peoples, must realize that their continuation is dependent upon their ability to bring about peace. Sufficient pressure from peoples upon governments to accomplish any such outcome is inconceivable unless the men and women of the world are willing to sacrifice their hatreds, envy and greed and replace them with goodwill toward their fellow men, integrity in their thought and an active desire to do their part individually to make the world a better place in which to live. Such a change in the morale of the people of the world can only come about through a revival of spiritual faith which will restore the power of individuals to make the good that lies within them work for the benefit of all.

The economic problems that must be solved require such a change of heart upon the part of the people equally with every other character of difficulty that lies within the situation. Ways must be found to provide employment in constructive fields for those now engaged in war and the production of instrumentalities for war. A great resumption of trade between the nations is necessary if sufficient employment to meet the needs of such a transfer is to become available. Ways must be found, through the meeting of the minds of those in government in the nations, as to how best to correct the errors made in the past through treaties and pacts between the countries which will bring about fairness to all and the sense of overweaning power to none. Ways must be found to increase production and its distribution on a basis that properly rewards ability and integrity, furthers private initiative and makes possible the best use of the forces for good that lie within the hearts and minds of every individual.

The development of isms offers the greatest obstruction to the accomplishment of economic and political peace between the nations. They are also at the bottom of the dustruction of democracy that has been so progressive in the world since the Armistice. The political power of the isms is forstered through a development of so-called ideologies that presumably represent the final attainment in methods of living that are aimed to attract the people.

In general, the ideologies represent, in important part, conditions of life that all right thinking people would welcome. It is due to this fact that the ideologies have become a menace to mankind. Most of those who are attracted by certain phases of them are incompetent to see that the means suggested to the end make them impossible of accomplishment. They cannot see that regimentation of all the fine forces that make men men and within the control of self-picked dictators must prevail if the ways that are advocated to bring about better conditions in which the ideologies are to be lived are followed.

People do not seem to realize that those who deliberately arouse envy and hatreds within them cannot lead them without destroying their happiness—regardless of the pretensions of those would-be leaders. As history moves forward there are moments when strong men must take con-

trol in order to save disaster. Such strong men, however, who can justify their temporary control are not among those who see all of the rest of the world as being dishonest and living under improper motives.

Ideologies cannot be achieved, no matter how fine they may be, by ignoring historical experience and through processes of sapping and undermining the honest forces of other men who are themselves striving during their daily activities to bring about betterment in the world.

One reason why the churches of the world have lost so much ground since the war has been due to a turn from the preaching of the Gospel into the condemnation by ministers of their fellow men without proper knowledge as to the right or wrong of the acts of those whom they criticize. Sermons of condemnation on this basis, which are easier to prepare and are more spectacular, are just as destructive to sound community life as those individuals whom they may decry would be—if such persons were actually as bad as they are made to appear. It is as vitally important to the well-being of a people that their spiritual leaders keep themselves free from false criticism of other men and from inducing envy and hatreds as it is for their political leaders to do so.

The church, not having actual experience in business life but being able to see the errors of men here and there and, particularly, being subject to the statements of self-seekers who want to utilize the church for their own needs, should feel duty bound through its ministers to check and recheck every process in the economic and political world that critics claim are dishonest and detrimental. This should always be done before anything of the kind is carried to the pulpit. Only when there is a turn on the part of churches of all denominations in this direction and more attention is being given to the preaching of the Gospel than to the damnation of other men, will there be substantial progress toward greater happiness on the part of the people and economic and political progressions that will lead to a higher standard of living. After saying this, not in a spirit of criticism but for purposes of better understanding, we must give credit to those great churchmen of our time who have held themselves above the tearing down of other men and whose influence for good has been so farreaching. Such ministers are among us everywhere, and we must depend upon them, in large part, to help restore humanity to a sane way of thinking.

In order to allay the unreasonable and unnecessary turmoil existent in the world, which must come about before there can be better conditions of living on the part of all, approach must be made toward the creation of the true State—a State that is not subject to dictation and domination by organized cliques. For better understanding it might be well here to state briefly the elements of a true State by repeating the description of such a State made by this speaker at the meeting of the International Chamber of Commerce at Copenhagen.

I want you to think about this because a very different State has been advocated in Europe in some of the countries. In Italy the people are for the State and not the State for the people, and they have developed a very interesting series of works upon why that should be so, but let us think of the true State from the standpoint of reason:

"The true State is the protector of the people, economically and socially."

True protection of the people by the State requires:

1. That mankind be allowed to live in peace and comfort;

2. That there be the greatest possible individual freedom consistent with safety and proper satisfaction in living in order:

a. That individual ability may work for the benefit of the whole;

b. That the higher grades of intelligence may not be submerged by the lower grades of intelligence with a reduction in the standard of living of all; and

c. That the incentive to the accumulation of private property, not at the expense of the many nor the few, but for the general good, be furthered.

3. True protection requires that production needed by the people and its distribution be stimulated by encouraging private enterprise under sound governmental regulation because:

a. The mentality of all men develops to their own greater efficiency and capacity for happiness and in the public interest if they are allowed to exercise proper initiative in their undertakings whether they may be of major or minor importance;

b. The good of the people is better served when every man has the urge to earn his own living and something over that my help provide for protection, government and growing culture, and because

c. The wants and desires of individuals form the basis for supply and demand of goods and services that can only be measured from the currents of the contacts of men with each other and that are, therefore, not available to the consciousness of men in government who with the finest of intent can only regiment with a destruction of individual initiative which dulls intelligence, dissipates happiness and lowers national efficiency.

4. True protection requires that there should not be Government operation of business or industry in competition with the people—a condition certain to cause stagnation in production and retrogression in the national life because:

a. Government can hide its errors in taxation at the expense of all the people;

b. Changing regimes break continuity in the growth of efficiency through killing incentive of the workers;

c. Political forces destroy the exercise of individual ability that under private enterprise strives for results which, when successful, make for the public good, and because:

d. Even with the finest intent, governmental bureaucracies engaged in what should be private enterprise expand and grow until they become parasites that live upon the income of the people and prevent its use in furthering progress through developing a better means to live and in furnishing employment that is productive in character.

5. True protection requires that Government spending be confined to normal amounts required to operate the State on a sound basis and in cases of emergency involving hardship and suffering to any part or all of the people to methods of expenditure aimed to restore economic order and the individual financial independence of its people as quickly as may be.

The foregoing, in a great general way, represents the ultimate in the true State, as government on any other basis must lead to wars—both internal and external.

In time of war this character of government is exactly as essential in the interest of the people as in time of peace. This is true even though in time of war government must have greater freedom to meet emergencies in order that it may act promptly in case of necessity and consequently it must have greater power for such purposes.

Differences of opinion on the part of those in and out of government that have to do with theoretical matters must be set aside. War produces practical problems that must be solved in a practical manner. Under the functioning of a "true State" the intelligence and ability of the people can be made more effective in serving all of the people and their Government even though government temporarily has emergency powers that are essential in time of war. Such powers can exist and be effectively exercised without the necessity for government, by means of bureaucracy, to reach deep into the management of a country's business and industries. The problems of government, regardless of their difficulty, are complicated and multiplied when it tries to dip into the management of the enterprises of a nation through its various departments.

If, for instance, in the United States a million men should be absorbed by government in a war emergency and should be placed in positions where they had power to reach into the operations of business and industrial management, it is inevitable that the ability of experienced men to carry on in the interest of the Nation would be curtailed, that the speeding up of production where needed would be possible only after great and unnecessary waste and that the powers given to the million, who is tremendous proportion would work into positions where their previous experience had not provided them with understanding, would of necessity sabotage the smooth functioning of every character of enterprise.

The experience of the great World War proved this beyond any manner of doubt. Witness the millions and millions and millions of dollars that were spent by this country for airplanes and the fact that after all such expenditure, American airplanes never got into the battle areas.

This thought leads into another most important consideration which has to do with the receipt by Government of the money and credit of its citizens. It has been proved time and again that Government, because of the very nature of men themselves, cannot be put in possession of huge sums of money without developing enormous waste. What Government must have in the interest of its people is a steady income under which funds reach it each year as they are needed to enable payment for services and things that may be required. It is only over a period of time that production can be accomplished on a sound basis even for emergency purposes and Government does not require funds until its obligations become due. In case of war, where some funds are needed for plant expansion, they can better be obtained through borrowing than through excessive taxation.

The people are better able to take something from their income for government each year under an opportunity to

earn an income through the years than if they are called upon to pay out large sums at one time which restricts their ability to live and to help others to live.

Taxation, whether it may be intended to prevent war profits or is levied for any other purposes, that dries up the businesses under which the people earn their living and develop production; increases the waste of Government and decreases the ability of a nation to give either its military forces or its civilians the greatest protection which lies within its power. Those who may be at the front in a great war have a much better chance of coming through if the finances of their country are handled without governmental waste and without disrupting industry. Again, their morale is infinitely better and their ability to protect themselves—because of a better morale—is much greater if they know that the finances of their country are being handled in such manner that there can be a constant flow of war materials to them while at the same time those for whom they care at home are able to earn what they require for their own protection and something over to help government.

No right-minded person wishes to further the creation of so-called war profits at the expense of a nation, or of those who may be among the military units, but when a government kills the earning power of its people and the ability of a nation to produce for war emergency by passing unwise laws just because of fear that somebody may make a profit, it is almost criminal.

Conscription of capital in time of war, because there is conscription of men, is suicidal. They have nothing to do with each other. Men are required to fight the nation's battles, and capital is required to protect them in doing so. Capital should, therefore, be so conserved and utilized that it will give Government the greatest economic power possible to its people in order that those at the front may have needed supplies of all kinds and that those at home may live. Such conservation of capital requires that it be left with the people in order that they may use it in natural ways to earn an income for their living and for their Government.

You gentlemen are going to be faced with all kinds of tax laws aimed to do things that can destroy the power of our Government to meet the emergency that it may be led into, and you must use your most careful thought in thinking about these things and not be led away by emotion into feeling that because men are conscripted it is fair to conscript capital. It isn't a question of fairness or right; it is a question of protecting the men. If you conscript capital you destroy the power of your Nation to meet its economic problems. It is something that you must not be ashamed to stand for. It will be put before you in such a way that you will be made to feel that though you want to have a sound governmental financial situation you want to do that at the evpense of the men at the front. It will not be at the expense of the men at the front; it will be for their protection.

Money demands by Government that result in forced sales of property by its citizens in depreciated markets reduces the national wealth, curtails industry, causes unemployment and increases the difficulty of Government in carrying on either in time of war or in time of peace.

This simple economic fact is either unknown or is temporarily forgotten when men clamor for Government to take over the wealth of its citizens in the belief that it will protect those who must fight its battles. It is not realized that the lives of its soldiers are put in jeopardy by such procedure and that the ability of Government to carry on its curtailed.

The condition that prevails in the United States today, under which nearly 10,000,000 persons are unemployed and the Federal budget is running huge deficits from year to year, must be corrected immediately or we will have to face a very real disaster. The great war that is now going on says to our Government and to our people in no uncertain terms that they must ge together and take such action as is necessary to restore industry in the United States or we will be unable to hold our own in this world turmoil. This requires the rescinding or correction and clarification of all laws that prevent the sound functioning of private enterprise that are in existence today.

Government must ascertain from industry what laws are involved and industry must cooperate and collaborate with Government in obtaining their amendment or elimination.

When this is accomplished and industry is functioning soundly, the unemployed in large proportion will be absorbed, thereby decreasing the expenditures of Government, greater profits will be available that will increase Government income on reduced taxation and the United States will be able to balance its budget and move into position to meet any emergency that may befall it.

We must realize that this is a very serious situation that is going on in the world, and that we are not as far from it as we may think. We must put our hours in order. We must be willing to do what is necessary to put our house in order, and it is simple to do it if we are willing to demand that laws that prevent the functioning of industry on a sound basis are corrected.

The intelligence of the whole Nation must be applied immediately to this great problem. Those in Government cannot do it alone. Neither can those out of Government do it alone. Government and the people must attack the problem together and in full accord as to purpose. Dictatorial methods by Government will not uncover intelligence which in this crisis is essential to success. Unruly opposition to Government by the people, if Government is willing to do its part, would be ruinous, and it is inconceivable that it can prevail.

It is the duty of Government and of the people to find the way to economic stability. They can only find it by working together faithfully and in confidence. This must be done. The solution of our problems will help the world. It will bring peace nearer, strange as it may seem.

When we have found the way to economic stability we will at the same time uncover the best means to prevent a false peace as the aftermath of the horrible war now in progress.

Our minds, our hearts and our souls must strive for understanding.

Our destiny will be as our faith determines.

COMMITTEE AND OFFICERS' REPORTS—SAVINGS DIVISION

Address of President P. R. Williams, Vice-President of the Bank of America N. T. & S. A., Los Angeles, Calif.

The Year's Work

If I should take literally the assignment as it appears on the program, it would take much more than the time allotted to me today. Also, it would make it desirable to call to the platform, Chairman of various committees of the Savings Division, who carried out our Savings Division program during the past year. That would not be practicable, and so I will endeavor in a very few minutes to bring to your attention some of the highlights of the accomplishments of the Association year that now ends. In a sense, it will be a report of our stewardship in a very condensed form.

The question has often been asked as to just what the purpose is of having several divisions in the American Bankers Association, and perhaps the same question is in the minds of many others, but has not been given expression. If in doing this; we succeed in whetting the appetite along any particular line, or if more facts are desired about any of these topics mentioned, please remember they are yours for the asking. The full reports of the committees to which I shall refer are lodged with our very able and genial Secretary, Deputy Manager W. Espey Albig. A line addressed to him at the New York office will elicit a prompt and full response. When I say they are lodged in the New York office, I do not mean that the reports are buried in the archives, labeled for identification with the year 1938-39, and then promptly forgotten. It has been in the minds of each Chairman that the cobwebs of disuse shall not be permitted to collect on this year's work. To this end certain constructive ideas have been developed, and it will be the business of this Division to provide the opportunity for bankers throughout the country to make full use of them.

In passing, let us remember that in speaking of the Savings Division we include savings banks and the savings departments of commercial banks. This represents approximately 45,000,000 savings depositors (44,738,752), and they represent approximately $25,000,000,000 of savings deposits, $10,000,000,000 of which are in mutual savings banks and $15,000,000,000 in savings banks and in savings departments. These savings deposits are about 51% of the individual deposits in all banks in the United States. Perhaps you will be interested in knowing how the saving depositors also are grouped. They are as follows:

Mutuals	14,132,000	State	8,881,000
National	15,934,000	Trust co ıpanies	5,761,000

Let us now quickly take a glance at what has been done.

Perhaps first, it would be appropriate to speak of the work of the Committee on Savings Development, for we must have the savings deposits

before we can go ahead with the savings business. This Committee has been fortunate in having as its Chairman, Stuart C. Frazier, Vice-President, Washington Mutual Savings Bank, Seattle. A particular study of this committee this year has been that of Methods of Computing Interest on Savings Deposits. There has also been at work a sub-committee under Wendell Smoot of Salt Lake City. It has been endeavoring to find out just what is a bona fide thrift account.

In regard to methods of computing interest this study, as might have been expected, has shown so great a variance in practices, and therefore in the results obtained, that it is, to say the least, startling. The Committee has done a tremendous amount of research and the results should be placed in the hands of bank executives in the interest of uniformity and what is even more important, that as far as possible, the methods used should be fair to both the depositor and to the bank. To obtain the results, the questionnaire was sent to 3,500 banks, and these comprise every State in the Union. Replies were received from 53% of these, and the findings are therefore based on that number. It was found that 97½ of the bankers who responded feel that all banks in the same general locality should follow a uniform method of computing interest. So our objective among bankers is popular one. In a report as exhaustive as this one, it is not possible to give much more than a hint as to what it contains. There are a number of elaborate schedules and analyses that would require study to digest them. With respect to the use of actual methods of computing interest, the Committee found that 22 basic methods are in use, and 79 variations of these. Of these 22 basic methods in use, 10 of them were used by 90.39% of the reporting banks, and it therefore was these 10 basic methods that the Committee studied. It appears that in the preponderance of these cases, the interest on the accounts commences on the first of the month following the deposit. The great variance comes in the practices regarding withdrawals and the treatment of the interest in such cases. To determine the amount of interest that would be earned by the use of each one of these 10 methods, four actual savings accounts were taken to show various types of savings account activities. Variation from the least amount of interest earned to the highest, on identical accounts, was as high as 330%. In one case the earnings computed at a 2% rate was 15 cents by one method and exactly the same account by another method was computed at $7.70. Exactly the same account figured by the 10 different basic methods at the same 2% rate, produced 10 different results, varying from 15 cents to that of $7.70.

Surely the banks of the country should find some degree of uniformity in the computation of interest.

The results of the labor of the Committee, as I stated before, will be made available to member banks which desire it.

Another Committee job of great interest is that on time deposits, the Chairman being Roy R. Marquardt, Assistant Vice-President, First National Bank, Chicago. This Committee has pursued a study along original lines and in a field that apparently had been untouched or neglected up to the present time. The investigation seeks to determine the relative value of time deposits and demand deposits in different parts of the country, in cities of different sizes, and in various types of trade areas. Among other matters, it will ascertain, if possible, the extent to which time deposits are used, whether seasonally or continuously, to finance normal banking operations or banking operation of a seasonal nature. These studies have been made by Federal Reserve districts that are complete in a few Federal Reserve districts, and the study will continue until all 12 Federal Reserve districts have been surveyed.

You might be interested in learning something about the turnover of time deposits.

In mutual savings banks in 1938 the turnover was 24.6%, while the turnover of time deposits in all banks in certain Federal Reserve districts studied was 43.7%. A few years ago there seemed to be considerable favor for legislation which would make it compulsory to give notice upon withdrawals above a stated amount. If that sentiment ever existed among bankers, the questionnaire of our Committee indicates it is not in the majority at the present time, for only 29% reported favorably to such legislation, while 71% were opposed. Also, it is a matter of interest that 87% of replies indicated that no notice of withdrawal is required at present, while only 13% require notice.

Another fact which requires further study is that the replying banks indicated that 58% of them commingle their time and demand deposits, while 42% do not commingle them.

It seems to be quite impossible to do justice to the work of this Committee in a brief summary such as this is. I am satisfied that when the Committee has finished its work that the results will prove eminently worthwhile.

One of our standing committees is that on school savings, the present Chairman being Robert W. Sparks, Vice-President of Bowery Savings Bank, New York City. A notable incident in connection with this Committee's work is that of the annual regional conference, held in the spring in New York City. The attendance very largely comes from the New England States, where mutual savings banks are chiefly located. Latest school savings figures available are as follows:

Number of schools	8,448	Total deposits	$12,854,113
Number depositors	2,543,472		

Also under the same Chairmanship of Robert W. Sparks much work has been done by the Committee on personal money management. The Committee is preparing a manual of money management which will shortly be ready for distribution.

We have talked about the development of savings business and we will now consider what we are doing with the savings deposits after we get them. Under the chairmanship of Walter R. Bimson, President of Valley National Bank, Phoenix, Arizona, is the Committee on Investments. This Committee has made many new observations and some very constructive suggestions.

The Committee has pointed out that the change in the nature of the bank assets during the past few years has made the close study of the bond portfolio imperative. In the brief period of five years from June 30, 1933, deposits in all banks of the country increased over $17,000,000,000, while the loans in the same period have decreased $1,371,000,000. This huge deposit increase is now evidenced in our banks by increases of $8,153,000,000 in investments and $9,339,000,000 in cash. There has been a steady increase in the proportion of assets invested in bonds. Recent market changes brought about by the European war conditions have not lessened the problem. Mr. Bimson says:

"We are familiar with the conventional safeguards, the choices that confront us in attempting to minimize the risks. We know that a portfolio with regularly spaced maturities may safeguard us against the necessity of selling depreciated bonds at a loss. We know that the short maturities and the highest quality bonds are likely to fluctuate less than the long maturities and secondary grades. We know that our investment program should be carefully geared to the special conditions of our several institutions. We know the advantages of carrying bonds on our books at par, or if we haven't sufficient reserves to do that, of amortizing the premium. We know we should not speculate. We know we must distinguish between the credit risk and the money rate risk. We know we must analyze our investments carefully and make use of all the expert advice we can obtain from hired counselors, investment services, bond manuals and our banking associates. All these and many more of the rules of the game we know and have tried to follow.

"That the observance of these sound principles will not eliminate worry or difficulty is known to us all. That within the limits of these sound investment principles there is a wide scope for individual judgment and error is obvious. Otherwise how could we account or the fact that many banks have drastically changed their views of the market and their policies of investment, changing from a preponderance of short to long maturities, or vice versa, within the last five years. How else could we explain the fact of divergent policies at the same time by soundly managed institutions. For example, one important financial institution follows the practice of buying government issues the moment they go to or approach a no-yield basis. Another, equally important, sells these issues as they move to a no-yield basis. . . . .

"It is our unfortunate lot to be faced with a problem in this matter which cannot be evaded. We cannot, however difficult it may be, give up the problem as insolvable, nor can we turn it over to some magician, who can amaze us by a deft working of the puzzle. Increasing deposits pour into our vaults. Decreasing demand for funds from local borrowers leaves a constantly growing volume of cash to be invested. Increasing cost of bank operations press urgently upon us the need for earnings. And against this stands our never-to-be forgotten responsibility as custodians of the people's savings.

"Under these circumstances, what can this committee do, having in mind that a great many of our members are from small institutions in which the difficulties of the problem are somewhat intensified by the smallness of the investment portfolio and the unavailability of trained and experienced investment counsel?

"No dogmatic answers to these problems can be given. The general principles, so frequently stated, are of necessity, perhaps, too broad to be of much help."

The Committee recommends that in connection with bankers group meetings such as State bank conventions, that conferences be held to study the problems uncovered. Tentative conference plans have been prepared, along with programs, and such plans are available for your use. This, we think, is splendid and constructive work by Mr. Bimson's Committee, and we do hope that State Associations will immediately profit by it.

Another matter of very general interest is the work done by the Committee on Real Estate Mortgages under Chairman Russell M. Daane, Executive Vice-President of Plymouth United Savings Bank, Plymouth, Mich. The particular studies embraced uniform mortgage law and uniform mortgage foreclosure procedure. The statutes in some States are cumbersome and more or less obsolete. In many cases, the law is thought to directly hamper mortgage activity. A great burden in some instances is placed upon the borrower by making it necessary for lending institutions to charge a greater rate of interest or to lend a smaller percentage on security than would have been possible had the statutes been equitable. There is great variance in foreclosure costs and in the time necessary to foreclose. In New York State, where 3,500 cases were analyzed, the average cost of foreclosure approximated $490; the average time of foreclosure was four months. It has been estimated that $4 out of every $5 spent for foreclosure in New York State is a kind of legalized waste. Texas has the shortest foreclosure time; about 21 days is required for publication and the average cost of foreclosure is $5.18. Massachusetts has what has been termed the ideal foreclosure procedure. A $5,000 mortgage can be foreclosed for $30 and requires only 60 days to accomplish this. Our Committee is cooperating with such organizations as the American Bar Association, Federal Home Loan Banking Board, U. S. Building and Loan League and others. The goal they are seeking is uniform real estate mortgage procedure and foreclosure law. This is an ambitious program and one which will require years to accomplish just as did the uniform negotiable instruments law. There seems no good reason why it cannot meet with equal success. The work of this Committee is certainly to be most highly commended.

The Savings Division obviously is also interested in legislation. We have our Standing Committee on State Legislation. Chairman is Vice President of the Savings Division. A. George Gilman, President, Malden Savings Bank, Malden, Mass. This Committee is a sort of watch dog of State legislation which might affect savings banks. Regarding the legislation of the States as a whole during the past year, either proposed or enacted, there was no law of vital concern to the Savings Department, either beneficial or restrictive, enacted. This is an important Committee, but its duties are important in any one year only to the extent that banking legislation is enacted. This would seem to be an off-year in that respect.

The Committee on Federal Legislation has as Chairman, W. W. Miller, President of Bloomfield Savings Institution, Bloomfield, N. J. It is the purpose of this Committee to keep a watchful eye on Federal legislation affecting savings business and to cooperate with the American Bankers Association Committee on Federal Legislation. At the spring meeting of the Administrative Committee of the American Bankers Association and of the Executive Council there was a discussion of HR-5535, later superseded by HR-6971. This is a bill to amend the Federal Home Loan Bank Act, the Home Owners Loan Act of 1933, Title IV of the National Housing Act, and for other purposes. The American Bankers Association Committee on Federal Legislation was instructed to attend the hearings and to take whatever action the Committee felt was desirable. The bill was reported out of Committee, but was not considered by the House before adjournment intervened. The Savings Division cooperated closely by having representatives from various parts of the country attend the House hearing and present testimony. In general, our testimony was in opposition to the proposed legislation, just as we were opposed to the Bulkley Bill in the preceding Congress. We pointed out that there was a continuous effort to drift more and more away from the expressed intent of Congress and that this treatment is against public interest. It was our opinion that a very pronounced effort was being made to make of these Federal savings and loan institutions banks of deposit, thus projecting a third banking system upon the country. The chain of legislation leading up to this point clearly shows that Congress' purpose was to assist in home loans and home financing. With that program and with that objective the banks of the United States were in accord. The words, home loans and home mortgage were emphasized throughout all earlier related legislation. The hyphenated words home loan and home mortgage appeared in the Federal Home Loan Bank Act of 1932, and in the Home Owners Loan Act of 1933 when an amendment of that Act provided for the organization of Federal Savings and Loan Associations. The hyphenated word "home-loan" has been used thousands of times since, including the new House Bill 5535. This leaves no doubt that the original purpose and the continuing purpose of Congress has been that of providing home loans and home mortgages, and not some other kind. This new legislation flagrantly proposes to change all of that. In its very first section it proposed to change the words home mortgage and substitute the words first mortgage, so that the word home is completely eliminated. We believe it to be a dangerous procedure and one which tends to change completely the character of the institution. There are many other proposed changes which at this time are too lengthy to discuss, but those interested can obtain them in detail by procuring the copy of the hearings before the House Committee. If proof were needed of the correctness of our position in regard to the bill, it can be found in the letter of Marriner Eccles, Chairman of the Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System. The letter is addressed to Henry B. Steagall, Chairman, Banking and

Currency Committee, House of Representatives and dated June 7, 1939. Mr. Eccles says in part:

"The proposed bill contains a number of provisions leading to these ends and in my opinion its enactment would tend to establish a separate and complete banking system which would compete on favored terms with savings banks and the savings departments of commercial banks. I, therefore, do not favor its enactment."

So says Mr. Eccles. So says the Savings Division of the American Bankers Association.

Report of Committee on Nominations

President Williams: I should like to call for the report of the Nominating Committee. We have changed the order of procedure somewhat, in this respect—we thought that it was fair and a beneficial thing as far as the Association was concerned to give some time and thought to the nominations, and the Nominating Committee therefore was selected weeks ago, so that the names they bring in will be names that have been thoroughly considered. I should like to ask Charles Deppe of Cincinnati to present the report of the Nominating Committee.

Mr. Deppe: Your Nominating Committee proposes the following candidates for the various offices:

For President—A. George Gilman, President Malden Savings Bank, Malden, Mass.

For Vice-President—Roy R. Marquardt, Assistant Vice-President First National Bank, Chicago, Ill.

For the Executive Committee:

(One year)—W. W. Slocum, President United Savings Bank Detroit, Mich.

(Two-year term)—W. R. Bimson, President Valley National Bank, Phoenix, Ariz.

Charles F. Chubb, President Dollars Savings Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.

(Three-year Term)—Henry M. Hart, Vice-President National Bank of Commerce, San Antonio, Texas.

Fred F. Lawrence, Treasurer Maine Savings Bank, Portland, Me.

Oliver W. Roosevelt, First Vice-President Dry Dock Savings Institution, New York City.

Respectfully submitted,

E. L. ROBINSON
F. J. COLWELL,
CHARLES H. DEPPE, Chairman,
Nominating Committee.

Mr. President, I move that the nominations be closed and that the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballots for the candidates named.

[The motion was seconded.]

President Williams: Are there any remarks? Any other nominations? If not, all in favor of the motion signify by saying "aye"; against. It seems to be unanimous, and, Mr. Secretary, you are instructed to cast the ballot.

Secretary Albig: The ballot is cast.

President Williams: The ballot is cast, and now we have some new officers. I might say some of these names that were mentioned were men who, for some reason or other, had just been given a one-year term. There will be no installation for them. They have just had two years added to their term to make it complete. Some of the other men who have been elected are not here. You know conditions that have kept a number away from this convention, and, as far as we were concerned, they were not notified that they were to receive this office because you never know, something might slip. So the only new member of the Executive Council to be installed is Mr. Lawrence.

TRUST DIVISION

AMERICAN BANKERS ASSOCIATION

Forty-Third Annual Meeting, Held at Seattle, Wash., Sept. 25, 1939

INDEX TO TRUST DIVISION PROCEEDINGS.

Meeting for Elections Only

The Trust Division of the American Bankers Association convened at the Olympic Hotel, Seattle, Wash., at 1:00 p. m. Sept. 25, Samuel C. Waugh, President, presiding. There were no addresses, the business before the meeting being that of the nomination and election of officers.

Roland E. Clark, Vice-President of the National Bank of Commerce, Portland, Me., was elected President of the Division; Carl W. Fenninger, Vice-President of the Provident Trust Co., Philadelphia, Pa., was elected Vice-President of the Division.

The following seven men were elected to membership in the Executive Committee of the Trust Division:

Richard G. Stockton, Vice-President, Wachovia Bank & Trust Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.

Louis S. Headley, Vice-President, First Trust Co., St. Paul, Minn.

Preston B. Doty, President, First National Bank, Beaumont, Texas.

A. V. Godsave, Vice-President and Trust Officer, The Pacific National Bank, Seattle, Wash.

James C. Shelor, Trust Officer, Trust Co. of Georgia, Atlanta, Ga.

Henry A. Theis, Vice-President, Guaranty Trust Co., New York, N. Y.

Joseph W. White, Trust Officer, Mercantile-Commerce Bank & Trust Co., St. Louis, Mo.

STATE SECRETARIES SECTION

AMERICAN BANKERS ASSOCIATION

Annual Meeting, Held at Seattle, Wash., Sept. 25, 1939

INDEX TO STATE SECRETARIES SECTION

Advantages of Bank Research Program in Association Plans

By DON E. WARRICK, Secretary Indiana Bankers Association

In 1937 our President, Mr. Enlow, decided, with all the research going on in the country, it might be wise for us to undertake some research in Indiana, and he appointed a committee and outlined a program. Just told them he wanted to do some research. Bob Meyer was delegated by Mr. Enlow to undertake that as Chairman, and after some study the committee decided to make an investigation of what had happened in the last 20 years of banking in Indiana, and we secured the services of the School of Business of the Indiana University who did the fact-finding for us. It entailed some expense, some $300 or $400. They had to go to St. Louis and Chicago, and maybe a trip to Washington, and gather some factual information, and then they prepared the information and did the journalistic work, and our committee, in cooperation with them, edited it.

That was the first part of the report. The second part had to do with merchandising bank services. We recommend it as to the service charges and trying intelligently to sell the service departments of our banks to the Indiana public.

The next year the committee decided to make an examination of the assets structure of our Indiana banks because they had noted in the 1937 report such a transition in the asset structure of our Indiana banks which I guess was typical of the Nation, where back several years ago very few of the banks had what might be called investment portfolios. And then we all recall the days when bank examiners were advising the banks what they were needing was secondary reserves, so they made an examination of the earning assets of our Indiana banks, touching upon loans and discounts, and they dealt with the new personal loan departments and consumer credit picture that was coming to Indiana, the Bankers' Bond Act, analyzing the bonds, commenting upon the bond policies as to marketability, maturity, distribution, ratability and liquidity.

Of course, we have in Indiana a system whereby our bank examining department in our State take a bond account of the State bank and keys it, then they send it to the School of Business at the Indiana University, and they have a staff there, supervised by some members of the faculty of the School of Business, who analyze this bond account as to marketability, diversification, ratability, and then they send this analyzation with their comments back to the banking department, and the banking department, in turn, turns that over to the bank under examination. Indiana got the idea from Minneapolis. Some of the same people who do that for the Department of Financial Institutions in Indiana did our work in this research project on bonds.

Then the next year—all of you have seen these booklets, I think—we sent them to every State Association. The next year it was decided that we would undertake an examination of bank personnel, that is the last project we have completed. That was also done by the School of Business of the Indiana University, job analysis, specifications, salaries, financial incentives and non-financial incentives, working hours and conditions, and we bore quite a bit upon the hours for the working conditions of employees and hours by which the employees might work in the light of the current Wages and Hours Act and its application.

We have felt in Indiana, I believe, that the majority of banks have felt that the effort and money expended has been worth while. It is hard to prove that tangible but we have had a lot of comment on the service as fine educational medium to the banks in some of the elementary as well as the fundamental principles of banking, and we think, all in all, that we have been repaid.

I think the last project cost us something like $1,500, including what we donated to the School of Business to defray their expenses, clerical help, &c., in printing these books. This was more expensive (indicating) because it is thicker.

We ran into a very interesting situation in this last project. We had on the faculty from the School of Business some of those gentlemen who are sometimes referred to as "rather liberal in their thinking," and they wrote a chapter (this was quite an issue) upon "Labor Unions in Banks." I think there were four or five of them in on it. They took the attitude it was coming, couldn't be stopped, and the only wise and constructive and intelligent course for us to pursue was to recognize its coming and deal with it accordingly, and they were very much disappointed that our committee refused, after quite a bit of pressure, to incorporate that chapter in our book.

I believe that is all. That gives you a bird's eye picture of our work in Indiana.

All Year Program for State Secretaries

By HAYNES MCFADDEN, Secretary Georgia Bankers Association

At the risk of seeming to begin by wandering from my subject, there is one factor in Association work that promises to demand our most studious application. That is the multiplication of meetings. No man lives to himself alone, and State Secretaries, in particular, are finding their duties spread over constantly increasing areas. They do now, in fact, cover every unit or subdivision of the earth's surface from a county to a continent.

In the old days when a Secretary's domain stopped at the boundaries of his own State, he led the simple life. Since the advent of the thrilling '30's banking has become rapidly more and more complex. The interests of our members have led us into a variety of new fields of interest. Each of these segments or tangents of the banking circle requires the Secretary to possess an accurate working knowledge of its foundations, its operation, its overlapping and its dovetailing with every other segment it touches or concerns.

Typical of these segments and tangents of the banking circle that impose new duties, straight thinking and extracurricular activities, so to speak, on the part of the State Secretaries are such agencies as:

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
The Federal Reserve System
The National Bank Examination Serivce
The National Association of State Bank Supervisors
The Reconstruction Finance Corporation
The Commodity Credit Corporation
The Federal Labor Relations Board
The Congress of Industrial Organizations
The Securities and Exchange Commission
The Federal Housing Administration
The Federal Savings and Loan Association
Social Security
Et cetera and ad infinitum

Your memory may supply others I cannot think to name, but certainly every name in the catalog I have listed is an extra string to your bow. No Secretary can keep up with a single one of these stories in our modern tower of Babel by merely reading something out of a book. You have not only got to read a whole library, you have got to master every facet of the banking mind, every interpretation and angle of thought, and then through the maze you have got to steer a straight course. You have got to be true not alone to your Association as a whole, you have got to be true to every single member; not minus one, but 100%.

To make a success of the job requires as delicate a balance as a high wire walker, and your only safe balancing-pole is your daily contact with the banking fraternity. This may be an interview with an individual, a conference with a committee, a hearing in the halls of Congress, a convention of bank examiners, or what have you.

Then right under our own umbrella we have national conventions, the nation-wide Graduate School of Banking, regional conventions, State bank study conferences, State and local A. I. B. activities, group and county meetings, the nation-wide mid-winter trust conference, regional trust conventions, State trust conventions, regional bank management conferences, and in the majority of grand subdivisions of the country an annual conference of the State Secretaries themselves.

We are literally meeting ourselves to death, yet every one of these meetings has a definite purpose and a logical and useful destination. There is a certain group that derives a positive advantage from each of these meetings. The Secretary says grace over them all. There is still a certain overlapping that has a tendency to defeat the purpose of more or less all of these meetings. By way of illustration, it is impossible for a small bank to attend all of the meetings in which it has a natural interest. The highly departmentized bank can solve the riddle by sending different men to different meetings.

That is the bone I am throwing in the ring. I don't pretend to know the answer. It demands our best thought, the simplification and systematization of the bank meeting schedule in its most general sense. Some day some new Daniel will rise up who is smart enough to work it out. It is a process of evolution, and the closer our application to its study the faster this process of evolution will be speeded up.

It is my very definite conviction that what the average Secretary needs is not an all-year program, but a year with about twice the usual number of months so that everything he has to do can be squeezed into it.

At the same time I want to avoid emphasizing the so-called extra-curricular activities to the injury of established routine. Each association must possess a variety of appeals to a diversified membership. Each association has a well-rounded committee organization. The sequence of its functions is not so important as it is to lay out a consecutive and systematic work program and to follow it, though the heavens fall. You have one year that begins with the calendar, another year that begins or ends with your annual convention, and a fiscal year that is marked by the collection of membership dues. There is no uniformity in the turn of the latter two annual periods, so in 49 different associations we will naturally follow 49 different or modified sequences.

You have one set of members who figure they get their money's worth if your farm program clicks; another set of members gauges your usefulness by the character and success of your efforts to enact beneficial laws and defeat injurious legislation; another set puts the loud pedal on the association's leadership for concert of action in service charge enforcement and the spread of correct bank management rules and principles; another set is chiefly concerned with the promotion of uniform practice among banks exercising trust powers; the younger generation is best served by a militant A. I. B. committee; the public relations program from the association viewpoint is enlisting an increasing number of disciples, and many members are wrapped up in the success of the annual convention, or the bank study conference, or of their respective group meeting.

The sky-line literally bristles with opportunities for useful service. The desired result can never be obtained by the blundering blows of a blind giant. The important thing is the system. Set up a definite schedule for the work program and synchronize your convention year, your fiscal year, and your calendar year, so that each will keep step with the other. Combine with the activities I have mentioned many others that I have omitted for the sake of brevity, and you will find yourself in possession of an all-year program, an every-month, every-week, every-day program combining the greatest usefulness to your members with the greatest satisfaction to yourselves—a good job well done.

Need of Co-Ordination of Bank Regulations

By CHARLES F. ZIMMERMAN, Secretary Pennsylvania Bankers Association

Mr. Chairman, perhaps I might refer to something that would be of use to some of the Secretaries here under the head of New Business, by offering a suggestion regarding a project we have taken on in Pennsylvania.

We happen to have as President of the Pennsylvania Bankers Association a very live, courageous country banker. He has made it his business to tour the State, visiting the small banks throughout Pennsylvania.

As the result of that visitation he has been sold on the idea that the greatest service that the other member banks can render is to . . . send in to a committee, information that has to do with the handicaps placed upon the conduct of the business, particularly of smaller banks, as the result of supervisory policies resulting from Federal regulations.

There has been a lot of legislation that has been imposed upon the business of banks, and much of it hasn't a thing to do with the solvency of a bank. . . . The result of all this is that as far as the President of our Association is concerned he wants to see the A. B. A. start out and render a service to the smaller banks in our State in their defense.

My observation doesn't refer to the Comptroller's office or to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or to the Federal Reserve Board. My criticism is against the system as a whole which needs coordination and straightening out, and it can be done if the practical bankers of America will get in and help to do the job. . . .

Under a Senate resolution, for the first time in a decade the small banks of this Nation have an opportunity to be heard in their defense, because Senator Wagner has promised that he will permit the rights and privileges of banks to be recognized in the Senate hearings, and so we believe that is a real opportunity. If you men would talk to a lot of the small bankers in your State I think you would find you could do a very signal service in that respect also.

Please don't get the idea the Pennsylvania Bankers Association wants to find any place in the sun in respect to Federal legislation. We are starting a ball rolling, and we thought through the State Bank Division of the A. B. A. and through the Legislative Committee of the A. B. A. and through the executive officers of the A. B. A., perhaps the Research Council, we can put two and two together and help to do a job for the good of the independent unit banking system of this Nation.

COMMITTEE AND OFFICERS' REPORTS—STATE SECRETARIES SECTION

Remarks of James E. Baum, Secretary of A. B. A. Insurance Committee

Only a week before we left New York we had our annual conference with the National Bureau of Casualty Insurance Underwriters, regarding rate reductions, on bank burglary and robbery insurance. Briefly, if we use the same formula that the Underwriters' National Bureau has used for more than 20 years, the smaller banks of this country, at least five or six thousand of them, maybe ten, are entitled to another reduction in burglary and robbery rates, approximating 25%. The Bureau has come forward with the plea that the premium income has dropped so much in recent years as to make the total of 550 odd thousand dollars too small for rate adjustment purposes; that is, too small a base for clipping off a reduction here and there, but I submit our whole argument with them a few weeks ago was based on their own formula which, as I said, has been used for more than 20 years, namely, 25% loss ratio, mea ing 25% of each dollar going back to the banks in losses, based on five years' past experience, as a base. Using that formula, the banks of this country which use burglary and robbery, with payrolls as a primary, are entitled to 25% reduction as of now and last month.

I doubt, however, if we can get that, unless we can arouse the insurance departments of some 45 States into action, by your State associations' protests.

I am speaking about it now simply to emphasize the importance of it in this meeting, and I will follow it up with an explanatory letter with figures, premiums and losses and whatnot in a few weeks, and I do hope you will get busy with your insurance commissioner and let him know this is the Underwriters' own formula you are talking about.

The other item which has the same approach, that is the insurance departments in your States, namely to get your insurance commissioner (and there are about 20 of them that need some inspiration on this) to insist upon the new fire insurance policy, the new later 1939 form that was approved by their own National Association of Insurance Commissioners in San Francisco last June. I don't think it is possible to exaggerate the importance of this fire policy. We have some idea how important the insurance is on property. There are so many kinds the banks loan on, or own: in many cases the fire insurance contract is the last bulwark for collateral and I can stand here an hour and a half and not cover the weaknesses of the three forms used in this country the last 10, 15, 20, 25 years—fire insurance, only.

Briefly—there were two different New York forms in use in about 30 States, 35 States, and then in the other 13 States a so-called "Massachusetts" form has been used.

Now, this is of great importance not only to the banks but to their multitude of customers, who aren't borrowing on property. You can help them immeasurably by insisting upon the Insurance Department of your State forcing the adoption of that new 1939 form, which, briefly, does this:

It brings up to date the three forms which, as I said, are already antiquated. One of them, for example, the new New York form, so-called, was written in 1918, and the old New York form is about 35 years old, the Massachusetts form is about 40 years old, and each one of those forms, in order to make them conform with up-to-date conditions as nearly as they can, are plastered with all kinds of indorsements, any one of which might be adopted.

If they haven't all the indorsements on them, a loss might occur which is not covered but which would be covered if the indorsement had been there; but companies for the most part are against this new policy, and that accounts, perhaps, for the close vote which was tabulated here in San Francisco, when the commissioners voted 16 to 11 in favor of the new form.

There are very few States that have really come out openly against the form and I can't give you the names of the 11 States that voted against it, but when you get my letter in a few weeks, I do hope you will find time to study it carefully and see the differences between the new forms and the old forms, even though they have indorsements.

There are a lot of advantages on the new forms not on the old forms. They will be a great service not only to your bank but to the bank's customers throughout the country.

Report of Committee on Nominations—Newly Elected Officers

C. C. Wattam, Fargo, N. D., Secretary of the North Dakota Bankers Association, was elected President of the State Secretaries Section of the American Bankers Association at the Section's annual meeting, Sept. 25.

L. S. Scarboro, Denver, Colo., Secretary of the Colorado Bankers Association, was elected First Vice-President, and Armitt H. Coate, Moorestown, N. J., Secretary of the New Jersey Bankers Association, was elected Second Vice-President.

William Duncan Jr., Minneapolis, Minn., and Lauder Hodges, San Francisco, Calif., Secretaries of the Minnesota and California Bankers Associations, respectively, were elected to the Board of Control.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE

AMERICAN BANKERS ASSOCIATION

Meeting Held at Seattle, Wash., Sept. 27-28, 1939

INDEX TO ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE

CONTROL OF INTERNAL OPERATIONS AND EARNINGS

Three talks were given under this head, by respectively, J. L. Dart, R. C. Tait and K. C. Bell

Expense Control for Better Earnings

By J. L. DART, Vice-President Florida National Bank, Jacksonville, Fla.

There is an unqualified certainty in the meaning of the subject I have been asked to discuss today that is pleasant and quite refreshing. We need not concern ourselves with a variety of possible meanings, interpretations, or translations. The subject is unequivocal: "Expense Control for Better Earnings." It does not say or imply that possibly we could have better earnings if we controlled our expenses, or if we could control our expenses, but is a direct and positive statement, meaning but one thing and that one thing is simply this, we can improve and increase our earnings by controlling our expenses. I am sure every one of you has heard not once but many times that old saying, simple, yet filled with such sound philosophy and truth, which goes something like this—"It is not what you make but what you save that measures success." Underlying a considerable portion of my remarks will be the idea that controlled expenses positively prohibit the spending of money uselessly, foolishly, or unwisely. In other words, one approach, probably the most important one, will be upon the principal that for every dollar spent in operating costs we must secure 100 cents, or whatever a dollar is worth, in value.

I am tempted to assert—in fact I shall do so—that not a person present here today would object to learning how he might increase his bank's undivided profit account without augmenting its income by a single penny. I am quite sure I should not object to receiving such information, and I am not, please believe me, intimating for a moment that I know the absolute and undisputed answer to that problem.

I have the good fortune to be connected with a splendid bank, located quite some distance from Seattle, in Jacksonville, Fla., which has had during the past two years average deposits of $35,000,000 in round figures. Compared to many banks in the country the one with which I am connected is a small bank and this, together with the fact that my experience in that bank dates back to the time when its deposits were 2½ million dollars, probably makes it permissible for me to counsel with those from that great majority of banking institutions throughout the country, those that are in the final analysis the backbone of our American banking system, the small banks.

It is my sincere hope that some of the things pertinent to my subject that I shall discuss today, ideas that experience has taught me are well worth serious consideration, may strike a responsive chord in some of you gentlemen, with the result that after consideration and serious thought they will prove beneficial to you and your organization's profit account.

Obviously, or perhaps I should say theoretically, better earnings can be obtained by increasing income. I use the word theoretically mainly because increased income in this day and time, due to certain competitive agencies over which we have no control and to certain oppressive powers and policies of a regulatory nature, is largely, if not entirely, a matter beyond our dictation and in the realm of conjecture. Our subject, however, makes no mention of income and since it refers to earnings only as they are affected by controlled expenses, we shall eliminate that problem from our discussion.

I feel certain you will agree it is reasonable to assume that before we can control our expenses or costs of doing business we should be reasonably conversant with them. We should have at least a fairly good knowledge of them and know why they are what they are and what their dollar value means in point of service or usefulness to our operations.

The larger metropolitan banks of our country have made remarkable progress in the installation of cost finding procedures, and have, through their efforts and experiences along this line, contributed much to our general knowledge of operating and per item costs. I do not feel, however, that it is absolutely necessary, desirable as it may be, for us to install or provide an elaborate system of determining costs in order to benefit and to control our expenses. A simple workable system, easily adapted to even the smallest bank, is productive of much good, and if properly applied and used can save many, many dollars. Booklets numbers 5, 9, and 15, especially number 15, prepared under the supervision of our Association's Bank Management Commission, are valuable and informative contributions on this subject, and I commend them to your serious study and consideration.

I shall not dwell on the subject of per item costs as applied to service charges for, while I readily admit that earnings can be increased by their installation, that application of them appears aside from the subject we are discussing, namely Expense Control, being rather in the realm of Increased Income. For the purpose of our discussion, however, I believe you will find their determination most valuable, not only for comparison with similar figures from institutions comparable to yours in size and type of service rendered, but also because I am sure that in so doing you will find some things now overlooked in your operations that can be eliminated or changed, quite likely with a reduction in operating costs. However, for the purpose of expense control the mere determination of per item costs is of little value unless you make use of the information. Compare your figures with your neighbor, with other banks, with average figures from groups of banks in your section of the country or the nation as a whole. Find out why they differ, let your curiosity run rampant so to speak, and in the answers you get regarding the difference between your figures and the others you will have a valuable lead to reduce and controlled expenses, or you will have performed a service to our profession by giving the other fellow something to think about.

Suppose, for example, your item cost of "on us checks" were out of line with those of another bank comparable in size and type of service rendered, and you learned that the other bank obtained the more favorable cost figure because of a different method of posting its ledgers, permitting it to handle the same number of items with several less bookkeepers than you require. Would such information be useful to you? Would it result in a decrease in your operating cost? Similarly, comparisons of other costs may reveal ways in which you can reduce and perfect methods of controlling expenses. So I repeat, one suggestion for increasing your earnings through expense control is to compare your expenses with other banks and give serious and thoughtful consideration to the adopting of those procedures found profitable by them.

It has been my experience that no matter how careful you might be or think you have been, that at any time you go to the trouble to prepare a detailed and itemized list of expenses charged to a certain account such as stationery, advertising, subscriptions, memberships or donations, to mention a few, you will find many dollars spent for things and services the value of which is decidedly questionable. This, therefore, is another thought that I suggest you follow, venturing the assertion that if you do so, studying carefully and seriously the appropriateness of each expenditure in the light of usefulness and profit to your bank, many charges made during the period under review will not be recurring items in the future. Naturally each such unwise expenditure eliminated means that your net earnings have increased by that same amount.

In reference to control of expenses for stationery and printing let me suggest a few things that you might profitably consider, realizing full well that at first thought they might appear penny wise and pound foolish, but assuring you that many dollars can be and have been saved by banks willing to approach seriously this matter of reducing expenses. Do you have adequate facilities for housing your supplies of stationery and printed forms? Is there any attempt made to control their distribution to the various departments of the bank? If improperly housed considerable loss will result in a year's time by dust and injury and if no one attempts to control its distribution considerable waste is inevitable. What about the size of the various forms you use? Can they be redesigned so that by permitting the printer to use all of a certain size piece of paper their cost can be reduced? Can they be purchased in larger quantities at a cheaper price? Can they be printed on a cheaper grade of paper? Do you receive competitive bids on orders of any size? In other words, do you buy your supplies or does some one sell them to you? Are pads of deposit tickets placed on your customers' counters used by them as office or home memorandum pads? If so, the printing of certain rules or an ad on the back might cost less than the cost to you of supplying such convenient scratch pads. Maybe putting them up in smaller pads or having them unpadded would prove profitable to you. Have you considered the advisability of doing your own printing?

Membership, Subscription and Donations

A few hours thoughtfully spent in consideration of the items that appear on a list of such expenditures will no doubt show several opportunities for reducing this classification of expense. Are you getting face value from the various organizations you think you must join? How about the large number of periodicals that clutter up the post office box of the average bank? What value do you receive from them? I dare say you will find several duplications, if not in the periodicals then in the service or information that they are furnishing. If a certain official wants one magazine and another a different one, both furnishing the same information, maybe one subscription could be eliminated and both officers share the one periodical. Careful consideration ought to be given to expenditures of this character, many of which come from depositors particularly interested, especially when they can only be justified on the ground that a certain customer suggested them.

Another vexing problem, and an expense frequently hard to control, is donations. Here again many of us give all too much consideration to who is making the request and all too little to the good the granting of such request will do. Banks are considered legitimate prey for every organization, club, association, or group that think they need money for any purpose whatever, and I realize it is easier to talk about saying no than to actually say it.

Relief can be had, however, by cooperating with your neighbor bank or by clearing house agreement under which such expenditures are limited and controlled, or by setting up at the first of each year a budget figure for such expenditures. Frequently we are afraid to say no but I have seen the straightforward statement that no provision had been made in the budget for such a contribution or expenditure accepted without question and with no unfavorable reaction. This applies also to the many opportunities the average bank has for the purpose of schemes, systems, and new business ideas.

Budgetary Control

I had intended to talk of budgetary control a little later but since I brought up the subject a moment ago I will do so now. For a budget to provide the highest degree of control an accrual system of accounting is necessary although excellent results can be obtained and many dollars of expense saved by its use even when income and expenses are reflected by a cash basis of accounting. I purposely spoke a few moments ago of the desirability of making an itemized and detailed list of various expenses. My reason for doing that was two-fold: First, as I suggested, for the opportunities such action would give for consideration of the usefulness of such expenditures, and second, for the reason that you then have a figure to use in preparing your budget for that expenditure for next year. Follow through with all of your expenditures in like manner and set up, on a basis of previous experience, less the useless expenditures, the amount you should spend for that particular classification of expense next year. If you will then break down these figures into monthly amounts and compare them each month with the amounts actually expended, as well as with the figures for the previous month and the accumulated year to date, both cash and budget, you will have provided a most important procedure for the control of your expenses. Variations will occur of course—increased business, additional personnel, increased taxes, rising cost of supplies and many other things will be the cause—but the important thing is, you will have before you in black and white comparative figures that can't help but challenge your curiosity and demand an investigation as to why the difference. An increase for instance in your light and power bill over the budget or over last month's figures might show that some lights are not being turned off when not in use or that fans are left running after working hours. Again let me repeat, the opportunity afforded by such comparisons for reducing and controlling expenses is almost unlimited. A careful check of your long distance telephone calls and telegrams may show the unnecessary use of such services, with a letter answering the purpose just as well and at considerably less cost.

Efficiency of Operations

A matter that should be given the utmost consideration is the question of your routine operations. Does the work flow through your bank in an efficient and speedy manner or do you find bottle necks and traffic jams that impede its progress and movement? For the maintenance of proper safeguards and records an item in passing through the bank must be handled by several persons or departments and if its progress is impeded at any point operating efficiency is lacking and expenses begin to pyramid. It is, I know, frequently difficult to keep every one busy at all times, but the inauguration of systems that permit an even flow of transactions through the bank is an excellent way to reduce operating costs. This not only frequently results in reduced personnel but also allows a fuller utilization of your equipment.

If you will pardon another personal reference, I will cite two instances in my own bank where thinking along this line has resulted in improving efficiency and lowering operating costs. In the early hours of our banking day our transit department is concerned with the proving in and distribution of the incoming cash letters lent us by our correspondent accounts. This must be accomplished by 10:30 in order to make sure all local items thus received enter our clearings of that day. A very small volume of deposits are received over our counters until noon, and from that hour until closing time such transactions are quite numerous. A sizable crew is necessary to keep this work flowing to the bookkeepers and other departments, and after this is accomplished we are concerned with the dispatching of foreign items so received to our correspondents for credit or remittance. It has been found possible to coordinate these functions and to make full use of the personnel and equipment necessary by the following procedure: The entire transit and proof departments, during the first two hours of the day, concentrate on first proving in the cash letters received from our correspondent banks. A small crew then takes up the function of the proof department, proving and distributing the small volume of deposits that have been received by this time, while the remainder of this force prepares cash letters to our correspondents for credit and remittance, effecting a balance of them against the figures used in proving them in a short time previously. This means that by lunch time all cash letters have been proved in and all foreign items received therein written up on our outgoing cash letter forms and proved. Upon returning from lunch the entire force centers its efforts to the proving and distributing of customers deposits, and then, leaving a skeleton force to balance the proof department and prepare the local items on other banks for clearing the following day, the remainder of these clerks complete the outgoing cash letters with the foreign items received over the counter by either adding them to the letters prepared during the forenoon, made up of items received from our correspondent banks, or by writing up additional ones. This, as I said, enables us to make the fullest use of both personnel and equipment.

Another procedure that has resulted in saving considerable time, in addition to permitting us to reduce the personnel of one department, has to do with the analysis of our correspondent accounts. Formerly our analysis department obtained float figures and exchange costs, used in analyzing our bank accounts, the day following the receipt of the cash letters, not from the items but from the cash letters. This meant that on the day they were received a certain separation was made of them for distribution to the various racks and departments, and they were of course listed for proof purposes. Then the following day the analysis department employees took the cash letters and from the description thereon calculated the float and exchange cost on the non-par items. This virtually meant that in the entire process these checks were being handled twice. By separating these items in the transit department for proof purposes according to the outstanding time necessary to effect their collection and in conformity with our method of clearing them through our correspondents, we have obviated the necessity of our analysis department's calculating the float or exchange, since this information is now obtained as a by-product of the proof operation and the figures showing outstanding time and non-par items are noted on the back of the incoming letters when they are proved in.

I am quite aware that there is nothing unusual about these procedures and am also aware that many of your possibly are doing the same thing, but I mention them solely for the reason that they do represent definite ways in which expenses can be reduced and controlled and the efficiency of routine operations increased. I also mention them in the hope that they might cause you to think about some operation in your bank, with the result that some ideas may suggest themselves and your expense account benefit accordingly.

New and improved mechanical equipment is constantly being developed and perfected, and much of it is worthy of consideration. Its installation has in numerous instances improved routine operations and reduced operating costs. I am not advocating the purchase and installation of every new device or machine that is placed on the market, but am suggesting that in your attempt to control and reduce expenses you consider their possibilities to this end.

Salaries account for some 40% of your total expenses and it is only natural to suggest that they possibly might represent a fertile field for consideration in this question of expense control. Note I said consideration, and the idea I am trying to present is the taking of steps to see that you receive commensurate value for the amounts paid. I firmly believe the laborer is worthy of his hire and that we have a golden opportunity to benefit our organization and the men and women who perform the multitudinous daily tasks necessary in its operation by encouraging them to become better qualified to perform those tasks through education and training. No matter what the task is, an unskilled and untrained worker cannot perform it in the most effective or efficient way, nor in a manner that reflects credit to his institution. If this is true the dollar values we receive from employees who are paid small salaries, or more important, who are only qualified to earn small salaris, must of necessity be less than we receive from the larger amounts paid to trained and educated employees. Recognition of those employees who are seriously and honestly trying to improve themselves by pursuing the courses of study available through the American Institute of Banking or other educational institution is bound to benefit your organization, because the efforts and performance of those individuals who are improving their mental capabilities cannot help but give you a more efficiently operated organization, with increased business and profits the inevitable result.

I should like to refer to my earlier reference to the part comparisons play in expense control. My knowledge of the benefits to be derived and of the savings that can be made by such comparisons is the result of experience with an accrual accounting and control system successfully operated for over eight years in the bank with which I am connected. Through its operation a daily picture is presented showing the bank's daily income from every class of earning asset, predicated on calculations made for each note, security, mortgage, or item, as the case may be. This is tabulated on a form and compared with the same date of the preceding month, accumulated quarter to date compared with accumulated figures for previous quarter, and accumulated year to date compared with accumulated to date figures for the previous year. Expenses are similarly compared, and for purposes of control and comparison are broken down into some 20 accounts. The difference between these daily income and expense figures is naturally the bank's net profit from that day's operation. Since we also accrue for every known operation expense, also making daily provision for dividends and reserves for contingencies, this daily net profit figure is exactly that—that day's net profits. Obviously the management, by studying this sheet—and I assure you it is the first report the Executive Committee, which meets daily, looks at—is enabled to exercise a fine degree of control over the operations, of the bank, and through it also are immediately informed of the effect of any change in policy, in earning assets, or of unusual or unbudgeted expenditures. Any difference between the current day's figures and those for a previous comparable day or period become an oral question mark and some one has to explain. Since that is usually my job I can tell you the explanation has to be good.

The sale or purchase of a block of securities, the granting of a sizeable loan or the payment of one, increases or reduces, of course, the bank's income from the date such transaction is consummated, but the point is that under our operations such change is noted that day, not a month or several months later, and steps can be taken immediately, if any are desirable or necessary, to correct, improve, or change the situation or policy of the bank.

Accordingly, the answer to this question of expense control would appear to be irrevocably bound up in control of operating procedure. By that I mean efficiency of interior routine, a thorough knowledge of costs, the budgeting of expenditure, and serious and thoughtful consideration by the management of their improvement and application.

Discussion Following Remarks of Mr. Dart

Chairman Dean: I know Mr. Dart must have stimulated in your minds some questions you would like to ask him. To the best of his ability, he will be delighted to answer any of your questions. The rest of us will be glad to hear your suggestions.

B. N. Phillips (Port Angeles, Wash.): I would like to ask Mr. Dean if he has any suggestions for State associations or perhaps groups as to what they might do in order to compare notes on salaries, costs, charges and what not. There is a committee about to be appointed in this State to work on that matter and perhaps revise our charters, perhaps study our costs. I know down in central California there is a group of banks, all about the same size and within a radius of 50 or 100 miles, that get together and compare notes on various items, salaries for bookkeepers, salaries for tellers, and maybe even salaries for vice-presidents.

We are kind of groping around here. We realize we don't know as much as we should as to what salaries ought to be. We don't know as much as we should as to what it costs to do this or that. I would like to know whether he has any suggestions for our committee.

Mr. Dart: No. sir. I will admit I have no suggestions on your particular problem. Many of the States, as you of course know, through their State associations and through research committees, are obtaining data from the various banks throughout the State and developing some very good comparisons and some very good figures.

On your question as to what you should pay an officer, I don't see how any man can answer that. What a man might make in one place for a certain type of work or for performing a certain job, would not necessarily mean that in another location he should get the same thing.

I tried to bring out the point that in my opinion salaries should be based as far as we can figure them on the man's ability and not so much on the particular routine or detail operation he is performing. The comparative figures that are being worked up, as I just said, by your State associations will no doubt prove valuable to you in arriving at some reasonable basis for figuring costs and establishing service charges. As to how best to do that, I have no suggestions, except to obtain the figures through your State associations. They will no doubt be able to get the various figures and data from the various member banks, and they can be compiled in the form in which you wish them, or the form from which you can obtain the necessary data.

William O. Grauel (Indianapolis, Ind.): You had a question there on providing forms to be printed. Does your bank have a printing establishment to do that, or mimeograph?

Mr. Dart: We operate a small printing department which takes care of all our inside forms and the imprinting of customers' check books.

Mr. Grauel: Have you found that profitable?

Mr. Dart: Yes, sir.

Mr. Grauel: We have only one bank in Indiana that I know did that, and I understand there was considerable expense to putting that in. You

have to have printers to do that work, and it is a matter of getting in conflict with another line of work. In Indiana, I don't think we would get very far on that basis. We feel in Indiana that banking is a profession, and that printing should be left for the printers and those who make their livelihood in that manner.

Mr. Dart: We have naturally had that suggested by some of the printing establishments in our locality. We solved our problem in this way: We have a printer and a young assistant, and they not only take care of our printing but the young fellow is also in charge of our stockroom and has supervision over the distribution of supplies and stationery, and it is proving quite practical and economical.

L. H. Lopes (Watsonville, Calif.): Referring back to the question this gentleman from Port Angeles asked a while ago, I might state in all modesty that I am father of the little group he mentions in central California. The group was organized in 1934 prior to which time I had kept rather accurate data on our own institution without any opportunity of comparing it with similar information from other institutions. At a meeting of our Committee on Banking Practice at one time, I suggested the idea that we organize a group of 10 or 12 banks all located in agricultural territories, as ours is, and for the purpose of carrying on uniform studies, starting in with our capital structure, our gross income, and right down to the net loss or net profit, with everything confidential according to code so that if the information got out it wouldn't be of value, and still we would have those comparisons. I have worked up schedules for that, and since 1934 I venture to say there is not a member of our group who would give up his membership and the securing of this information through getting together three, four or five days a year. We take each item of income and work it out in percentage and expense. By those comparisons we have saved ourselves considerable expense.

I think it would be a splendid idea if various organizations could organize, and then maybe have a comparison of one group with another. If I could be in position to furnish any information on our group, I would be glad to do so.

Chairman Dean: May I say this also: In the Kansas Association we made some rather elaborate studies for the last four or five years in which we broke down the classification of the banks by the size of deposits. Then we held a series of clinic meetings, 15 in all, and got the active managing officers of their banks to show their value compared with all other banks in that class.

Mr. Breidenthal, of Kansas City, Kan., conceived the idea of calling in just this group of banks, from one to two million, from three to five million, and five million and over. Those officers came to Kansas City, or some central point, and sat around the table.

Assignment of Life Insurance Policies as Collateral Security

By Robert C. Tait, Assistant Trust Officer Genessee Valley Trust Co., Rochester, N. Y.

The big increase in the use of life insurance policies for credit purposes came with the depression. First, thousands of people found it necessary to pledge their life insurance to protect the shrinking collateral against already existing loans. Second, interest rates fell and the insured found he could borrow at his bank against the cash values of his life insurance at a lower rate of interest than charged by the companies. Third, it was convenient for the insured to deal with his own local banking institution, and his life insurance provided an easy and speedy means of credit. And finally, many people had come to believe that borrowing against life insurance reserves was essentially a banking and not an insurance company function.

This last point is a moot question about which there has been considerable argument. I will not take the time here to discuss the various arguments pro and con, for I think the whole question of whether borrowing against life insurance reserves is properly a banking or insurance function is more academic than practical. The fact is that at the present time banks all over the country have insurance policies in their collateral files already assigned to them. So the problem of proper assignment is with us in any case, and it seems to me it is likely to continue to be. The insured public, moreover, has been educated by the insurance companies and their agents to regard the emergency value of policy reserves for collateral or credit purposes as one of the most important values contained in the contracts. I think this is one of the most important values, and as long as policies are written on their present basis and sold with these representations, I believe every effort should be made by the insurance companies and the banks to perfect a means whereby the insured may realize on these credit values quickly and easily in any manner he chooses.

Most of the difficulty in dealing with life insurance as distinguished from other forms of property arises from the fact that it is a peculiar contract wherein a company contracts with an individual to pay money under certain conditions to a third party. And it is the rights of this third party, the beneficiary, which have been disputed throughout the law's development on the subject, and which cause us most of our trouble. The assignment of life insurance for collateral purposes, therefore, almost always involves three parties other than the assignee—the insured, the insurance company, and the beneficiary—and the bank is sometimes not only assignee but beneficiary, as trustee under an insurance trust.

Another distinguishing characteristic of life insurance as collateral is the fact that a policy has a definite and fixed cash value which increases in accordance with a definite pre-determined schedule, providing the insured continues his premium payments, but which may rapidly decrease to the vanishing point if the insured fails to pay his premiums. Also, this cash value may be relatively small on one day and many times greater the next, by reason of the immediate maturity of the policy on the death of the insured.

A further complication arises from the fact that the enforced surrender of a life insurance policy may deprive the insured of a considerably greater value than the actual reserve at the time of surrender, because if the insured is at that time uninsurable the policy is really worth more to him than the actual reserve, which is based on the company's tables for average insurable risks. The actual value to the insured may be anywhere between the reserve and the full face value of the policy, depending upon the indeterminate factor of the imminence of his death.

As to this matter of the beneficiary, it is almost universally conceded that where the insured has not reserved the right to change the beneficiary, he has a vested interest which cannot be divested without his consent. Where the insured has reserved the right to change the beneficiary, the case law of the various States seems to be hopelessly irreconcilable. Not only are there contradictions between States but frequently within the States themselves.

This confusion with respect to the rights of the beneficiary and the extent of the insured's actual ownership of his life insurance appears to stem from the old days when life insurance was really a contract between the beneficiary and the insurance company, not the insured and the company; when a policy was merely a contract on the part of the insurance company to pay a sum of money to the beneficiary on the death of the insured, provided only that the insured paid the premiums regularly until his death. That's about all there was to the early contracts; the insured had no rights except the privilege of granting a gratuity through payment of premiums; policies possessed no surrender values, and by their very nature there was nothing that the insured could enjoy in possession during his lifetime.

With the development of legal reserve life insurance, as it is known today, this earlier concept of the contract as between the insurance company and the beneficiary changed. It became apparent that the reserve that was being accumulated in a policy was really the property of the insured who paid the premiums. Surrender values and various rights began to appear, at first simply as company practices, and then by express provisions in the contracts, and later by statutes in many States. The policy underwent a complete change: It became a contract between the insurance company and the insured, not the beneficiary; and the insured became the real owner. It also acquired a cash value which could be withdrawn or pledged as collateral security by the owner, a loan provision whereby the insurance company would loan money against the reserve, non-forfeiture provisions whereby if the policy lapsed the reserve would be applied either to extended term of reduced paid-up insurance; and the insured was given the right to change the beneficiary and to assign his policy. The law has not kept pace with this fundmental change in the character of the life insurance policy; and the effect of this early legal concept is felt in many jurisdictions down to the present time.

The cases on this subject may be divided roughly into two general groups:

1. The first group of cases holds that the beneficiary has an interest in the policy at least sufficient to require that any act of the insured which would affect his interest be done in accordance with the provisions of the policy; and that even if the insured has the right to change the beneficiary he does not have the right to make an assignment of the policy without the consent of the beneficiary unless he first changes such beneficiary in accordance with the provisions of the policy.

2. The second group of cases holds in general that the beneficiary has no property right in the policy during the insured's lifetime, and that the provisions of the policy prescribing a procedure for changing the beneficiary are for the protection of the insurance company, not the beneficiary; that where the insured has reserved the right to change he is the owner of the policy and has the right to assign it without regard to the interest of the beneficiary. He has, in other words, a mere expectancy, or as the lawyers say, an inchoate right.

This second group is gradually increasing, and we hope and believe that it will ultimately be the prevailing law of the land. The number and standing of the courts, however, that continue to adhere to the first view are so impressive that we cannot feel safe in accepting an assignment without first being sure that the interest of the beneficiary has either been removed or definitely made subject to the assignment. We must also bear in mind the fact that, regardless of how the courts may interpret the beneficiary's interest during the lifetime of the insured, all courts appear to agree that the beneficiary's interest becomes a vested right immdiately upon the death of the insured.

A most important point and one frequently not given due consideration, in my opinion, is the fact that the legal relationship between the insured and the assignee is simply that of pledgor and pledgee. The pledge of a policy for collateral purposes does not transfer title or ownership to the assignee, regardless of form of assignment. Many banks, through the use of so-called absolute assignments, have attempted to put themselves in the position of owner; but it is universally held that regardless of form of assignment evidence may be submitted to show that it was the intent of the assignor (the insured) merely to assign the policy as collateral security, and that therefore, though absolute in form, the assignment is collateral in fact. The assignee holds a lien against the policy, not title to it; a mortgage, not a deed. In other words, there is no such thing as an absolute assignment for collateral purposes. Only the conditions and circumstances surrounding an assignment—a gift, or sale for value—can make a so-called absolute assignment actually absolute.

There are a number of other important points in this relationship of the insured, the insurance company, and the assignee. For example, the insurance company has a responsibility under its contract to fulfill the terms thereof and to see to the payment of the amounts due to the persons properly entitled thereto. The bank, as assignee, assumes a similar responsibility as to any surplus of insurance avails which it may receive either on surrender or maturity of the policy. New York State has an important case on this point which has been cited by the Supreme Court as the law of New York (Toplitz v. Bauer, 161 N. Y. 325), and which holds that a pledgee really becomes trustee of the pledged property. Thus, if the bank, let us say, holding an assignment absolute in form but merely for collateral purposes, surrenders or otherwise disposes of the policy without observing the legal requirements of foreclosure (unless expressly waived in the assignment), it may be held guilty of illegal conversion of the property to its own use and liable to the insured. And not only is the bank liable but many insurance companies fear that if they have anything that may be interpreted as constructive notice that an assignment is actually for collateral purposes, they may, by allowing the assignee to surrender without proper foreclosure of title, be equally liable with the bank for facilitating the conversion of the pledged property.

Another problem arises if we require the beneficiary to join with the insured in the assignment and note. He then becomes an accommodation party to the obligation with the same rights as a surety, and any change in the contract of indebtedness for the performance of which he is liable as surety, made without his consent, will either discharge the surety entirely or to the extent injured by such change. And, as you all know, there are any number of such changes that might be made in the contract of indebtedness over a period of time. This is why it is most important to banks that the assignment specifically permit the assignee to release security or co-obligators, and to grant extensions, renewals, indulgences, &c.

The modern life insurance policy confers upon the insured a number of rights, powers, and privileges which he can presumably assign. It is essential that certain of these rights and privileges definitely be assigned to a bank in any assignment for collateral purposes; other rights are neither necessary nor particularly important to a bank-assignee; and some rights are held by many companies to be peculiarly the insured's and really not assignable. In a simple assignment of "all right, title and interest" there is considerable difference in the points of view and practices of various life insurance companies. The assignment should therefore cover

these points. We haven't time to discuss them all now, but you may wish to consider some of them in the discussion period.

I wrote my thesis on this subject for the Graduate School before the development of the new proposed standard form of assignment for banks' use by the joint committees of the American Bankers Association and the Association of Life Insurance Counsel. So my approach to the subject was to illustrate and discuss the various methods of assignment that had been and were being used by banks, pointing out what I considered the advantages and disadvantages of each. These included collateral and so-called absolute forms provided by the insurance companies; bank forms of so-called absolute assignments, alone and with separate agreements between the bank and the insured (not revealed to the insurance company except in case of dispute); other forms of separate agreement in which the bank purported to act as trustee for the insured in a sort of passive or dry trust of any surplus that might exist over the indebtedness; and several special bank forms of collateral assignment.

At the time, my bank was using a collateral form very similar to the new proposed form, originally developed by the First National Bank of Boston, largely through the efforts of their Henry K. White and Basil S. Collins, the former of whom became Chairman of the A. B. A. committee on this matter. In drawing conclusions from the various methods of assignment considered, I gave as my reasons for preferring this collateral type of assignment to any of the arrangements involving the so-called absolute form with separate agreement:

1. It reflected the actual collateral purpose of the transaction and did not purport to be anything other than an assignment of such of the insured's rights as were deemed necessary by the assignee for proper security for loans against his life insurance values.

2. It expressed clearly to the insurance company, the insured, the beneficiary, and the assignee, in one instrument, all the rights and powers conveyed to the assignee and the conditions of the contract of indebtedness.

3. By thus revealing the whole situation to the insurance company and recognizing the possibility of a surplus to which the assignee was not entitled, it permitted the naming of a beneficiary subject to the assignment, and did not relieve the insurance company of all responsibility for proper disposition of any such surplus; and I believe the banks would receive more payments of the exact amount of indebtedness and have to assume far less responsibility and liability for distribution of surpluses then under any of the former arrangements involving so-called absolute assignments.

The proposed standard form was included in my printed opus at the last minute just before going to press, after the committee of the Association of Life Insurance Counsel had submitted it to the semi-annual meeting of the Association in New York last December. It not only had all of these advantages I had mentioned for this type of assignment, but had the further advantage to banks—more important than any of these—that it had been recommended to the Association of Life Insurance Counsel by its own committee and that the Association had sent a copy to all member companies advising them that their committee recommended acceptance of this form and compliance with its provisions when submitted by assignee banks. Perhaps many of you saw it reproduced in an article entitled "A Form of Life Insurance Assignment" appearing in the August issue of "Banking." D. P. Cavanaugh, Associate Counsel of Aetna Life, who succeeded George Hoague of New England Mutual as Chairman of this committee, and H. K. White of First National Bank of Boston, Chairman of the A. B. A. committee, both expressed confidence that the insurance companies would now generally accept this form wtihout objection. And uncertainty as to different companies' interpretations of various rights under various circumstances has been the greatest disadvantage of all the forms of assignment heretofore used.

The Bank Management Commission of the American Bankers Association has now officially approved this form and is offering it to banks at $1.75 per 100. It has been designated "Form No. 10—Insurance Assignments," and bears the official certification, "Form Approved by Bank Management Commission, American Bankers Association"—so that insurance companies may quickly identify it. When an insurance company receives this form and notes the legend "Approved by," &c., it will not have to read and compare it word for word with the form which the Association of Life Insurance Counsel has approved—a great advantage to the insurance companies.

Now, I think it is up to the banks to carry the ball from here. By that I mean that the insurance companies have already gone father than most people who have followed this subject ever thought they would—including many members of the Association of Life Insurance Counsel itself. The thing that will consolidate this gain is for the banks throughout the country to adopt and use the proposed standard assignment form, in which case some of the insurance companies who at present may be reluctant to accept it and comply strictly with its terms will be forced to do so in order to stay in line with the other companies, we hope with the result that all of their dealings with banks will be simplified and become more nearly standardized.

An interesting point in connection with this subject, about which little appears to have been said or written, is the effect that policyholders' borrowing from the banks instead of the companies may have on what the insurance companies call conservation—that is, keeping existing insurance in force. I understand that the records of one of the large Eastern life insurance companies show that not over 26% of the loan interest regularly billed on their policy loans is paid, the remainder, or about 74% of the entire loan interest, being added to principal. This is probably fairly representative of the experience of the average life insurance company; and the lapsation of encumbered policies is extremely high. In the case of bank loans made against life insurance cash values, on the other hand, interest must always be paid or the loan is called; in only a very few cases is interest paid by increase in the loan, and in a few others increases in loans are known to be applied toward payment of premiums.

I have had a study of this situation made in my own bank and several other banks in Rochester, and although it is difficult if not impossible to obtain precise figures comparable to those of insurance companies (because some loans are straight insurance loans and some have mixed collateral, and we can't always be sure what increases in the loans are used for), the experience of the banks reporting is approximately as follows, on the average: both premiums and loan interest are paid without increase in loan in about 95% of the cases, and interest is paid without increase in loan in about 98% of the cases; also approximately 50% of such loans are being reduced regularly by repayments of principal. Lapsation of policies assigned to the banks is practically non-existent. So from the standpoint of conservation, at least, the insurance companies should be glad to see their policy loans go over to the banks—that is, the underwriting departments should; it may be a horse of a different color to the investment departments.

Perhaps I should mention, though again there isn't time to discuss it here, a chapter of my book that deals with procedure in making insurance loans, outlining first what must be determined from an analysis of the policies themselves, by someone in the bank who is thoroughly familiar with policy forms and provisions and their requirements for good collateral; next, what must be determined by inquiry from the insurance company; and finally, a discussion of procedure in regard to this confusing matter of the beneficiary and what to do in the most common situations that arise, including that of the bank as trustee-beneficiary under an insurance trust.

In conclusion I should like to express publicly my thanks to Hal Stonier and The Graduate School of Banking, without which I would probably never have made a very exhaustive study of this subject, and certainly would never have written anything on it.

Discussion Following Address of Mr. Tait

Chairman Dean: We want you to ask any questions you care to at this time.

J. M. B. Petrikin (Greeley, Colo.): I wonder if some of the other banks have had the experience I have had, and what the practice of the insurance companies is in this respect. Do these insurance companies, when they make loans on policies, require the surrender of the policy? Is that the general practice? I will tell you why. With a great insurance company in this country I had a lot of correspondence. A man came in and borrowed some money on a policy. He had it in his own possession, of course, and it was an urgent case. Figuring what the cash surrender value was, we made him a loan and sent him an assignment. We found that the company had made a loan, and they absolutely refused to recognize any preference and were quite cocky about the whole proposition. Since then we haven't made any loans on policies of that company.

There ought to be some protection. They ought not make a loan, in my opinion, except that they have the policy surrendered, because a whole lot of people, as you all know, make just temporary, urgent loans. We are not protected at all. Some think the companies would like the banks to carry the loans. I don't. I think they want to carry them themselves. I know there is a lot of hazard about making those loans.

Mr. Tait: The reason I said that was because I said the companies ought to be glad from the standpoint of conservation. That is our record. The record of lapse ratio on assigned policies to banks is infinitely better than with the companies, and the underwriting departments of these companies do worry about this situation of their loans, because the incumbered policies lapse so rapidly. The lapse ratio is very high. I did say I think the investment department feels the other way, of course.

As to this business of surrendering a policy, most companies, to my knowledge, no longer require it. You mean by surrendering, taking possession of the policy. Most companies no longer require that. Most of them let the insured keep their policies. A good many used to some years ago, and there are several still remaining who will require the policy.

It doesn't make any difference whether they have the policy or not. If they have a loan against the policy, they have the prior lien. We have a few loans where we have an assignment that is clearly subject to an original or former assignment running to the insurance company for the amount of indebtedness on them.

Generally, of course, a fellow comes in with his insurance loans and wants the company paid off with our loan, which is the purchase of the loan, but there are a few situations in which for one reason or another the insured has pledged his policy but doesn't want the bank to take over the original loan with the company. By their contract of first lien they are ahead of us, but it doesn't in any way impair our right under our assignment if the cash value is sufficient as collateral to cover us. Incidentally, the new proposed assignment form specifically gives that right to the insured, not to increase without consent but to recognize the prior lien that might exist.

Mr. Petrikin: The point I made was that when people want to borrow on their insurance policies, they need the money immediately, urgently. We understand the assignment isn't good until recognized by the company, but you are so far away from the home office you don't know they have already obtained the loan. It seems to me it wolud be a nice practice if the insurance companies would insist on having the policies surrendered when they make a loan. The insured would have to turn in his policy, so he wouldn't have it to come to you and make a loan.

Mr. Tait: I though that was what you complained about.

Mr. Petrikin: I complain about the man who makes a loan from the company and keeps the policy. Then he comes to the bank and there is no notice to the bank that there is a prior loan. Of course you say: "You should find out. You shouldn't advance the money until you know the assignment has been recognized," but that doesn't give the man his immediate relief.

Mr. Tait: Frequently, the policy shows that. In most of them, the existence of a prior loan is stamped right on them.

Alfred T. Gibbs (Montclair, N. J.): I would like to ask Mr. Tait if, when we get the form exactly right and satisfactory to the company, and when it is admitetd that a man has the right to pledge his cash value—it has been our procedure to send a questionnaire to the company and say, if an unfortunate chain of circumstances brought about the inability of the man to carry on with his note—we will assume he has disappeared, or something of that sort—"We want our money. Will you give us the check?" About two-thirds of our great companies will say yes, but there are still very prominent insurnace companies who demand further signatures. How can a bank do business on that basis?

I think our Association should continue its efforts that when all the proper assignments the companies want are in their possession and a bank makes a loan, such as on telephone stock or General Motors, and conditions arise that they must liquidate on their collateral and they go about it in the right way, we get our money without going through the whole business of getting the consent of the owner of the policy and beneficiary. There are still about one-third of our great companies that will not deliver a check direct to the bank, in spite of the fact that we have everything they demanded in the beginning. What can we do to pursue the fine work you have been doing to bring about some uniform practice, so as to make these loans safely?

Mr. Tait: That is one of the things they have done most of the arguing about. The reason you said about one-third—I think that is probably correct; at least one-third will not guarantee to pay to your sole order a check upon demand. They have a pretty good reason for it. Unless they have predetermined and agreed upon the assignment form, they may not know exactly what the assignment form covers in your particular instance, what the beneficiary's situation may be, what date the policy was issued, what the circumstances may be at the time the insured defaults, or whether he defaults. A lot of them never do anything until he has defaulted.

In a lot of cases the right to surrender the policy itself is a nonforfeiture provision, which technically means it can't be exercised unless there is default in premium payments, but it isn't their practice to insist upon that. They make a practice of giving the cash value on demand to the insured at any time, but in many cases that isn't a part of the contract.

Mr. Gibbs: I had an interesting experience in making an insurance loan to a man prominent in the utility field in Connecticut. His policy came in to us. We gave the company everything they demanded and still they refused to say in writing that they would give us a check upon demand. We passed the buck back to our customer and he took it up with his company. He said he had a perfect right to pledge the cash value and insisted that the company consent, and rather reluctantly they did consent in writing, but only after their policyholder put it up to them in pretty strong terms.

Mr. Tait: They have that evidence on his part, which is what he does in a normal assignment. He simply supplemented the assignment by a letter of direction, and they determined in his case that he was the owner. I won't attempt to read this now because it is a pretty long assignment, but there is a clause in here that takes care of this pretty clearly, providing the companies comply.

Mr. Gibbs: I know we don't want to get into detailed discussion, but I do feel our American Bankers Association, recognizing that the loans on insurance policies are vital to banks—and it can be argued that it can be handled by the local bank—should arrive at some basis of understanding with the insurance companies, so that in case of need, in case of our customer disappearing or becoming unhappy with the bank, we can liquidate our note just the same as on any other type of collateral.

Mr. Tait: I agree with you, sir.

Mr. Gibbs. I think we ought to pursue it, and I think it is important enough that our Association ought to recognize it and move steadily forth and arrive at some satisfactory conclusion.

Mr. Tait: Of course this committee of the A. B. A., headed by Mr. White, has done just that. That is the development of this assignment form, getting the Association of Life Insurance Counsel to approve the form. This assignment specifically provides that a check be paid on our order, directly to our sole order, and so on, and releases them from all liability, and so on. It covers that very clearly. No one can prove whether they are going to do it or not. I claim that the use of this from, plus the approval of the Association of Life Insurance Counsel—perhaps not officially, but the committee approval of that in conjunction with our committee—will force the companies who still may be standouts on that point to comply. In court, you have it anyway. The whole thing is to get compliance without having to go to court. With that assignment, you are perfectly good going into court, if you had to, and my hope is you won't have to.

Loss Prevention First—Indemnity Always

By K. C. BELL, Second Vice-President Chase National Bank, New York, N. Y.

In this last phase of our afternoon's discussion on "controls" we shall treat briefly of certain rarely stressed aspects of *insurance*—insurance, that is, against losses of physical assets or personal property. We shall not include in the discussion the prevention of, or indemnity for, any credit or investment losses. The particular theme of this paper is, as announced, "Loss Prevention First—Indemnity Always."

Loss prevention is by no means a new subject of discussion for this Association. Physical safeguards and accounting and auditing controls have been repeatedly stressed (as some of them were earlier this afternoon). But possibly it may be somewhat novel for you to consider *insurance* as a loss preventive. Yet it is principally of insurance in its loss prevention aspects that we shall speak during the few minutes at our disposal. Probably all too little thought has been given to that phase of insurance treatment. Loss avoidance through the proper use of insurance pays real dividends. In times of abundant bank earnings, as well as when earnings are meager, we should not overlook the advantages of loss prevention in every form. Also, if loss must occur, why not see to it that the loss, or the cost of it, so far as possible does not fall upon our banks?

Now, by that last remark I do not mean to imply that any bank should evade any liability which is properly its liability. Far from it! All too many banks fail to carry the insurance which they should carry, such as forgery insurance, and merely because they are self-insurers they resist all claims. But there frequently are cases where a customer transaction is involved when an insurance arrangement is both possible and proper whereby the burden of any loss will fall upon the customer's policy. If that is done, the bank's loss record is not made worse, and the bank's own initial insurance premiums will ultimately be lessened, and reinstatement premiums for the bank can be avoided, or at least, minimized.

Our domestic surety companies have put at our disposal excellent loss prevention devices in the form of their bankers' blanket bond and fidelity questionnaires. Bank interest in these questionnaires is steadily growing. Are you taking full advantage of them? There is scarcely a bank that cannot find in such questionnaires at least a few helpful ideas for loss prevention. Have you, yourselves, ever devised and applied a questionnaire for your own bank? If not, you might try it, as a novel experience. And as a further suggestion, why not consider loss exposure and general insurance matters among the problems which are discussed regularly in your bank staff conferences? Self-analysis along these lines may lead to very effective loss prevention as well as to the needed loss indemnity through proper insurance coverage.

The prevention of loss makes loss recovery unnecessary. A bank with a low loss record generally has little difficulty getting any desired insurance coverage. Careless banking increases insurance costs, as well as other costs of doing business. Insurance premium rates are the reflectors of loss experience. Even though merit or credit rating has so far generally been restricted to the compensation and public liability fields, there is a very definite trend toward the extension of that principle of insurance. Personally, I feel that that is as it should be. I trust that we shall see it soon applied in blanket bond underwriting. In that field, as in any other, we should not expect others to bear any sizable portion of the penalty for our own negligence or indifference.

Blanket bond coverage generally provides for the reinstatement of losses. These reinstatement premiums are costly. Speaking before this Association at Hot Springs in 1933 on this same subject, and referring only to crime losses of the previous year, your genial Insurance Secretary, Mr. James E. Baum, made this remark:

"Of this huge (premium) outlay (i.e. $17,000,000 in 1932), made for the purpose of securing indemnity of losses through crime only, I estimate that reinstatement charges or the amount of premiums duplicated totaled at least $2,000,000. Translated into preventive measures these reinstatement charges, which accomplished nothing more than to restore the banks' insurance to original amounts, would have defrayed the cost of installing adequate protective equipment or stronger auditing procedure within the banks."

Now, directing our attention more closely to our specific bank insurance coverages, may I ask how many of you have ever given any thought to the loss prevention aspects of even our commonly used bank fidelity and bankers' blanket bonds and of our bank burglary and robbery policies?

The mere requirement of a fidelity bond and the filing of an application for one probably constitute effective deterrents against any crook seeking employment with a bank, particularly if the bonding procedure be coupled with a minute checkup of the applicant's prior business career and school record, with a verification of his signature all along the line. Once employed, the realization that the bonding company would prosecute him even if the bank did not, may tend to keep a wavering employee on the straight and narrow path. Surely loss prevention at the outset is most desirable in the fidelity field, which absorbs 80% of all blanket bond losses.

In the burglary and robbery field, while such insurance primarily provides indemnity for actual losses, still the urge for more profitable and more voluminous underwriting by the insurance companies and the desire for lower rates on the part of the banks have resulted in amazing progress in the assault-resisting construction of bank vaults and bank buildings. The increasing severity of Federal and State statutes for crimes against banks, as well as the cooperation of Federal and local law enforcement agencies, has supplemented these bank and surety company activities in recent years in lessening bank losses of the burglary and robbery types, with the resultant effect of steadily lowering our insurance costs for indemnity against such hazards. With continued improvement in the construction of banking premises and with increased police protection, these losses—and therefore the cost of insuring against them—should continue to decline.

I am well aware that bankers' blanket bonds and also fidelity and burglary and robbery insurance to which we have just referred briefly may be commonplace coverages with many of you. Moreover, these coverages are dealt with at length in your Insurance Committee's report. For these reasons, and because these particular types of coverage have been the ones most stressed in previous insurance discussions and in the literature with which you have been made familiar in the past, we shall not delve further into them at this time. Suffice it for me to emphasize that coverage for those hazards is unquestionably the most essential insurance protection for any bank to carry. Blanket bond risks deserve our utmost consideration, both from the approach of loss prevention and for loss indemnity.

Having thus inadequately dealt with and disposed of our all-important blanket bond and related coverages, let us turn to consider briefly the loss prevention aspect of other types of insurance affecting our banks:

Safe deposit legal liability policies provide an excellent example of loss prevention through insurance. The older standard types of safe deposit insurance had very limited value in my opinion, particularly because they restricted recovery to 10% of the amount of the policy in regard to the contents of any one vault compartment. But the legal liability form which has been brought to the fore by our domestic underwriters in the last few years does have real merit. Except in the few cases where burglarization of vaults has actually taken place, the loss of contents of any safe deposit box has been extremely rare, especially when proper access controls have been exercised. Accordingly, probably the most threatening exposures to loss to which our safe deposit vaults are subject are (1) the deliberately false allegations of loss, and (2) the loss claims which are predicated on a misunderstanding or lapse of memory on the part of the box renter.

The insurance protection which banks and safe deposit companies vitally need includes adequate legal defense against assertions of loss where no loss has actually occurred. Even considered solely as a means of providing without further cost first-rate legal talent for the defense of claims against a bank, safe deposit legal liability coverage should prove attractive to us. What better example in a concrete policy form can we find of "loss prevention first—indemnity always"?

Very similar in nature is public liability coverage. Here too, in addition to the actual cases of injury or death which are covered by and compensated under the policy, there are, as many of you are well aware, a much greater number of improper or exaggerated, if not fraudulent, claims for injury or damage advanced. Therefore, the legal defense feature of such a policy is of paramount importance to the insured bank, as well as to the underwriting company, in keeping policy losses at the minimum. As we have already said, experience rating is broadly used in this public liability field. The losses accumulated and charged against the record of the insured in the assessment of future premiums include the fraudulent claims which must be compromised, as well as the actual injury cases. Probably every bank in the country carries public liability coverage as a matter of course, but few of them may have given much thought as to how indispensable is the loss prevention feature of that form of insurance coverage.

Another example of defense insurance is the contingent liability automobile policy. A great many banks direct or permit members of their staffs to use their personal automobiles on bank business, occasionally if not regularly. Any bank which does so should certainly carry adequate limits of contingent liability insurance. It can also take advantage of both loss prevention and loss indemnity for the bank by having as a first line of defense the policies which such persons themselves carry maintained in such form as to protect the bank. As a matter of fact, this is generally now done, automatically. But it is important for the bank to see to it in connection with any such personal insurance arrangements that the policies indicate that the insured cars may be used for both business and pleasure.

In addition, there is a fourth form of liability coverage which is often important for banks, particularly in connection with premises leased for the bank's own occupancy, or in connection with properties leased to others by the bank as a part of its trust activities or as a part of a loan workout proposition. What I have in mind is insurance coverage, or indemnity, for so-called "contractual liabilities." Such liabilities usually arise out of lease agreements, wherein one party undertakes to hold harmless and fully to indemnify the other party under certain circumstances. These circumstances can be much more far-reaching than has been anticipated, particularly if the agreement be one inherited from some third party. All of a bank's leases should be thoroughly scrutinized to ascertain if there be any contractual liability or "hold harmless" agreements to which the bank has committed itself, intentionally or not, where the potential loss exposure is sufficient to warrant the obtaining of indemnity in the form of an insurance contract. Both loss prevention and loss indemnity are of great value in such cases. Policies providing protection against such risks are usually procurable.

Most of us look upon our fire policies as providing only indemnity for losses. Primarily that is the case. I mention fire insurance only as an example of the sort of coverage which, upon consideration, we may be amazed to find is susceptible of treatment for loss prevention and for reduced premium costs, as well as for reimbursement for actual losses sustained. As an example, a breakdown of the premium rate struture for any building, when coupled with a careful inspection of the premises by an insurance engineer or other competent person, may reveal not only opportunities for improvements which would result in lower premium rates, but the survey

of the premises may also bring to light certain actual existing fire hazards which can be substantially reduced, if not eliminated. That is real loss prevention. We should give constant thought to possibilities of this sort in connection with all of our insurance coverages.

So far, each of the types of insurance we have mentioned has been a form of bank insurance only, with the excep ion of employees' automobile policies and of public liability coverage, which applies also to trust properties. Now, let us look at a few types of strictly customers' insurance in which as banks we have a real concern.

For the first example, let us take depositors' forgery insurance. While such insurance has certain limitations in its attractiveness for our depositors, it nevertheless has a real value for them and, so far as the bank is concerned, such policies provide very desirable coverage. As you doubtless know, the standard forms of depositors' forgery bonds undertake to protect the banks of deposit as well as the named insured. This coverage can therefore be looked upon as anti-litigation insurance. It is designed to eliminate any direct cause of action between the customer and his bank of deposit. That feature of the policy is often stressd by the companies' agents.

Also, as many of you know, the use of mechanically signed checks is growing among our larger business organizations because of the internal economy which such device affords. For the paying bank, these mechanically signed checks are exceedingly dangerous because there is no possibility of their detecting a forgery or a wrongfully issued check. Therefore, as a very important and effective means of loss prevention for our banks, I suggest that we should require depositors' forgery insurance from all depositors who use mechanical signature checks, in addition to our requiring from them indemnity agreements in the fo m of resolutions adopted by their boards of directors which will relieve the bank of all liability for the payment of forged checks bearing facsimile signatures resembling the authorized specimens on file with the bank. These indemnifying resolutions are already being required by the banks in several metropolitan centers. Such resolutions are indispensable. But depositors' forgery insurance is also important, if the banks are not to assume an entirely unfair burden in honoring facsimile signature checks. I can see no objection to a bank's even paying the reinstatement premiums on losses under these customers' policies, since the bank also is indemnified, if the depositors are otherwise unwilling to file claims under their own forgery policies. And, as one of the most effective measures for preventing protracted forgery schemes, where facsimile checks are used, may I suggest the very frequent return of canceled vouchers, even a daily return, if possible? The oftener, the better.

Then there are instances occurring occasionally at the larger city banks at least, where special transportation of securities in large blocks must be handled, particularly for big corporations or estates and under unusual circumstances. Often it may be possible to arrange for specific transit policies to absorb the risk for the customer's account and at the customer's expense. Such an arrangement exempts the bank's own blanket bonds or transit policies from loss and saves the bank reinstatement premiums if losses should occur. It is exceedingly difficult and probably impolitic to collect from a customer the cost of reinstating a loss under a bank's own policy. But frequently a customer is willing to pay at the outset the premium cost of specific insurance arranged by the bank for his particular benefit.

In the trust field, banks have for some time been accustomed to the use of the standard mortgagee clause in fire policies, to protect their interests as mortgagee. These standard clauses are also used in the case of individual mortgagees. Probably all of you gentlemen are familiar with these standard clauses to some degree. Therefore, we shall not discuss them at length but shall merely emphasize that by the use of the clause, particularly the mortgagee clause without contribution, the mortgagee is protected against acts of the insured which are beyond the mortgagee's control and which might serve to suspend the insurance or render it void, were it not for the existence of the protecting clause. Under certain circumstances this phase of the insurance protection can be as important to the mortgagee as is the control of loss payments, for which provision is also made under the standard form. The mortgagee clause is an outstanding example of protection afforded the bank at some one else's expense. But even here, the cooperation of the bank is necessary to assure compliance by the insured with the coinsurance conditions of the policy, if the insured property be located in a State which requires or permits coinsurance provisions in the fire policy Otherwise, the bank as mortgagee may have to absorb a portion of an uninsured loss.

In connection with customers' commodity policies, there has recently been developed an adaptation of the principles of the mortgagee clause, so long used in building and contents policies. A number of the larger New York banks have, during the past year or so, been requesting of their customers to whom they make loans against the pledge of commodities copies of such endorsements executed for attachment to policies covering commodity shipments, warehousing, or processing. By this means the bank (1) controls loss payments, (2) has due notice of intended policy cancellation for any cause, and (3) also has protection against the voidance or suspension of the policy through acts of the insured beyond the control of the bank. These bank commodty endorsements are extremely valuable. When appropriate, they can be applied to inland or ocean marine insurance just as well as to fire policies. Little, if any, company or cutomer opposition will be made to the issuance of such special endorsements, but probably they must be prepared by the bank, and certainly they must be requested by it. The loaning bank has a real insurable interest in such commodities which deserve protection. Like the mortgagee clause, these commodity endorsements constitute an excellent adaptation of a customer's insurance to meet his banking needs while at the same time providing proper indemnity for the loaning bank.

Another example common these days of the practical combination of loss prevention and loss indemnity through customers' insurance lies in the group life insurance arrangements of banks which have small personal loan divisions. The device of insuring the lives of all such borrowers in decreasing amounts which will at all times reflect the outstanding indebtedness of the borrowers is an excellent safeguard for the bank and for the debtors' estates. Here also, loss prevention and loss indemnity are provided without premium cost to the bank.

By a comparable arrangement, banks require from their customers, at their expense, insurance against loss of, or damage to, automobiles in sales financing loans.

Previously, when discussing bank coverages, we mentioned public liability insurance and the loss prevention aspects of that form of defense policy, as well as the indemnity provisions of such protection. Similar comment can be made with respect to the protection of the real estate holdings of our bank customers. But there is a further point which should be stressed for the protection of our banks in their operation of trust properties. That is, that in any repair, or alteration, or decoration jobs we should do business only with actual contractors and only on a contract basis. Moreover, we should restrict our relationship to such contractors as carry and will furnish the banks with evidence of proper workmen's compensation and public liability insurance.

In a surprisingly large percentage or our States the courts have held the owners of the property—in the case of trust properties, the banks—liable for injuries or death inflicted on the public by or through the operations of the contractors or sub-contractors, or have held them liable for injuries or death sustained even by employees of those contractors, where the contractors themselves did not carry proper and adequate insurance to indemnify the injured persons. It would be wise for each of us to check up on the practice of our own bank in this regard. Contractor's insurance in adequate amoutts, which protects both the bank and the contractor, is a very vital loss prevention requirement for a bank. And for further indemnity, contingent liab lity coverage should be carried by the bank itself. The rates for such insurance are not excessive.

From even these few examples it would seem that, because of our own direct interest in such insurance, we may have to pay considerably more attention to our customers' coverages in the future than we have done in the past, possibly to the point of analyzing and commenting upon specific policies in some cases. However, that service must not be overdone. Our banks must avoid setting themselves up as insurance counsel and they should not in that regard invade the field of company representatives, agents and brokers. Nor should we invite the responsibility of persuading our customers as to their insurance arrangements unless we have a direct insurable interest in their coverage. But a frank discussion between the customer and his bank of the purposes to be served by the customer's insurance cannot help but be enlightening and beneficial to both parties.

As a possible starting point, advantage might be taken of an insurance survey, or a statement of insurance, such as was recently released by the National Association of Credit Men for bank use. Of course, no mere listing of coverages has a great deal of significance unless there be coupled with it a knowledge of the policy terms and of the amounts of insurance, and, furthermore, an understanding of the insurable hazards and exposures of the customer. Yet even a recital of the coverages carried, or contemplated, may serve to indicate gaps in the insurance arrangements. In such discussions the bank can be sincerely helping its customers safeguard their own interests. Any ensuing benefit to the bank through the avoidance or minimization of losses for the bank, while important from its standpoint, can be really incidental.

Whether dealing with its own insurance, or with its customers' insurance, a bank should first of all assure itself of the sufficiency and the appropriateness, for the purpose of providing loss indemnity, of any insurance coverage which it purchases for itself, or which it accepts from customers. But it should go further. There are many ways in addition to the few hinted at in this fragmentary discussion of the subject in which insurance policies, surveys of hazards or risk exposures, and analyses of rates and forms can be utilized, directly or indirectly, for loss prevention as well as for loss indemnity. From either approach, undesirable policy limitations or omission of coverage can frequently be removed for the asking—well, maybe a persistent asking! But improvements in coverage are seldom offered to us except upon our own demand.

It seems scarcely necessary for me to mention here that no insurance or indemnity policy is wisely purchased if the standing of the underwriting company and its loss paying record are not of the highest type. Probably a check-up on the standing of the company should be the first step in arranging any indemnity coverage for our banks.

And as a final point—although it is important enough to have been stressed at the outset—let me urge upon you the centralization of insurance supervision, if your bank does not already have it. The insurance problems of our banks are multiplying daily. Even with centralized supervision proper protection, economy and uniformity are not easy to achieve; without centralization the problem must be still more difficult.

So, in conclusion, let me suggest that, whatever the particular situation to be covered may be and whether it be bank or customer risks that are involved, you may find in future considerations of insurance problems by your respective banks that it will be of some value, however slight, to recall the theme of our brief discussion here this afternoon, namely, "Loss Prevention First—Indemnity Always."

Remarks of W. Laird Dean, Presiding as Chairman

W. Laird Dean, President of the Merchants National Bank, Topeka, Kan., spoke as follows in opening the session:

In the last five or six years thinking men all over our country have worried about the force of social reform, that in the judgment of many has been striking at the very fundamentals of our American economy. All of those worries have been immensely multiplied in the last few weeks, since across the water the nations of Europe are again at war to try to find out just what "ism" is going to control that continent for the next century, or quarter of a century. All of those worries about social reform: all of the worries about this titanic struggle that has just begun, make every one of us worry about just what kind of a system we are going to live under when this is all over, what kind of an economic system, and then, because we are bankers, what kind of a banking system.

We have differences of opinion as to just what kind of a system is best for America today. Some say it should be a regimented system controlled completely by our Federal Government. Some men tell us that in a few men's hands, men if possible endowed with unusual wisdom, should lie the ultimate control and the policy-making part of our entire financial system. Others of us believe that out of the individual unit banks can come some contribution at least to the best financial thought, and in those unit banks are found some bankers, some men who are destined to lead that unit system to its glorious conclusion, and following with the sort of an economy that has made America great and, we hope, can be continued here.

All of those things are worries: all of those things are something we have been wondering about and we have wondered what we could do about it. Regardless of all that, it doesn't make any difference if we are to have a Federalized system, if we are to have a closely controlled system or if we are to have the broad unit system, the success of any one of them must in the last analysis depend on the kind of operations inside each one of those banks. Whether it is the operation controlled by one or the operation conducted by many, the operating problems, the operation of our business is the most important thing to which we can devote ourselves. If those operations are sound, then we have time to do some clear thinking about general problems.

I think it is very wise that the officers of this Association have decided in their major meetings to give some attention informally to the operating problems of banks, to bring to the bankers of the country the men best qualified to discuss particular problems, and then to ask you to raise any questions you wish. Let the discussion run free from the floor, and let's get at the problems in the fashion that all such problems can be ultimately and properly settled by free discussion, by free expression of opinion.

I am going to introduce these speakers to you, all of them men who, in the judgment of the officers of your Association from their broad knowledge of men studying the problems of banks throughout our country, are best

qualified to lead the discussion. They all will be disappointed if their talks don't stimulate you to ask some questions and to get out of each one of these subjects the very most we can possibly get out of them.

The first subject on our program, as you have read in the bulletin, is a discussion called, "Expense Control for Better Earnings." This subject is to be discussed by J. LeRoy Dart.

INVESTMENTS AND MORTGAGES

Three talks were given under this head, by respectively, O. Paul Decker, Edward A. Wayne and Frederick M. Babcock

Investment Problems Confronting Trust and Savings Departments Today

By O. PAUL DECKER, Vice-President American National Bank & Trust Co., Chicago, Ill.

In the period allocated to this address, it is possible only to suggest the wide variety of investment problems confronting trust and savings departments today. They are, to be sure, only variations of the age-old problems that have always confronted both departments. In the case of the trust department the problem is one of providing income for the life beneficiary of a trust at the same time that proper security is provided for the assets of the trust in order that the trustee may deliver to the remainderman the sum the testator originally provided. In the case of the savings department the problem is one of earning a sufficient sum to pay expenses and to pay an adequate interest return to depositors, while at the same time maintaining the necessary liquidity of assets to provide for withdrawals and the necessary quality of assets to provide proper solvency. In each case the technical selection of the investments has become increasingly difficult as the legal safeguards or controls surrounding management have increased, as the political, business and monetary background of investment has become more confused, and as there has been, in some cases, a lack of agreement by management as to what its true function should be. It will therefore be the purpose of this paper to suggest a few of these difficulties and a few of the methods that have been used to solve them.

Specific Investment Problems Facing Trust Departments Today

Probably the foremost investment problem—in reality the major problem of investment policy that has had to be faced by a trustee in recent years—has been the problem of whether it was the duty of the trustee to seek for the income beneficiary only as many dollars of income each year as the corpus of the trust would produce from its investment in legally qualified trust securities and whether it was the trustee's duty to deliver to the remainderman at the maturity of the trust the same number of dollars as the original trustor contemplated, or whether it was its duty as trustee to protect, in so far as its human judgment would permit, the purchasing power of both the income and the corpus of the trust estate for the benefit of both the income beneficiary and the remainderman. Particularly has this problem face the trustee charged with the entire responsibility for investment—a trustee operating under an agreement that grants it full discretion and does not in any manner confine its investment operation to the usual group of securities known as "legals for trust investments."

Surveys have disclosed many methods being used to solve this problem. These methods range from the methods of the distinct minority who, in all honesty, deny that this duty is part of the trustee's obligation—who deny this duty from the firm conviction that it is a trustee's sole duty to protect the number of dollars of principal intrusted to its care—to those who suggest that protection of purchasing power is a trustee's duty and advance as a method of protection the suggestion that a given portion (in some cases as much as 30%) of the corpus of a trust be invested in common stocks. On the one point, however, that a trustee is not fulfilling its duty if it seeks to obtain a riskless rate of return—a rate of return equivalent only to pure interest on capital—does there seem to be an agreement. On how far beyond the point of obtaining a riskless rate of return a trustee's duty requires it to go there appears to be no agreement or to have developed even a common ground of agreement. The problem is too new as yet for standards of what constitutes good trust investment management to have developed.

Historical precedents seem to be of little value in solving this problem. Only in recent years, certainly in the last decade, have the main commercial countries of the world decided or been forced to free their currency from gold and hence free their economic systems from a relatively stable price level; and to turn universally to the use of a managed currency, a currency managed in some cases for the express purpose of reducing the burden of debt or increasing a country's internal price level or improving its position in foreign markets. It may well be that a new concept of the trustee's duty will have to be developed as a result of these new concepts of money and its relationship to prices, and a new theory of what is proper investment for trust funds will appear in the law as a result of this new economics. Trustees appear forced to recognize that, while the last part of the 19th centuary was not a period of stable prices even though currencies were tied to gold, the fact that they are no longer tied to gold makes the possibilities of instability in the future much greater.

It is interesting to anyone reading recent literature on trust investments to find that common stocks have generally been assumed to be the proper investment for a trustee to use if he wishes to obtain a hedge against changes in the purchasing power of the income and corpus of a trust. Only very occasionally are other hedges, such as investments in commodities or real estate, discussed. This is unfortunate, for it must be recognized by every trustee that, in times of political as well as economic upheaval such as the present, common stocks, representing the final, ultimate equities in a business, are themselves subject to the greatest upheavals. Hence, any policy of purchasing common stock becomes a matter of timing and of good judgment as to what stocks should be included in a trust investment portfolio. Even this is not all there is to the problem, for every trustee may well raise the question with himself as to whether every account irrespective of its size should at such times have common stocks as hedges and whether as trustee it is actually obtaining a purchasing power hedge for its account when a purchase is made of a stable, depression-proff dividend-paying common stock. If the common stock it purchases is not a stock of that type, it may well then raise with itself the question as to whether its purchase is an investment or whether it is a speculation.

The desire by a trustee to protect beneficiaries from the vagaries of the price level is evidence of its desire to exercise the discretion for which it was appointed, but if it makes investments in high-grade, depression-proof, dividend-paying common stocks, it should recognize that it may not have solved its problem. Such purchases create problems for the trustee of increased operating expense, of difficulties of distribution—particularly in those cases where distribution in kind is impossible—and lay the trustee open to possible charges of mismanagement. It is hot unusual for even the best of stocks to fluctuate in price in a single day more than the amount of their dividend for a year, and in a given year to fluctuate in value more than 50% of their value at any one time during that year. The success or failure of a perfectly sound business may depend upon the action and activitieis of politicians, governments, investors and the general public. These risks certainly such a purchase assumes. Should increased public expenditure, inflationary price movements, war or social upheaval eventuate in this country, heavily increased taxation and circumstription of the operation of corporate enterprises, with all their impact upon earnings and the price of equities, would become the order of the day.

Certainly on the point of what inflation hedges should be used by trustees, if the assumption is made that it is a trustee's duty to hedge those estates with whose management it is charged against price level changes much additional thinking needs to be done. Any policy now adopted must be pursued with great care, particularly if the laws of the State in which the trustee operates do not recognize this feature of its responsibility.

A second problem that has faced trustees in the last few years, in an aggravated form, has been the problem of obtaining an adequate interest return on funds due to the unprecedentedly low rates of interest which high-grade securities have been yielding and the ever-growing income and personal property tax burdens such securities have been forced to bear. Cases exist where tax rates have forced changes in investment policy and have made necessary the inclusion in accounts of tax-exempt securities in order to obtain relief. Beneficiaries have suffered reduced standards of living due to reduced income. Particularly have trustees been faced with these difficulties where their investment powers were limited to a legal list of securities or were limited by statutory requirements.

A number of methods have been adopted to solve this problem of declining income. They range from the somewhat ingenious ones of dodging the problem in part by having a portion of the fees of the trustees charged against the corpus of the trust rather than its income, or by arranging to revise amortization practices so as to reduce premiums paid on securities more slowly, or to charge such premiums against the corpus of the trust if the instrument permits. In very rare cases where the instrument specifically permits such discretion, principal has been invaded or profits on securities have been construed as income. By far, however, the most usual methods have been to vary the percentage of the different classes of securities contained in the corpus of the trust or to extend the maturity of such securities so as to obtain the higher rate of return borne by bonds of long maturity. In some cases one other method, namely, the use of preferred stocks as investments, has been adopted.

The changes in accounting practices that have been adopted have proven to be relatively unimportant methods of solution, for although they have made the results look better, actually they have not improved the results. The next two methods, the methods of varying the percentage of classification of the different investments and of buying long-time securities, contain definite elements of danger. If the percentage of the holdings of any one class of securities has recently been increased because its rate of return was greater than that obtainable from other classes of securities, a trustee can be certain that if the general level of interest rates changes the rate of return on such a class or group of securities will also change. It is axiomatic that the securities which bear the highest rate of return at the present time bear such return because they embody features of weakness because of which a borrower must pay a high rate of return and that, unless something happens to change these features of weakness, he will still have to pay a higher than usual return in the future. Within relatively narrow limits it seems perfectly proper to vary the percentage of government bonds, municipal bonds, corporation bonds and mortgages contained in the investments of a particular trust, but it does not seem proper to reduce diversification beyond a point of reasonableness by eliminating particular classes of items of investment. The cry that trust fund mortgages can not be obtained is frequently heard, but actually they are being obtained and their advantages of short maturity and amortization still remain as real as ever.

Trustees must recognize that the recent low level of interest rates has been an aritifical condition created by an intesne desire for national self-sufficiency over the entire world. This has prevented the free flow of trade and capital. In addition the cheap money policy of the Federal Government of this country has aided in forcing interest rates to the low levels seen in July this year and produced in part the tremendous supply of excess reserves under which all banks labor.

While one might think that this plethora of funds would make it impossible for rates to rise even under present unsettled conditions, we must all recognize that the bond market has substantially declined since the first of August, that rates have risen and that the increased rates which are now available and which would have looked extremely attractive two months ago have failed to attract any substantial amount of the available funds into the bond market. This failure of funds to flow into the bond market seems to be due largely to the fact that long time, permanent investment funds have never sought use except in countries and at times when political and social peace have existed and where the sanctity of the lender's contract could be enforced. War, in spite of whatever action governments may take short of the actual conscription of capital to prevent a rise in interest rates, has always caused capital to become more valuable and interest rates to go up if for no other reason than the fear that they would go up. A question may well be raised as to what justification a trustee charged with the duty of preserving income and principal can have if it now buys long time securities when political and social conditions are in such a state of flux and assumes the risk of a substantial market decline and an inadequate income for several decades to come.

Some trustees have assumed that the way to obtain a satisfactory rate of income was to purchase high grade preferred stocks which yield a rate more compatable to the normal rate on high grade bonds than any other class of securities. The general assumption seems to have been that such stocks, while they do not offer a security equivalent to that of a high grade bond, nevertheless offer a certainty of income that is comparable. Such reasoning would seem to be fallacious, for though it is true that preferred stocks have sold in recent times to yield a rate of return comparable to that normally obtainable from the highest grade bonds, their divergence in return from that obtainable on a bond of the highest grade has not materially lessened. At the best they offer the trustee the rate of return at which they are puchased in perpetuity. Irrespective of their quality they still contain some amount of the risk inherent in the ownership of an equity and they do not afford a protection against the potential rise in the interest rate on maney.

The solution to this problem probably has been the acquisition of a group of securities of diversified maturity in order to minimize the risk of obtaining an inadequat income over a long period of time. Obviously such a policy has been somewhat hard on the income beneficiary, but it appears to be the only one that, over a period of years, affords his income the maximum protection.

A third problem of investment facing trustees at the present time, in an aggravted form, is the old problem of retaining non-legal securities which come into a trust as origi al investments. The two general rules regarding such items are well known, but their application has been subject to much confusion and at the present time is subject to even greater confusion. These two rules theoretically are widely divergent, but as a practical matter they have operated in much the same manner in the past. The first rule, namely, that a trustee holding an investment not sanctioned by the trustor, by the statute of the State in which the trustee operates, or by court decisions has a duty to sell such investment as soon as he reasonably can and to re-i vest the proceeds in accordance with the terms of the trust, the statute or the court decisions, has been subject to the confusion of what was "a reasonable time." The courts seem to have generally, but no means universally, construed a reasonable time to be one year. The second rule, which imposes on the trustee a duty to convert non-legals within a reasonable time into cash and to re-invest the proceeds in legals, makes the exception that in extraordinary cases the securities may be retained where the trustee's decision to retain is made after it has used good faith, reasonable diligence and prudence in reaching the decision. Both rules, of course, give freedom to the court, the first rule permitting retention if the trustee uses reasonable judgment in deciding that the proper time for conversion has not yet arrived, and under the second rule the court can free the trustee from responsibility for retained non-legal investments either on the theory that ordinary care was used in deciding that the time to convert had not arrived or on the assumption that the special circumstances surrounding the particular investment were such that good judgment justified the retention of the security indefinitely. As a result, therefore, under the first rule the burden is theoretically upon the trustee to prove that it did dispose of the unauthorized, or original, security within a reasonable time, and under the second rule the burden is upon the beneficiary to prove that the trustee retained the unauthorized, or original, investment after it had ceased to be prudent longer to do so. As a practical matter neither rule is extremely helpful at the present time to a trustee who must make a decision on a particular security, especially if that security is a piece of real estate or a stock or a bond selling at a substantially depreciated value, which depreciation in value could be quickly restored if general business in the country should improve, if the price level should rise or an inflation psychology should become dominant in the people Nor is either rule helpful if the security has been or still is without a market, or if it is one of those cases where, though an illegal investment, it pays a high rate of return which appears necessary for the maintenance of the necessary income of the beneficiary, or if it is the stock of the trustee's own bank, concerning whole value it has special knowledge but which value is not now reflected in the stock's market price.

The problem is not solved from the point of view of proper trust administration of investments if the trustee simply takes such action as is necessary to protect its own position, irrespective of the effect of that a tion on the protection of the income or corpus of the trust. The proper solution to this problem probably lies in the trutee using the best judgment of which it is capable within the limitations of the rules governing in its particular jurisdiction. While each trustee may regret the rigidness of the particular rules governing in its jurisdiction, the possibilities of error in judgment at the present time due to present conditions make it imperative that the trustee does not assume to render an investment service which the courts or the Legislature have previously decided it should not render.

The last investment problem confronting the trust department that I want to mention today is the problem arising out of the decline in the amount of securities available for the investment of trust funds required to be invested in "legals." The magazine "Trusts and Estates" in its July issue points out that the latest change in the legal list of New York State, dated July 1, 1939, removed from the list of eligible investments an addition $940,861,000 par value of railroad securities and left only approximately $2,580,000,000 of the same eligible, compared to $7,600,000,000 in 1931.

Actually, there has been an increase in the par value of the eligible securities in New York State due to the tremendous increase in the Federal debt since 1930, the larger list of eligible utility bonds and the inclusion of other items, particularly municipals, which were not included prior to recent years. The possibility, however, of diversifying the investments as between issues and as between types of securities has definitely been lessened.

A number of States have sought to solve this problem for themselves by the passage of laws increasing the list of eligible items or by giving, as in New York State, some authority to a Banking Board or Commission upon application to add items not otherwise eligible. Tennessee and Minnesota, for example, have recently passed statutes permitting investment in single premium, life, endowment or annuity contracts. Arkansas and Missouri permit investment in building and loan association certificates; Illinois in Federal savings and loan association certificates. Florida, Michigan, Nebraska and Ohio now permit investment in building and loan and also in savings and loan or national mortgage association obligations. Housing authority obligations are permitted in California, Colorado, Rhode Island, Maryland and a number of other States.

The theory of the "legal list" itself is subject to grave question. Prof. George W. Edwards of the College of the City of New York has made a study of the effectiveness of the provisions of the statutes of those States having legal lists that pretty definitely proves that either the provisions of the statute were not satisfactory in their inception or conditions have so changed that they can no longer be used as proper standards for separating satisfactory from unsatisfactory trust investments. Undoubtedly, too, these attempts at enlarging the list of eligible securities by the inclusion of new types of securities are only palliatives in solving the problem of the trustee who must invest funds in legals. Undoubtedly they are helpful, but upon the trustee still rests the obligation of selecting items which will protect the corpus of the trust from within that whole group of items that meet the qualifications of the statute. A reasonable question can be raised as to whether a number of these new items, even if they are approved by the statute, should be used by a trustee attempting to do a satisfactory rather than a purely legal job. More than ever is judgment required in the making of such investments.

In summary, therefore, it may be said that the problems of investment facing the trustee today are no different than they have ever been, but their solution is far from easy to see. The economic system of this country is itself in a state of migration and the economic system of the world is influenced by war which is based as much on the use of econmoic forces as it is based upon the use of military forces. While the temptation to take advantage of the new forms of investment is undoubtedly great to every trustee on whom the pressure to obtain income for life beneficiaries has not decreased but has actuallly increased, the need for using good, sound judgment is still greater than ever. A decision to follow the old and tried patterns of trust investment at the present time may not be popular, but certainly it involves a substantially smaller degree of risk for both the beneficiary and the remainderman than a policy whose main justification, irrespective of the word in which it may be couched, is expediency.

The investment problem confronting the savings department today is generally not recogni ed be ause it is the practice of most commer ial banks not to segrgate their savings deposits from their commercial deposits, but to co-mingle them and invest the entire sum of co-mingled deposits according to the general investment program of the institution. Frequently, only when the quality of mortgages becomes a matter of concern is the segregation of deposits considered.

If the scientific investment program is to be followed by a commercial bank with a savings department, it may well consider what proportion of its deposits come from its savings department and it may well develop a specific investment program for such deposits. The basic reason for this split investment program is that savings deposits, in all but rare instances, do not have the liqidity of commercial deposits, do not require the same operating staff to provide service to customers, and yet do have a very definite cost to an institution because of the interest rate they bear.

In the preparation of an investment program for savings departments a bank is far less hampered by statutes than it is in the preparation of an investment program for trust accounts. The sole controls over its actions are the regulations governing the percentage of mortgages that an institution may own, governing the quality of investments that it may buy, and the amount of an individual investment in relationship to capital. The problem is one of making the investments earn a sufficient income to pay the expenses of the operation of the department, which normally run about ½ of 1% of deposits, the interest rate guaranteed to the depositors, a proportion of the general overhead, and a profit.

Such a program may recognize that while the commercial department of a bank may not at the present time be justified in placing more than 75% of its entire deposits in loans and investments, the savings department is justified in placing 80 to 85% of its deposits in these types of assets. Mortgages, unquestionably, should constitute the backlog of the investments for a savings department. The experience of the mutual savings banks throughout the country, as well as the experience of the insurance companies, leads very definitely to the conclusion that a good mortgage, properly amortized, offers security, steady income, and reasonable maturity in better proportion than any other asset. The experience of banks with mortgages during the deflation of the last decade, difficult as it has been, cannot contradict this fact, for it was measurably better than the experience with corporation bonds. Moreover, the ability of a bank to acquire mortgages guaranteed by the Federal Housing Administration has greatly enlarged the mortgage lending field available to banking institutions and provided a liquidity for mortgage investments because it has created a similarity of them such as they have never previously enjoyed. The experience of the FHA to date bears out the frequently made assumption that if a backlog of insured mortgages is used to provide investment for savings funds only a small reserve need be provided for items that default.

Although the last war did not produce a substantial reduction in the quantity of savings deposits in the country, even though the drives were put on to sell bonds to the public, the increasing familiarity of the public with bonds, and the better rates of interest they bear, may lead in the future to increased investments by the public in Government bonds, particularly of the baby bond variety. Therefore, it is probably desirable that the balance of the investments of the savings department be concentrated in obligations of the United States Government, for while it is impossible to predict the course of the market of United States Government obligations, it is well to recognize their price stability compared to all other forms of obligations. The present war in Europe can well produce a world-wide increasing trend in interest rates and may well cause a further unabalancing of the United States Government budget, but, nevertheless, we must all recognize that the ultimate payment of United States Government securities, irrespective of what may happen to the price level, will be in the form of a monetary unit that can be passed out to the customers through the teller's window. While the holder of a security may be taxed substantially on his income, it is obviously impossible for the Government to tax itself so that it will destroy its only ability to pay.

In setting up this Government account, it is now particularly necessary to stagger maturities over a reasonable period to protect against substantial changes in the market prices of securities that might affect solvency. We can only estimate the possible effect on prices and bankers' psychology of a falling bond market but the great gold imports of recent years certainly have increased the lending power of the Federal Reserve banks to a point where they probably can continue as long as it is considered desirable to cushion the Government market. The impact resulting from the lack of a cushion we have all seen, in the last few weeks, when we watched the precipitous price decline of the railroad, utility company, and industrial corporation securities. Mortgages may fluctuate and the trend of bond prices may turn downwadr, but if the investments of the savings department are concentrated in mortgages and United States Government obligations of not more than medium-term maturity, earnings should always be sufficient to pay present rates of interest, liquidity should always be sufficient to meet requirements, and the operation of the department should always be profitable.

Basis for Analysis of Municipal Securities for Bank Investment

By Edward A. Wayne, Chief Bank Examiner, Columbia, S. C.

The topic which has been assigned to me to discuss with you this afternoon is "A Basis for Analysis of Municipal Securities for Bank Investment." I am particularly glad that the small "A" in included, for that makes it clear in the beginning that I am simply presenting to you one approach to this problem. It correctly infers the existence of more than one approach. In relation to some bases currently advanced, some of my views may appear unorthodox.

Before we can intelligently consider together this topic, certain definitions seem in order. "Basis" is defined as "that which supports or sustains; a foundation; the groundwork; the first or fundamental principle"—something upon which we may rest with confidence. "Analysis" is "an examination of anything to distinguish its component parts, separately, or in their relation to the whole." For the purpose of this discussion this afternoon no reference is made to obligations of any State

government, and the term "municipal securities" is being used to include obligations of counties, cities, towns, villages, townships, school districts, parishes, and such like civil divisions of these United States.

It seems appropriate to define one other term in the topic assigned to me, that is, "for bank investment." This assumes, and I think correctly so, that there can, and does, exist a different problem in considering an obligation as to its appropriations for bank investment as against its desirability for purchase by an individual or institution, such as an endowment fund or insurance company. An individual has, undoubtedly, the right to speculate with his own funds, but I hold that no bank has that right with its depositors' funds. Therefore, speculative obligations should be excluded from consideration by banks, and only obligations which are "money certain" should be considered eligible. The funds which a bank has for investment differ from institutional funds in that they are subject to unpredictable fluctuations in volume, and a bank, therefore, must endeavor to so plan its whole investment program as to include only obligations which can be more or less rapidly converted into cash either through maturity or shiftability, without any appreciable discount of the principal. One further theory of bank investment which I hold is that securities purchased should be bought always in anticipation of being carried to maturity, with payment of principal at maturity the first consideration, marketability definitely secondary, and yield the last consideration. Therefore, under my theory securities (whether municipal or otherwise) eligible for bank investment will be confined to the medium and short maturity obligations, with maturities so arrange, or "staggered" as to provide a steady flow of funds, through payment at maturity; will include only prime obligations, of obligors of recognized reputation, and will avoid speculative investments as a wise man shuns a contagious malady.

We seek then a fundamental principle for examining the various factors—both as component parts, separately, and in their relation to the whole—affecting the obligations of minor civil divisions so as to determine the suitability of such securities for the employment of bank deposits. We are endeavoring to answer two questions, and these questions are the same questions we endeavor to answer in connection with an application for a commercial loan, namely: "Can the borrower meet the obligation in accordance with its terms?" and, second, "Will he do so?" Stated another way: "What will be, at maturity, the ability and the willingness of the issuing unit to pay?"

First, of necessity, we must know the whole truth about any unit under consideration—and the unvarnished truth is not always easily uncovered. . . .

Let us give at this point a little consideration to the historical record of municipal debt in the United States.

In "The Debt Problem of American Cities," published in August, 1933, **Philip H. Cornick says:**

"None of us here can remember what happened a hundred years ago. That is one reason why progress in municipal finance is so difficult. Our cities go on for century after century, but the citizens who have to administer them, and the other citizens who buy their bonds, change from generation to generation. . . . Consequently the cities themselves and the successive generations of bondholders are prone to go on doing the same old thing over again once or twice in every century."

One of the most comprehensive and valuable studies in this field which has come to my attention is a book entitled "Municipal Bonds—A Century of Experience," by A. M. Millhouse, J. D., then Director of Research, Municipal Finance Officers' Association, published in 1936 by Prentice-Hall, Inc., New York City. I want to quote briefly from the first chapter of that book:

"Until the present depression it was generally believed that municipal defaults belonged irrevocably to the past. Defaults and railroad subsidies somehow had become inseparably connected, and were assigned together to the realm of forgotten limbos. The present generation of municipal bond men and investors grew up with a genuinely honest and implicit faith in the Gibraltar-like character of 'municipals.' Pre-depression bond literature of the present century was replete with evidences of such faith; likewise, local officials knew little of past default troubles. A long period of rising prices, increasing public revenues and general business prosperity had taken the sting from debt payment, so that a borrower's day of reckoning conjured up no unpleasant thoughts. The depression era 1929-1936, with an almost unprecedented crop of municipal defaults, has taught municipal officials, bond men and investors alike a new lesson. The downward swing of the business cycle has made them debt-conscious; and for the majority of the present generation this is a new experience.

"The 13-year period 1918-1931, which preceded present default difficulties, must be re-examined, since the causes thereof can largely be found in over-expansion of credit during those years. Prior to 1918 the yearly totals of State and municipal bonds issued combined had not exceeded 500 million dollars. Municipal issues for several years had averaged close to 400 millions. . . . The years 1919 and 1920, however, witnessed a marked increase, and by 1921 the era of over-borrowing was 'hitting a heavy stride.' From the vantage point of what is known today, the rapid pyramiding of municipal bond sales during the decade 1921-1930 can be surveyed. . . . The annual average of municipal bond sales for the decade 1921-1930 stood at the unprecedented height of $1,147,618,500—more than the total amount of municipal debt outstanding in 1890. . . . More significant than sales, however, were the net additions to total municipal debt, which averaged approximately $845,500,000 annually from 1923 to 1931, inclusive. Thus, within a short space of years financial ills were crowded into our history in such number as to keep municipal finance in a turmoil for two decades or more."

What we are now endeavoring to do is to arrive at an acceptable basis whereby we may profit from the experience of the past; whereby, at least this generation of bankers may distinguish between the "sheep" and the "goats" in the field of municipal borrowers. My studies in the field have convinced me that the majority of our municipal units are in satisfactory financial shape and their obligations sound. The bankers of the United States are evidently convinced of the same thing. The last annual report of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation shows that during the calendar year 1938 the total investment of insured commercial banks in such obligations (including in this instance State obligations also) increased 16.3%, the largest rate of increase of any general asset head used in that report.

In our search for a sound basis of analysis we are sometimes like a child seeking the pot of gold which is said to repose at the end of the rainbow. He seeks and he never finds the end of the rainbow, and therefore never finds the pot of gold. We seek some simple rule of thumb which will always separate the good from the bad, the sound from the unsound, and we never find it for the simple reason that it does not exist.

Alexander Hamilton said: "The basis for public credit is good faith." True, but who can foretell "good faith" a generation hence, and are there not other considerations? In the "Financial and Investment Review" of July, 1935, Dr. Laurence R. Lunden observes:

"Willingness to pay and ability to pay are not coordinate factors in the case of county bonds. Neither governments nor, as a rule, individuals, are likely to show unwillingness to pay until their ability to pay has been reduced from what it was at the time the debt was contracted. . . . In general it may be said that the criteria of ability to pay forecast willingness to pay."

If that be true, and the record of the past seems to support it, we seek, then, "the criteria of ability to pay."

Here let us glance for a moment at some criteria of ability to pay most frequently emphasized as they appear in the light of the record of the past 10 years. Someone advances the thought that the ratio of debt to assessed valuations or to estimated true value of taxable real property will distinguish between sound and unsound, that a debt above a given ratio is unsound, and by inference, that a debt below that ratio is sound. Well, "the test of the pudding is in the eating thereof," and to my mind the most satisfactory way to test any theory is to apply it to some case or cases where the facts are known and thus prove its truth or fallacy. That I have attempted to do in this instance, and I am sorry that the record simply does not support a standard so easy of application as that. In one State I have been able to secure a record of the debt, both direct and overlapping, of 100 counties as it existed in 1928. Also available are assessed valuations for those same units, which valuations are reliably estimated to have approximated true values. Let us assume that in 1928 you decided to purchase securities of any of these counties whose ratio of net direct debt to assessed valuations (which as I have noted in this case approximated true values also) did not exceed 8%. You would have purchased obligations of 68 of the 100 counties included in the study, and the average would have been in your favor, for of the 32 counties whose obligations would have been excluded, 31 defaulted within six years. But the sad part is that of the 68 whose obligations you did purchase, 33 defaulted within the same period. You would have been 48½% wrong, and that is entirely too heavy a percentage of error for bank investments.

Let us look then at the ratio of net overlapping debt to assessed valuations and see if that is any more reliable. Let us assume that your maximum acceptable ratio here is 10%. You would have purchased the obligations of only 36 of the 100 counties, and again the average is in your favor. For of the 64 units excluded, 50 defaulted within six years. But what of the favored 36? Sad but true, 13 of them defaulted in the same period, a percentage of error of 36%, which is too high.

I have had opportunity during recent months to study over 100 cases of actual defaults which have occurred during the past eight years, the units studied being scattered over a dozen States in the Union, and I have found units with a high ratio of debt to assessed valuations side by side in default with other units having relatively low ratios. True assessed valuations of taxable property is one base upon which the debt rests, and properly used in relation to other factors, the ratio of debt to assessed values is valuable and indicative, but not infallible.

Another criterion sometimes advanced is per capita debt. Here there are wide differences of opinion both as to the reliability of such a measure, and, if relied upon at all, the acceptable figure to be adopted. Let us assume that in the cases under consideration you adopted as your maximum acceptable figure the median per capita debt of the 100 counties. Your maximum figure would have been $64.00 per capita, which figure incidentally is well below most such standards which I have seen advanced. Using that figure as your standard, the obligations of 29 counties would have been excluded and you would have purchased obligations of 71 counties. Again the averages would have been in your favor, for of the 29 excluded counties, 27 defaulted within six years. But that would have been little consolation to you, for of the 71 eligible counties, 37 defaulted within the same period.

But you say, "A study of what happened in one State is not enough." Admitted; so let us look at another State. In this second State 44 county units were studied. Let us apply the same criteria and see what happens. Of the 44 units here included not a single county has a ratio of net direct debt to estimated true value of taxable property in excess of 6½%, yet since 1930 nine of the 44 have defaulted. In this second States the basis of assessment differs sharply from the other, so perhaps you prefer to rely on the ratio of direct debt to assessed valuations. If so, you would have fared better, but you would not have escaped altogether. Thirty of these 44 counties have a ratio of 8% or below, and 14, being above that figure, would have been excluded. Of the 14 above the 8% ratio, six defaulted, while three of the 30 below that figure experienced default. Turning then to the ratio of overlapping debt to estimated true value, and using the same maximum acceptable ratio of 10%, only one county is excluded, and it did not default. Forty-three of the 44 would have been included and nine of the 43 defaulted.

And what of per capita debt in this second State? And here a striking difference is noted. In the State first mentioned we found the median per capita debt figure of the 100 units studied to be $64.00, whereas here we find the median to be only $13.00 per capita. Again using the median as our maximum acceptable figure, we include in our portfolio the obligations of 26 counties and exclude 18. Of the 18 excluded, five defaulted; of the 26 included, four defaulted. But bear in mind that in both of these States the median per capita debt figure which we used as our maximum acceptable figure is far below the acceptable figures usually advanced.

The further illustrate the fallibility of the criteria heretofore mentioned, let me point out the following interesting facts: In the State first mentioned the ratio of direct debt to assessed valuation (which in that case, as previously noted, also approximated estimated true value) in the defaulting counties varied between a low of 2½% and a high of 24½%; the ratio of overlapping debt to assessed valuations between a low of 5% and a high of 38%; the per capita from a low of $15 to a high of $205. In the counties which did not default the ratio of direct debt to assessed valuations varied between a low of 1% to a high of 9%; the overlapping ratio from a low of 3% to a high of 15%; the per capita debt from a low of $15 to a high of $80. In the second State mentioned we found the following variations in the defaulting counties: Ratio of direct debt to assessed valuations from a low of 6% to a high of 25½%; ratio of direct debt to estimated true value from a low of 1¼% to a high of 6½%; ratio of overlapping debt to estimated true value from a low of 2¾% to a high of 9¾%; per capita debt from a low of $8 to a high of $31. In the 35 counties in the second State which did not default we find the following: Ratio of direct debt to assessed valuations varied between a low of ½% and a high of 26% (higher than the highest defaulting county); ratio of direct debt to estimated true values from a low of ¼% to a high of 5¾%; ratio of overlapping debt to estimated true value from a low of ¼% to a high of 12½%; per capita debt from a low of $1 to a high of $42 (with three non-defaulting counties having a higher per capita figure than the highest defaulting county).

It would appear, therefore, that with the wide variation in methods of assessment in the various States (and for that matter within States), with different controlling statutes, powers and limitations it is impractical, nay impossible, to develop any acceptable ratios of "measuring rods" of nation-wide application.

I submit that the only practical approach is on a State-wide, State-by-State basis. Here is apparent an unusual opportunity for the respective State bankers' associations to render a most useful service, both to their members and to government. Within each State a study should be made county-by-county, by some banker in the county, and within each county each individual unit. The county studies should pay special attention to

the economic foundation and trends. The studies should then become available to all through a central file, probably in the office of the State association. In such a plan you will receive hearty support of all supervisory agencies and especially your State banking departments.

If then it be true, as I have suggested, that no standard of nation-wide application appears possible, what then? Well, for one thing, far too little attention has been directed to the indices of approaching trouble which may be detected in a careful analysis of the economic foundation of units. And so as a first step in the development of a basis for analysis of municipal securities for bank investment I suggest that the following facts be developed:

1. What is the trend in the population? Static, or up or down? and why?
2. What is the composition of the population? What racial groups predominate?
3. Into what principal groups do the gainfully employed fall? What is the relative importance of the main sources of employment, such as agriculture, textiles, mining, &c. And what is the long-time trend in employment?
4. If the unit depends to any extent on agriculture, what is its record? What crops are produced and how stable are they? What is the trend in crop production and money value? Are the crops of a nature which exhausts the land and leaves it valueless?
5. What industry is present? What is the trend in that industry as shown by a comparison of the following indices over a period of years: (a) Invested capital; (b) Raw material consumed; (c) Annual value and volume of manufactured product; (d) Average employment, net profits, &c.
6. If mining of any character is of any importance, how near is depletion of known supply?
7. How serious is the problem of public assistance? And what trend is evident?

And here we have a growing problem which, if not carefully handled, may in some cases disrupt municipal economies.

You have probably noticed that in every item mentioned in the suggested "economic analysis" stress has been laid on trends. I submit that trends, the road which the unit is apparently traveling, and not the position in which it appears at any given moment, is the answer to our whole problem.

Now let us consider the second step in our basis—Financial Analysis.

What trends should be developed here? I suggest:

1. Assessed valuations and estimated true values on a comparative basis—the current year, the first, second, fifth and tenth previous years.
2. The tax rate on the same plan—this year, last year, year before last, five years ago and ten years ago. An understanding of the treatment of delinquencies is also valuable.
3. The tax collection record. You should know the actual levy in dollars for the past ten years, with the amount and percent of levy delinquent for each of these years, as of the date of the statement, and with additional year columns to show the amounts delinquent as of the five preceding years. Thus the trend in year-end and accumulated delinquency is revealed.
4. Data on total receipts and disbursements. Probably no more important index of ability to pay exists than the trend in income as related to debt and other requirements. Here again the ideal statement would cover the current year, the two preceding years, the fifth and tenth preceding years. The date should reveal the principal sources of income so that you may determine their stability, and in the main items under disbursements so that dispensible and indispensible expenditures may be segregated.
5. A summary of debt over the preceding ten years so that the trend is apparent. Here let me call attention to something which a study of a number of default cases has shown. Units with rapidly developed debt have shown marked susceptibility to default.
6. A complete break-down of the debt existing at the date of the statement, showing (a) full-faith and credit obligations, (b) special obligations, not full-faith and credit, and (c) floating debt. Here let me call your attention to another thing which a study of default cases has emphasized: Heavy and continued reliance on floating debt financing is a fairly reliable symptom of impending difficulties. The schedule of debt should be complete enough to make possible preparation of a chart showing the maturity schedule of the then existing debt. Poorly arranged maturity schedules have contributed in no small degree to municipal default in the past.
7. What sinking funds are on hand and how are they invested? I need hardly remind you that the temptation to "raid the sinking funds" by borrowing therefrom for current purposes is hard to resist.
8. What is the amount of and trend of overlapping debt, so that you may determine its effect, if any, on the fiscal policies of the unit under consideration.

In the "financial analysis" as in the "economic analysis" trends are basic.

The third great factor which we must consider is management. Hard to evaluate, too often expressed opinions influenced heavily by personal likes and dislikes, and yet—no other answer can be found to many cases in the "crazy quilt" of municipal defaults of the past eight years, except management. Why has one unit, with a high debt by any standard, been able to avoid the troubles which have involved some other life unit with equal or even lesser debt to cope with and equivalent economic resources? The answer seems obviously to be sagacious management. Why have units with comparatively low debt, with more than sufficient economic resources, experienced debt default? And the answer seems clearly to be incompetent management. More and more attention must be paid to the management factor in our municipal units, as their problems become more and more complex through public demand for increased municipal services.

Our studies covered two small cities in one State, about 40 miles apart. The population of each is in the neighborhood of 15,000. City "A" has most of its streets paved, has good schools, has a well-operated municipal water and light plant; its citizens enjoy an excellent police department, fire department, health and sanitation department, and its economic resources are not above the average for like cities. It has a low tax rate, a very small general obligation debt, no floating debt, a sizable cash surplus on hand, an only nominal outstanding special debt in the form of special assessment obligations for paving and water and sewerage extension. It has never experienced any debt trouble of any kind. City "B," in so far as services rendered are concerned, is almost an exact duplicate of City "A." Streets are paved, it has good schools, a municipal hospital; it has a fair police department, fire department, health and sanitation department, and yet it has very heavy debt. Its economic resources are, of anything, slightly greater than City "A," and yet, in the past eight years, it has been in default as to principal and interest; it has had judgments recorded against it, and on two or three occasions has been unable to pay city employees for short periods. Management alone is the answer to the difference in these two units. City "A," for the past 15 years, has had outstanding business administrations; City "B," on the other hand, until four years ago had a series of incompetent administrations. Four years ago the citizens of City "B" rebelled, and elected new officials from top to bottom. In four years City "B," with efficient management, has completely corrected the debt defaults, has practically restored the credit of the city, has reduced its debt by nearly 25%, and has been able to ease the tax burden on the citizens. Case after case might be cited, "Where every prospect pleases and only man is vile." We must pay more attention to management.

I have paid scant attention here to special districts, organized usually for the sole purpose of issuing obligations. The principles outlined, however, are believed applicable. No comment has been made on so-called single-industry towns. The default records for the past eight years clearly show that such units are, on the average, hazardous credit risks; their economic foundation is unsound, and where the foundation is unsound, the superstructure must be constructed and observed with extreme care. And, in so far as investors are concerned, obligations of such units must be carefully watched and limited to very short maturity.

About a year and a half ago the President of the National Association of Supervisors of State Banks appointed a committee to study municipal obligations. I have had the pleasure of serving on the committee to date. That committee has evolved a credit file which, while not advanced as ideal or all-inclusive, is nevertheless recommended in the belief that, properly used and understood, it presents a basis for analysis of municipal securities for bank investment.

In these remarks I have wandered inexcusably, but it is a big field and if I be permitted to attempt to sum up my remarks into any simple statement, it would be this—that in municipal finance as in private finance, "it isn't the strength of the wind which blows but the set of the sails which counts."

Discussion Incident to Address of Mr. Wayne

Chairman Frazier: As these facts and figures have been shot at you very rapidly, it seems to me you will probably have questions you would like to ask the last speaker. You may ask such questions now.

Dr. Preston: I should like to ask if a local political situation does not often enter into the ability to pay?

Mr. Wayne: Very, very definitely. I felt I was pressed for time and did not include an illustration of that kind in my talk to you. As an illustration of two situations which illustrate that very forcefully, take two small cities just a few miles apart, operating under the same conditions, same size, same economic background. One had for 15 years an excellent business administration; the other had an accursed one. The one in excellent condition has a very good ability to pay; the other, God help them! The character of the management enters into that problem to a very high degree. Where a city or a county has had bad management and has suffered difficulties and the people rebel, as they sometimes do, and elect a new administration that gives competent management, in our own department we wait until the next election before giving credit. If the people support the new idea or administration in the next election and continue with a good business administration, then they are entitled to credit.

W. A. Hale (Martinez, Calif.): Do you know something about the political ability of the counties right around where we are? Suppose we want to buy securities of a town or city two or three hundred miles away, how could you find out about the efficiency of the management of that city?

Mr. Wayne: In my State there has been prepared a staff in every county in the State. For every city, every school district, every taxing unit—we have only 710 of them in the State of South Carolina—we have endeavored on a county-to-county basis to have some reliable banker in the county study the units in his county, and that is available in my own department. That is available, however, without the endorsement of the department. However, I hold that my department has no right to tell the bank what to buy. I submit that that is the only practical plan. Some States, like in Michigan, have a municipal advisory council which is very capably managed, but we must develop some medium for gathering that information.

Modern Mortgage Standards

By FREDERICK M. BABCOCK, Assistant Administrator and Director of Underwriting, Federal Housing Administration, Washington, D. C.

Currently all topics are discussed in terms of the world situation. How will the war affect housing, the mortgage business, and real estate? How will our modern mortgage standards hold up under the impact and shock of conditions created by the opening of war? What will those conditions be in the near future and what policies may we adopt to direct our operations?

The Federal Housing Administration insures lenders against losses resulting from the investment of private funds in mortgages secured by dwelling properties. The wisdom of the use of the insurance device as a mean of introducing an element of control into the mortgage market has been generously discussed during the five years that this governmental agency has been in operation. In general, the justification has been found in the results obtained. Construction has revived; reemployment has resulted; confidence in the quality of the risks and in the insurance protection itself has made investment funds available; and numerous by-products of the system, such as better construction standards, better control of neighborhood development, better selection of credit risks, and better facilities for the flow of investment funds earmarked for mortgage investment have indicated that this insurance device is a means by which the Federal Government may safely and effectively cooperate with business.

The system does present one element of danger—one which has not, to my knowledge, been brought out sufficiently in meetings of this character. I refer to the tendency which such an insurance system has to cause lenders to feel less responsible in the selection of risks for investment. There are an increasing number of lenders who rely more and more on the examinations of the FHA's underwriting organization and look to the insurance rather than to the credit status of the borrower and the quality of the real estate security. Admittedly, this is most flattering to the FHA underwriting organization. But, in so far as it does represent a shifting of the responsibility properly imposed on lenders by their stockholders, depositors, or policy-holders, it is to be deplored as a bad tendency.

It is only fair to point out, however, that the tendency appears only in a portion of the lending institutions with whom we do business and I suspect that these lenders would be a bad element in the competitive mortgage market anyhow and that, by reverse reasoning, the FHA underwriting operations are essential and beneficial safeguards which would be utterly lacking if they were not provided by a governmental agency.

The presence of the Government in this relationship with private enterprise has a number of good aspects. The facilities which the Government offers to provide market guidance to mortgage lenders are superior to the facilities now available or likely to be provided outside of the Government. Statistical surveys to secure information on housing and real estate can be made by the Government on a scale which would not be possible if such activities were attempted solely by mortgage lending institutions.

Congress has authorized the inclusion of real estate and mortgage data in the 1940 Census. While there has been no specific appropriation for this work as yet, it is confidently expected that there will be. What items of information will be included in the enumerations is not yet known, but it is reasonable to suppose that data covering rent trends, costs of home acquisition, vacancy statistics, types of financing, and numerous other significant fields will be adequately covered.

The mechanics of operation of the FHA system of underwriting has long since gained a general acceptance. It is based on the concept that each proffered mortgage loan has a degree of risk attached to it and that the risk is subject to measurement—at least predictable by groups of risks in te ms of probability. We use what we call the risk-rating system which embraces a number of direct analy es of the relationships which various factors have one with another. The system does not assume that risk is directly measured by the ratio which the amount of the loan bears to the estimate of the value of the property. Rather it looks directly to the varying qualities of the many elements of relative strength and relative weakness in arriving at a final conclusion or mortgage pattern rating which determines whether or not the proffered loan is eligible for insurance.

The syetm works. At least we may say it works if we are allowed to express a preliminary judgment based on the record of the last five years. We have insured more than 416,000 mortgages to date. We have acquired only 856 properties as a result of foreclosure by lending institutions. We have sold about half of these with an average loss of about $575 and a total net charge against the mutual mortgage insurance fund of about $237,000,000 or less than 1% of the assets of the fund.

At the same time, we have, after five years of operations, achieved a self-sustaining basis. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, we will have expenses of $13,800,000, as now contemplated, against an expected income of $20,000,000 or more. This will enable us to pay all our expenses without having to ask Congress or the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for any funds whatsoever and to add during the year more than $8,000,000 to our reserves.

During the first and second years of our operations, the cases which we rejected were deemed unacceptable for a great variety of reasons. The causes for rejection were divided almost equally between factors related to the characteristics of (1) the physical security, (2) the locations, and (3) the borrowers. Since those earlier periods we have seen a shift so that currently something like 37% of all cases rejected are refused because of the characteristics of the first two, namely the physical security or locations and over 60% are refused because of low ratings of the borrowers. Of course, this means primarily that the builders and developers are now better aware of our standards and less disposed to try to foist inferior housing on the public. At the same time it also indicates a lack of awareness or carelessness on the part of some lending institutions with respect to the characteristics which eligible borrowers should have. It would seem that the picking of credit risks would be easier for most institutions than the selection of real estate risks. Perhaps, however, the traditional bad habit of relying solely on real estate security still persists and that the more modern shift to a recognition of the fact that good mortgages combine both good security and good borrowers has not yet gained the acceptance it should have.

But here again our data shows that lenders may not be classed in a single category and that a surprisingly large percentage of institutions send us few cases requiring rejection.

There is always a great temptation to offer a plan like FHA as though it were a panacea to cure all the problems in the construction, housing, mortgage and real estate world. Few of the officials of the FHA are prepared to do this. We feel considerable pride in the achievements which this particular agency of Government has made but we are constantly seeking formulas for improvement and refinement of the system. The part to be played by bankers in making FHA a more effective instrumentality is, or should be, obvious. I am sure that, from the Administrator himself on down through the ranks, you will find few persons who are not open-minded and hungry for suggestions. By and large, we are the types who cannot only take advice but really know we need it.

For example, we have set up the FHA and are operating it under a number of policies which were geared to the probability that real estate was in for a gradual improvement in early years but certain, at future periods, to have to meet depressions of serious proportions. During the five years we have had no really violent changes in the price levels of real estate, rents, or building costs. Now this European war breaks out. What does it do to the mortgage business? What does it do to our mortgage insurance business? Should FHA start to close down on its volume and take only the exceptionally safe loans? Are some radical changes needed in our regulations? Let us look for a minute at the probable effects of the war on the mortgage business.

In the secondary market for mortgages the purchasers of mortgages, especially the commercial banks, switched back to the purchasing of bonds upon the opening of the war. This has had the effect of removing, to some degree, competition which savings banks, mortgage companies, life insurance companies, building and loan associations, and other sources of mortgage money have had to meet.

Some people say, quite wrongly, I think, that a pickup in the demand for commercial loans will cause many banks to abandon their activity in the mortgage loan business and to devote their excess funds and energies exclusively to the commercial field. It is commonly agreed that banks as a whole have more than enough excess funds to take care of almost any given amount of increase in the demand for commercial money, and that there will still be plenty of room in their portfolios for mortgage loans, especially those insured by the Government and returning a substantial yield over a long period of years, with less risk and greater investment return than most commercial loans can possibly offer. And further than that, of course, most lending institutions which have participated heavily in the FHA program will continue to do so if only because they have large amounts of long-term deposits which quite naturally must be segregated against long-term assets. And there is, in all probability, no long-term asset more liquid and more suitable as investment for these deposits than FHA insured mortgages.

The making of mortgages at rates under 4½% seemed to disappear almost immediately upon the opening of the conflict. 4% and 4¼% money appears to be no longer available. 4½% money for insured mortgages is available. This has also helped the traditional mortgage lenders to compete for business. Upon the breaking out of war a few institutions shut down on all mortgage lending temporarily. It is supposed that this means nothing except sufficent uncertainty to wish to observe trends before changing or adhering to present lending policies.

Prior to the opening of the war, insured mortgages in many instances, were selling at a premium, typical prices being 104½-105. The price has now declined to 102-102½. Because of this decline, there has been a decided tendency to reverse the placing of origination costs. Instead of virtually buying business by appealing to builders with low initial costs mortgagees are now tending to place this expense on the builder and, of course, on the borrower.

The purchasing of houses is continuing at the same peace. During the first week of the war new purchasers were defiitely scared and sales contracts were cancelled in some instances. However, the market revived ptomptly and there is no evidence to indicate that fear is a depressing factor in the market.

It is perhaps unfortunate that the pent-up demand for houses should reach its flood just at this juncture in world affairs when a sudden change in outlook may make it impossible for us to satisfy the demand. I say this only because all of us want more than anything else to maintain America in its peaceful ways and to continue our efforts to rebuild and revive the American economy. I do not think, on the other hand, that an even greater industrial pick-up than anything we now anticipate will greatly reduce the willingness of lending institutions to participate in the FHA's home-building program.

Builders, capitalizing on the war situation, have commenced to complain bitterly about the advancing of prices of building materials. They are, in some instances, using this as a sales argument saying in their advertisements that "the price of this house is $5,995 until Oct. 1—thereafter $6,495."

Building costs shows a tendency to increase somewhat, principally steel. It is too early to attempt to be precise with respect to building costs. We hope (possibly against hope) that no pronounced advance occurs. The Department of Commerce says that costs are up 1% only since Sept. 1. The character of our neutrality or, Heaven forbid, participation in the war, will control. Costs could remain well in line. Or they could advance to high levels.

Some people feel that rising building costs may accompany greater industrial activity and will check building, and that the uncertainties of the present crisis will deter people who would otherwise do so from undertaking home ownership. Thus far we have been able to see no appreciable reaction in our business to the war crisis.

It is generally agreed that there is a strong probability of booms in industrial areas, especially ship-building and steel-mill towns, that such booms will come somewhat later due to oders for arms and other items of war trade both for foreign markets and the United States Government. The extent to which such booms gather headway is presumed to depend heavily upon the revision of neutrality laws and, ultimately, of course, upon actual participation in the war by this country.

The ultimate effects of the war on real estate and mortgage investments will probably depend on its duration. It is probable that the early effects will be more stimulating than retarding.

The FHA will carry on at its present tasks. First problem will be the relation between valuations and higher costs of construction. Other problems will arise inevitably. We can, at this immediate juncture, do no more than suggest that we know of no reasons as yet to abandon the confidence which we had a month ago.

Discussion Incident to Mr. Babcock's Address

Chairman Frazier: Do any of you have any questions you would like to ask of Mr. Babcock, any questions that you may have had previously or any that have come to your mind during his talk?

Mr. Chaffee: I would like to know whether he can say anything concerning the possibility of an increase in the FHA rates from 4½% to 5% in view of the circumstances existing today?

Mr. Babcock: The reduction to 4½% last summer, followed a series of conditions with which you are all familiar. That was before the opening of the war. There has been no discussion except the corridor discussion of a change upward from 4½% to 5%.

Mr. Baker (San Francisco, Calif.): Under Title I, Section 3, I should like to ask whether it is contemplated that the amount of recovery of the FHA will be credited against the 10% insurance after foreclosure?

Mr. Babcock: Under the existing regulations, as I understand it, claims paid are scored for what they are worth. Where the Government has acquired a property through foreclosure after the Government sells that property, the proceeds will be recredited to him.

Mr. Baker: One further question. Can you now give us any idea as to the approximate average amount of the FHA loan and he average term, with its present reference to what it may have been a year or two years ago, in other words, whether the average loan is smaller or not, and the term shortened?

Mr. Babcock: There has been a decided tendency for the amount of the loan to be smaller. I do not have exact figures to give you, I am sorry, but the trend has been to lower loans.

C. H. Olswang (Seattle, Wash.): Foreclosure costs are naturally different in different districts. Do you have any data as to whether foreclosures are concentrated in certain districts in relation to the costs of foreclosure?

Mr. Babcock: Our foreclosures have definitely been localized in five districts. Our experience to date is the great majority of foreclosures we have had have been in five districts, and greatly less in the other districts. It is just in my mind in giving you this information that they did not seem to relate to the costs of foreclosure being greater or less.

Chairman Frazier: Have you any further questions you would like to ask of Mr. Babcock, gentlemen? I am sure you feel as I do, that the round table discussion is something that ought to be encouraged. I did not expect the number of members that we have had here today. In fact, there are two and a half times the number we thought would be present. There seems to be nothing further so we will close this round table meeting at this time.

Remarks of W. P. Albig and Raymond R. Frazier, Presiding Officer

The procedure incident to bringing under way the Round Table Conference on Investments and Mortgages in connection with the convention of A. B. A. follows:

W. Espey Albig (Deputy Manager, A. B. A.): The meeting will be in order. The bringing of a round table conference to the annual meeting of the American Bankers Association is a new adventure. It represents something of real value to the assnual meeting, and because of that it is our hope that meetings of this type will be introduced at every annual convention. You might call them "grass root" meetings.

I am exceedingly gratified that I was called upon to introduce the presiding officer of this meeting. He came as a pioneer into this country at a time when the savings institutions and banks had not developed in this part of the Western country. His record bears testimony to the principles he developed since he settled in this State a good many years ago. He is a banker and a gentleman, and it gives me great pleasure to introduce to this meeting Raymond R. Frazier, Chairman of the Board of the Washington Mutual Savings Bank of Seattle.

[Mr. Frazier assumed the Chair]

Chairman Frazier: We are all familiar in a general way with the basic principles which should govern the management of trust funds. We have several experts on our program today who will address themselves directly to the technical details involved in this problem. It is not my intention in any way to anticipate their contributions to these discussions.

It is safe to presume that most bank failures are caused by bad management,—and oftentimes we may lay the entire blame for the bad management to one thing—*Inexperience*. Someone has said that a man is not equipped to take over the responsibilities of bank management until he has gone through at least two major depressions. Even so, life is very short and we have had to do something to make up for lack of individual experience. As a result, Congress and Legislatures of many States have undertaken to set up rules and regulations based on the experience of our forefathers down through the generations.

There can be no doubt of the wisdom and value of legislation governing the pooling and the investment of the surplus earnings of thrifty workers, because savings are the base of all prosperity and seconomic advancement everywhere.

They tell us if a bank fails in China, the State corrals all the officers and directors of the bank and decapitates them. The fear of having one's head chopped off should prove an effective deterrent to looseness in bank management. We cannot well hope for the adoption of such a short-cut remedy here in the Occident.

Of course you cannot endow a man with intelligence or character by legislation. It is possible, however, to provide better and better investment laws which, among other things, undertake to insure that only men of recognized high character may be permitted to manage savings funds of banks.

The laws of New York State and Washington State, for example, are calculated to insure the high character of savings bank trustees. In New York and Washington State no man is permitted to serve as a director of a savings bank who has had his debts, his individual debts, I mean, forgiven by the bankruptcy courts. That's a good law. You do not want a man who has been a failure to the extent of bankruptcy, to manage your savings funds. Neither do I.

Also the laws of the two States mentioned provide that a savings bank director forfeits his office if he fails to pay a personal judgment lodged against him within three months after such judgment,—unless he appeals the case and files a bond in form and amount sufficient to protect the judgment creditor.—That kind of law helps. Moreover, the laws of the two States mentioned—I mention New York and Washington State because of greater familiarity with those laws (other States may have as good or better)—prohibit the lending of savings deposits of a bank to a director—or "trustee" as a director in a mutual savings bank is called. That would be a good law for banks of all kinds.

Of course banks of discount have a lot of deposits on which they are not required to pay interest, and they can afford to take bigger chances than can a trust company or a trustee savings bank which must pay interest on all deposits.

I think behind desire for volume lurks the greatest individual danger that besets the management of savings institutions.

The desire to be big leads to the acceptance of deposits to the legal limit, and oftentimes of accounts which do not classify as genuine savings accounts. When you get too big for the community there is an overwhelming temptation to reach out and make improper investments.

In connection with our mortgage investments, we should bear in mind this fact: There will not in your generation be another HOLC to bale you out.

May I ask you to listen attentively to the words of wisdom which these distinguished gentlemen will utter here. You all know the subject of this afternoon's round table conference is "Investments and Morgages." Our first speaker [O. Paul Decker] is a former lecturer in Northwestern University, and at present he is the Vice-President in charge of investments of the American National Bank & Trust Co. of Chicago, Illinois.

ADDITIONAL BANK SERVICES

Three talks were given under this head by, respectively, Bert H. White, H. V. Prochnow and W. B. Harrison

Industrial Research as an Aid to Bank Customers

By Bert H. White, Vice-President Liberty Bank, Buffalo, N. Y.

The Scientific Research Committee of the National Association of Manufacturers held a most important meeting last spring. Present were representatives of American industry, both large and small, who had been invited to sit in to help solve a common problem. Statistics were introduced which emphasized the fact that notwithstanding a generally accepted belief that industrial research goes hand in hand with good management, only one company in a hundred has research facilities worthy of the name. This joint committee was endeavoring to develop ways and means of making at least a few of the remaining 99 more conscious of the benefits of industrial research.

It was an informal meeting. Dr. Karl T. Compton, who, you will recall, addressed one of the general sessions at last year's convention, made the first suggestion:

"Let's tell them more about the new products being developed as a result of research. We all like a winner. Let's whet their appetites by showing them some of the plums their competitors have plucked."

That seemed logical enough and was well received.

Then another very able gentleman, Dr. W. B. Bell, President of the American Cyanamid Co., arose and said:

"Isn't there too much of this going on already? We can't tell these boys that all they need do is go in for research and from then on everything will be milk and honey. That's going to develop repercussions. Let's tell them about the difficulties in carrying through on a research project so that this movement doesn't turn out to be a boomerang."

Bradley Dewey, President of Dewey & Almy, one of New England's good old companies, was the next speaker. "What good," said Mr. Dewey, "is it going to do to whet a man's appetite for something if he cannot get its benefits? And, what good it is going to do to tell the manufacturer about the failures of something he doesn't know how to use? I think the way for us to begin is to show this fellow who has no research laboratory how to use research facilities already available. Let's get a central office started where a manufacturer can find out where to go for help if he isn't big enough to maintain a laboratory of his own."

I was the next person called upon, and both Mr. Dewey and I were surprised—I because he had given me such a good opening, and he because my whole talk told of exactly such a service already in existence. It is the Research Advisory Service and was started after years of preparation by the Liberty Bank of Buffalo for the benefit of manufacturers on the Niagara Frontier.

Since then the service has been extended to other institutions, among them the Wachovia Bank & Trust Co. of North Carolina, The National Commercial of Albany, The Merchants National of Boston, Equitable Trust of Wilmington, Harris Trust of Chicago, The Syracuse Trust Co., The Hartford-Connecticut Trust Co., and Rhode Island Hospital National of Providence. These banks now offer it, without charge or obligation, as their contribution toward the growth and development of industry in their respective communities.

The Research Advisory Service was designed to help industry, thereby strengthening customer relationships and increasing goodwill toward the cooperating bank. It consists of taking technical problems of manufacturers and submitting them to a number of laboratories selected in accordance with their specialized experience in the field represented by the inquiry. As the laboratories respond, a report is formulated and presented to the inquirer by the bank.

The problems vary; for instance, here was a manufacturer of brass valves. In the process generally in vogue it is the custom to sand-blow brass castings and later tumble them to give them a bright finish. This manufacturer had heard that some foundries were beginning to dip the castings instead of sand-blowing them, and he wanted to know the best dip for the purpose. We not only directed him to a dip that enabled him to obtain a bright golden color, but one that was non-fuming so as to decrease the danger to employees working with the process. Another company wanted to check on the procedure to be used in manufacturing and distributing fresh orange juice. A third wanted to know whether it would be advisable to change from coal to oil for fuel under a tannery boiler. Problems running the whole gamut from "How should I do it?" to "Where can I get it?" and "Who does it best?" have been solved by the hundred.

It was to cope with problems such as these that the service was originated, but, frankly, we didn't begin to realize at the outset how great the need was.

We began to study the industrial research situation early in the '30s, and, after visiting laboratories both here and abroad and witnessing the type of work these research men were doing, the thought would come up again and again—why couldn't the banker take the hand of the manufacturer, who in part at least is his bread and butter, and lead him, not to sales departments, but to the research laboratories of industrial companies, technical schools, universities and associations for assistance in finding the solution to problems? Simple enough; nothing remarkable or complicated about that. The idea grew, and today the service is backed by the enthusiastic cooperation of over 800 laboratories in every conceivable field of activity here and abroad.

We maintain that the purpose behind the service is simply one which most good banks have had in mind for many years. Some banks, like National Shawmut in Boston, go to considerable length to help customers or prospective customers exploit certain markets to best advantage. Others, like the National City of Cleveland, employ a full-time industrial engineer to assist in reorganizing and modernizing industries. Others, like the Marine Trust of Buffalo, advise business men in connection with methods of operation. The basic purpose in each case—to help business men make more money—is identical with ours. At that point our plan begins to diverge from theirs. Under the Research Advisory Service the Liberty Bank itself does not advise on any problems; neither does anyone in its employ. We do not have chemists or engineers on the bank payroll, nor do our officers even pretend to understand the complexities of industrial research. All the information we obtain for our customers is from specialists, sources well qualified to know the answers. We have no intention of engaging in research work ourselves. Banking seems to have quite enough problems of its own. We tell our customers that, as Mr. Kettering of General Motors says, "We are exponents of intelligent ignorance." We know nothing about the answers to their problems, which may, for instance, have to do with materials, processes, machinery, or packaging, but we believe we do know definitely who should have that answer, if there is an answer.

What surprises some people is that such a service should have been originate by a bank. After all, we have been given some rather uncomplimentary nicknames during the past few years, but when the record is written I am sure it will show that the banker has played his part in harnessing the test tubes of laboratory research to the needs of the manufacturer, and to the facts and figures of banking. And why shouldn't it be so? Research has proved itself to be one of the best safeguards for capital invested in industry. The research appropriation of an industrial company is nothing more than the insurance premium that capital must pay so that industry will not die.

The bank that takes tangible steps to help its customers keep ahead in the competitive struggle, to develop new products, save money and improve its methods—that bank will benefit generously in the long run. A company which is getting the benefits of modern research is more likely to borrow to expand and will be a stronger credit risk. On the contrary, if the industry which furnishes employment for the people of a given community were to hit the toboggan, the banks of that community wouldn't do so well. Every bank, in a sense, owes its existence to the community it serves. Therefore, banks, more and more, are beginning to recognize not only the desirability, but the necessity of industrial research, and are doing their part in carrying the ball.

I have been asked some pointed questions about this Research Advisory Service. One banker said: "What are you trying to do—get the banks back into the 1920's when they were performing a million free services? Why will the laboratories help out on the program without charge? Suppose you get a wrong answer, what will the customer think of the bank?"

I told him that what I was interested in, as a banker, was to bring about as many calls on customers as I could, at as small a cost as possible, and with the largest possible results. I didn't care whether the medium which brought this about was a free service so long as it accomplished something we hadn't been able to do before in any other way without unreasonable expense.

The average senior officer of a bank feels that he has more important things to do with his time than just go around and swap aimless chit-chat with customers or prospects. But when he knows from a few test calls that he can depend on an interested hearing and an appreciative reception, he finds reasons for going out to make such calls instead of finding reasons to stay at his desk. After a while he finds that he knows customers and their operations better than he ever did before in his life, and their feeling toward him is entirely different. They aren't afraid of him. They know that he's on their team, hoping they will be successful whether or not be can always say yes to every request of theirs.

A natural question is, why should the laboratories extend such assistance? This is a tough, dollar and cents world. Scientists' babies have to have shoes. Besides, many of these laboratories are simply the research departments of companies like United States Steel, Goodrich Rubber, International Paper, or one of the oil or motor companies. They aren't charitable

foundations. Why no fee? And suppose they do help out, gratis, once or twice—aren't they going to get a bellyful when the problems start accumulating in volume?

The answer comes in half a dozen parts, depending on the particular situation. For one thing, scientific men, in their search for knowledge, are genuinely cooperative by nature. For another, there's a considerable group of problems—the largest, in fact—in which a manufacturer wants to find a machine or a material that will do something better or cheaper. He's willing to pay for it, and he sees plenty of salesmen, but none of them have offered what he wants. So we make a general survey of the field, and finally narrow the matter down to three or four companies who make something like the desired article. Their technical men give us the exact story—and you'd be surprised, I think, to see how frank they are in exposing the limitations of their products, as well as the advantages. They don't talk like salesmen. They realize that the service, already functioning through 11 banks, is likely to grow into an important channel for directing would-be buyers to new or little-known products, and they are on their mettle not to claim too much, for that would discredit them as sources of dependable, impartial information in the future.

So, many sales have resulted. A rubber laboratory developed a large synthetic gasket for a manufacturer of electric refrigerators and got at least one new customer on the spot. A candy manufacturer found a chocolate coating that would not melt when shipped in hot weather. A button manufacturer was looking for a mechanical means of attaching buttons to cards. We put him in touch with a company that had just perfected a new machine to do this very job. A company that had to pump acid solutions in its manufacturing operations had a lot of trouble because the packing was eaten away by the acids, and leakings resulted. We found them a pump that knew better.

Now you can see that if we increased the number of such problems a thousand-fold, it would be pretty hard to get those companies angry. Suppose that they only get a new customer one time in 10, and that the other nine times they have to write us a rather careful, technical letter—it's still good business for them. Some of the leading companies have technical men traveling around the country for the sole purpose of telling people about their new products. That's fine, and necessary. But they can't cover the ground that this service can, or strike just at the time when a particular product is most needed. So, they are welcoming the supplementary assistance which we offer.

Other reasons for their cooperation are that in this work we often are able to make reciprocal assistance available when it is needed by laboratories which are cooperating with us, giving the research men and their employing companies an opportunity to widen their circle of friendships in industry, giving universities and technical schools actual living problems of industry which they would rather work on than do shadow boxing.

Probably the question that most of us would put first (and you can ask other questions later if you care to) is this: Of what benefit is the Research Advisory Service to my bank?

One way to answer that question is to tell you what has happened in our case and in other cities where the service has been adopted. After we determined our plan of operation we made test calls on both customers and prospects. Let me again revert to case histories. I made an appointment with one manufacturer who had a reputation for courtesy, but shortwindedness. Not being a new-business man myself, I discussed the call with one of our new-business men, who predicted that the reception would be cordial, but that I would be out of the office in 15 minutes, feeling fine but back where we started. Our conference began at 2 p. m., and I left this company's Treasurer at quarter to five. In the meantime I had explained the service and gone through his plant. Two months later this company went on our books with a substantial five-figure account.

Another institution that had been in business for over 75 years, but had never done any business with our bank, heard about the service. They sent in one of their Vice-Presidents, who spent a day with me looking into it very carefully. We have repeatedly stated that the service was installed as a community gesture for customer and non-customer alike, and at no time did I even intimate that we would like to have this company's account on our books. I told him to go right ahead and use the service. The following week, entirely unsolicited, they opened a $50,000 account. That was two years ago, and they must be satisfied, because the account is still with us.

Uses for the service are as broad as one cares to make them, but if I were asked to name any single group of manufacturers who need this service more urgently than any other, I should pick concerns which are now receiving what industry calls "educational orders" from the War Department—companies fitting themselves to undertake new products as part of our national defense program. These people are going out of their accustomed fields and therefore can use the technical experience of other companies to especial advantage, since it enables their own technical men to concentrate on new development work instead of losing valuable time in repeating each trial and error of others. Is it far-fetched to suggest that such voluntary cooperation as this among technical men in a free democracy, financed by banks which will benefit, may compete effectively with the totalitarian method of regimenting the technical men on a national scale? I think not.

Many of you undoubtedly recall that about five years ago the Bank Management Commission of the A. B. A. made a survey to determine the most productive means for a bank to use in building up deposits and goodwill. Their conclusion was "Personal solicitation has no rival as a means for obtaining new business." We agreed, but concluded that the method of approach should be improved and modernized. So now we no longer go in as we did, with just the old glad hand, the cheerful smile, chat a bit, and leave with the threadbare "Now don't forget, anything we have is yours for the asking." Instead, we try to give the manufacturer something that will help him. We start talking about research and tell him what the service is doing for others—what it can do for him. What happens from then on varies. Sometimes it is a trip through the plant, in which case, if it is a present customer, the officer in charge learns things about the manufacturer's business without snooping. Sometimes we get leads for our trust or travel departments. In one week one of the smaller banks in our group, as a result of research calls, received good loan inquiries aggregating $300,000.

Sometimes we carry a message telling of new products that might affect the manufacturer's business, things constantly coming to our attention as a result of our contacts with research laboratories. For instance, when we heard of du Pont's new revolutionary synthetic bristle, we gave this information to our new-business men, who carried it to the brush manufacturers in Buffalo, and they were interested. You may say, "These manufacturers should and will already know about these products." They should, but our experience has been that they don't, and you are a welcome caller because you are actually giving the manufacturer something in return for the time he is giving you.

The service is a gesture toward the community which brings the bank columns of continued free publicity. Our Chamber of Commerce recently published a series of booklets, each for a specific industry, showing advantages of locating in Buffalo. It used the service in every case as a drawing card.

In the case of prospective customers, and especially new industries coming to town, instead of simply scrambling with other banks for the business, you are immediately set apart as a bank which has special usefulness to the prospect.

From a broad gauge public relations standpoint, it is unfortunately true that various surveys of public opinion indicate that bankers are looked upon as having little interest in their customers and the community. Many think the banking system should be Government-owned. One of the best ways for persuading the average man that bankers are people, and rather decent people at that, is to offer practical cooperation where it counts and where it will be appreciated and discussed. This service, offered modestly and unpretentiously, cannot help creating goodwill for the individual bank and for banking as a whole.

The Credit Facilities of Banks

By HERBERT V. PROCHNOW, Vice-President of the First National Bank of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

No one who has examined even superficially the development of the banking system of this country will contend that the methods of extending credit over the years have remained unchanged. The facts are that the swift whirl of economic and political affairs through the decades has left an indelible but changing impress upon the bank credit structure. And the present period is no exception.

We are grappling today with a great many new forces, for the world is economically disheveled. It threatens to ride to its distiny in a powder cart. There are some who believe that the world's economic machine is running down, that its soundest business and financial traditions have been repudiated in various parts of the world, and that unless somehow there be a release again of the great fountains of private and free enterprise, the progress of decades may be lost.

No one can mistake the fact that in recent years an older order of affairs seems to have been shaken down about our ears, in part due to the economic hangover of the last war. However, it is not necessary to accept these facts wholly in a spirit of defeat or resignation. But it is imperative not only that we understand the important forces today affecting the extension of credit, but also that we be familiar with the development of bank credit facilities over the years. For the banking system, with the granting of credit, is in many respects the corner stone of the economic structure.

Forces Affecting Bank Credit

As a background for this discussion, let us, therefore, sketch briefly some of those major forces that have had so great an influence in the extension of bank credit. In a period of approximately five years the monetary gold stock of this country has increased by about $12,000,000,000, with the result that the excess reserves of the Federal Reserve System have risen to more than $4,000,000,000. The pressure of these unprecedented idle reserves resulted in a sharp reduction in interest rates which was promptly felt in commercial banks. Short term assets rapidly reflect such changes.

In recent months we have witnessed commercial paper at ½ to ¾ of 1%, prime bankers' acceptances at 7-16 of 1%, the best grade 10-year municipals at 1½ to 2% call loans at 1%, long-term Governments a little over 2%. Treasuries due in 1941, with a yield so low that it took $75,000 par value to earn enough just to buy a morning paper every day, and interest rates on loans at the lowest level in years. The effect on bank earnings obviously has been unfavorable. As the "Monthly Review" of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for August pointed out, the average yield on new Treasury bills sold during July at no time reached a level sufficiently high so that an investment of $10,000 in the bills for three months would produce income of as much as 50 cents. The yield on the highest grade corporation securities has been at the lowest level for years. It is too early to determine the ultimate effects of the European war upon bank credit and interest rates, but this crisis may provide a turning point in recent trends.

If it had not been for recoveries and profits on securities, the member banks of the Federal Reserve System in 1937 (year ended Dec. 31) would have been able to pay less than half of the dividends declared, and in 1938 (year ended Dec. 31) would actually have operated at a loss, in other words, without any return to the common stockholders. If it had not been for recoveries and profits on securities, the National banks as a whole in 1937 (year ended June 30) would not have been able to pay half the dividends on their preferred stock and would have failed to earn any return for their common stockholders. In 1938 (year ended June 30), using the same comparison, they could have paid their preferred dividends, but would have earned only about one-fourth of their common stock dividend and 1½% on their common capital and surplus.

Paralleling the decline in interest rates, there was a comparative lack of demand for bank loans. In spite of abnormally low interest rates and billions of excess reserves, industry did not find it profitable in the past few years to use bank credit in large volume. For the 14 years from 1919 to 1932, inclusive, approximately 54% of all active manufacturing companies reporting income showed a profit and 46% a loss. An examination of the corporation income tax returns now reveals that the probability of earning a profit greatly decreased since then, with only a little over three out of every 10 corporation filing an income tax return reporting a profit in recent years. The odds have been almost two to one against the possibility of a corporation earning a profit. The hazards of business are never small, even in the best of times, and in recent years they have been little short of insurmountable.

Of the 2,101,000 active commercial and industrial business enterprises of the country, approximately 20% go out of existence each year, and about the same number hopefully start in again. Business is not invested with perpetuity. It must fight to live. For every retail store that lasts 14 years, one lasts only one year, the average life of all retailers being about seven years. The difficulty obviously, in the great majority of cases, rests with the management. Confronted with such facts, the banker must have a basic understanding of the fundamentals of good management. A western banker, located in a city of 12,000 population, has recently measured the mortality rate in his community. He found that as a general rule 100% of the retail merchants are eliminated every seven years, 100%

of the automobile dealers every four years, and 100% of the farmers every 10 years.

These are some of the significant factors which require sustained consideration in a discussion of bank credit, and in no small measure dictate the direction of our thought. With this background, let us then examine four major aspects of bank credit—as expressed in four questions.

What Can the Individual Banker Do to Facilitate the Sound Extension of Credit?

In the first place, what can the individual banker do to facilitate the sound extension of credit?

There is at the outset a need for a still better understanding of the principles of granting bank credit, in view of the hazards under which business and industry operate, and in order to reduce the losses on loans. One cannot dismiss casually the fact that the losses on loans and discounts for National banks for the years 1927 to 1935, inclusive, were about 24% of the total interest and discount earned, and all losses, excluding depreciation, were 76% of the total net earnings. Exclusive of recoveries and profits on securities, total losses and depreciation of the member banks in 1937 were over 80% of the net earnings, and in 1938 actually exceeded the net earnings. It is a reasonable presumption that a better knowledge of our loan operations would reduce these loss ratios and increase profits.

We need a thorough knowledge of the five kinds of financial statements:

1. Balance sheets.
2. Profit and loss statements.
3. Reconciliation of surplus in the case of a corporation or reconciliation of the net worth in the case of a proprietorship or a partnership.
4. Budgets.
5. Trial balances.

Although some bankers may assume that the subject of financial statement analysis has been thoroughly explored, the probabilities are that we are only on the threshold of an understanding of this important subject. As late as 1883, when Edwin Guthrie came from England to evaluate certain assets in this country, he was unable to find a single accounting firm here. There was no such thing as accounting practice. Later with John W. Barrow he formed the first accounting firm in this country. It was not until about 1900 that loaning money on single-name, unsecured paper backed by a financial statement became accepted American banking practice.

We shall examine only three phases of the subject of statement analysis. Consider the single item of inventory. When sales increase, prices rise and business conditions improve, the natural tendency is to add to inventory. Consequently, the turnover of the inventory, even with rising sales, may not improve. Finally, public resistance sets in to rising prices, and sales decline. The inventory is large in volume and high in price. The sales turnover falls. The business takes inventory losses and may even become frozen. This is a simple but often-repeated experience of business. As recently as 1937, bankers and business men might have profited greatly and reduced their losses substantially if there had been a better understanding of the item of inventory on the financial statement.

When a manufacturer, jobber, or wholesaler has a tangible net worth between \$50,000 and \$250,000, extreme care should be exercised, even though the inventory turnover is satisfactory, if the inventory is larger than two-thirds of the net working capital. When the tangible net worth is in excess of \$250,000, the inventory ordinarily should be no greater than three-fourths of the net working capital. In a retail business with a tangible net worth in excess of \$50,000, the inventory generally should be no greater than the net working capital. An excessive inventory often cripples a business seriously, due to unexpected losses from depreciation, changes in style, perishability and price fluctuations.

Closely connected with the item of inventory is the wholesale price level of commodities. Of the 2,101,000 active businesses in this country, to which we referred earlier, probably 20 to 22% are marginal businesses, with insufficient capital, heavy liabilities, inflated receivables, or other weaknesses. A slight decline in business wipes out thousands of them. A slight improvement helps them to survive, just as oxygen helps ill patients. If oxygen is administered long enough, some recover. No other single factor affects marginal businesses more than the commodity price level. If the price level goes up, selling prices rise and an unexpected profit results, particularly if the inventory is large. If the present world hostilities develop an increasing demand for commodities, a rise in prices may enable many businesses to earn profits on inventories. To a marginal business, on the brink of uncertainty, that means a longer lease on life. On the other hand, when prices decline, goods must be sold at a loss and the marginal concern dies. Consequently, the level of commodity prices is perhaps the greatest single factor in the life and death of businesses.

It is worth emphasizing that a business with a tangible net worth between \$50,000 and \$250,000 should be carefully analyzed if the depreciated value of its fixed assets is greater than two-thirds of the tangible net worth, or if the current debt is greater than two-thirds of the tangible net worth. If the tangible net worth is over \$250,000, the respective figures are three-fourths instead of two-thirds. In no event should the funded debt exceed the net working capital. These comparisons are important tests of financial strength in businesses.

No financial statement is pehaps less understood by the banker than the trial balance. When it may be somewhat of an imposition to ask a borrower to prepare a balance sheet, there need be no compunction, as a rule, about asking for a late trial balance. Briefly, the trial balance discloses five important facts subsequent to the issuance of a balance sheet:

1. A closing of the books on an irregular date, or the possible inaccuracy of the last balance sheet.
2. The amount of inventory required to maintain the same amount of capital as that shown on the last balance sheet.
3. The approximate inventory on the date of the trial balance.
4. The approximate overhead expenses of the business.
5. Unusual transactions not apparent from a condensed balance sheet or income statement.

The foregoing comments, indicating the necessity for a better understanding of financial statements, apply in all banks which loan to businesses. But there is an exactly parallel situation in the smaller banks of agricultural communities where loans are made to farmers. There is a need for more comprehensive and adequate farm credit files, and a great many far-sighted country bankers are pioneering in the development of such files. A Colorado banker has prepared on a large card a special finacial statement form for farmers, the card also having a place for photographs of the property made by the bank's farm inspector. A Middle Western banker in a city of 10,000 population began the development of credit files on farmers nearly 20 years ago, and his files now cover the almost incredible number of over 6,000 farmers in his trade area. He began this work in the horse-and-buggy days. He now has a young man who devotes his time to gathering current farm credit data and increasing the lists into a little broader territory. All those who borrow in excess of \$500 furnish statements. Farmers are encouraged to build up their credit to the point where they can borrow on their own names without chattel mortgages. His losses on chattel mortgages have been greater than on personal notes. An endorser is not required if the reputation and statement of the farm justify credit on plain note.

This bank employs a man who has had several years of experience as a land appraiser, farm manager and salesman of farms. He studies about new ventures into diversified agriculture, which may involve the reasonable extension of credit. At the close of the day this banker believes it pays to take his car and drive into the country to visit the farmers of his community.

In 1937, this banker made over 10,000 loans; in 1938, 11,000; and in 1939 he will make more than 12,000 loans. The number of loans is more than twice as great as it was five years ago. The final test of his success is the earnings of his bank. The bank has \$100,000 capital and \$100,000 surplus, plus a substantial undivided profits account. It pays 16% annually. This has been the rate since 1933. Prior to that date for 10 years or more the rate was 25% yearly. During the life of the bank since 1865, the shareholders have received a return which averages 16% a year. For about 20 years, one-half of the earnings above \$20,000 per year has been paid into a fund distributed to employees. This distribution has aggregated an average of about 6% annually on the capital stock of the bank. The earning record of that bank, its development of comprehensive farm credit files, and its loans to farmers constitute a commendable achievemnet.

We may digress to include as a part of this program of improving our knowledge of loaning operations a new development—bank investment credit files. Many banks do not have separate bond, statistical or collateral departments to provide credit information on investments. But with the large amount which banks have invested in bonds, the importance of thorough investment credit files becomes obvious. If every bond in the portfolio represents a loan of the bank's funds, the information on that type of loan should surely be no less complete than the credit files on regular commercial loans. The same investigation and the same persistent follow-up are required.

What Have Bankers Done to Meet Changing Credit Needs?

We come, then, to the second principal question in this discussion—what have bankers done to meet changing credit needs? Bankers have faced new credit problems and new banking situations with an open mind and with an earnest desire to contribute their full share to business and industry. We have already discussed what aggressive bankers in farm communities have accomplished. There have been several developments in the past few years in credit facilities, of which we shall briefly comment on four: Term or intermediate loans; personal loans; insurance loans; and loans on assigned accounts receivable.

Banks in the larger cities have made a rather substantial volume of so-called term or intermediate loans, with maturities running ordinarily from one-and a-half to five or six years, with an average of two-and-a-half to three years. Under present regulations for the examination of banks, loans whose ultimate payments are reasonably certain, regardless of maturity, are not included in a separate classification by examiners. The question of ultimate ability to pay is determined by earnings, by the nature and value of assets, or by pledged collateral. These loans are made for many different purposes, such as the refunding of debt to reduce fixed charges, the expansion of plants, and an increase in working capital. The average interest rate is probably 1% or more above the short term rate for similar loans to the same borrower. The major portion of such loans are secured by mortgages on property, warehouse receipts and chattels on machinery. There is naturally a wide variation in the size of the loans and in the arrangements for repayment, which are made to suit each individual situation. It is important that unwise competition for these loans should not result in the excessive lengthening of maturities, the fixing of interest rates at extremely low levels, and a laxness in applying sound loan standards.

There are some bankers who feel that for various reasons it is unwise for their institutions to enter the field of personal loans, and they have made little effort to encourage this development in bank credit facilities. However, our purpose today is not to enter this phase of the discussion, but to report objectively on what has taken place. The greatest impetus to the personal loan movement, other than the small volume of local loans and low interest rates, was probably the Modernization Loan program initiated in 1934. It has been estimated that prior to that time perhaps not more than 150 banks were prepared to make personal loans on character and income of the type contemplated under this program. By 1937 almost 6,000 banks, in addition to many industrial banks and savings banks, were making such loans in almost every county in the United States. The potential field for personal loans is of vast proportions. A recent study on financing the consumer reports the following credit agencies in 1936:

	Credit Extended	*Credit Outstanding*
Personal finance companies	\$423,000,000	\$285,000,000
Industrial banks	350,000,000	234,000,000
Personal loan departments of banks	195,000,000	129,000,000
Unlawful lenders	160,000,000	119,000,000
Pawnbrokers	165,000,000	110,000,000
Credit unions	80,000,000	55,000,000
Remedial loan societies	54,000,000	34,000,000
Total loans	\$1,427,000,000	\$966,000,000
Retail instalment sales	4,500,000,000	2,600,000,000
Retail open accounts	8,100,000,000	1,500,000,000
Total merchandise credit	\$12,600,000,000	\$4,100,000,000
Total consumer credit	\$14,027,000,000	\$5,066,000,000

Out of total personal loans estimated at \$1,427,000,000 and made by the seven principal consumer credit agencies, the personal loan departments of banks had loaned only \$195,000,000 in 1936.

An examination of the practical experience of two banks with this type of loan reveals some interesting facts. A bank in a city of 65,000 population established a small loan department in 1928. From August, 1928 to Dec. 31, 1937 this bank made 57,460 loans. In 1938 they made 8,435 loans. At present they have 10,000 notes in their portfolio with loans outstanding of more than \$1,000,000. Their losses are close to ½ of 1%. Without disclosing the actual earnings, the banker reports this department "has been and is a lucrative earning department, and the management is very pleased about its successful operation."

There is a western bank with resources of about \$2,500,000 which established its personal loan department in October, 1935. The outstanding loans at various times in the succeeding years follow:

Dec. 31, 1935	\$15,500
Dec. 31, 1936	54,000
Dec. 31, 1937	96,000
Dec. 31, 1938	138,000
May 15, 1939	175,000

It will be noted that each year the total increased about \$40,000, and by the middle of 1939 this bank had \$175,000 in personal loans. The approximate interest collected for the respective years follows:

2½ months of 1935	\$700
1936	5,000
1937	10,000
1938	17,000
To May 15, 1939	7,200

The approximate net losses charged off were:

1936	\$201
1937	217
1938	78

This particular banker summarized the reasons why he believes the establishment of a personal loan department is desirable as follows:

1. It brings great numbers of people into friendly relationship with the bank, many of whom may look upon banks as lending institutions serving only those who have relatively large financial interests.
2. It holds these loans in the banks.
3. It opens a new and desirable field of income.
4. It greatly increases the number of borrowers.
5. It may be of assistance in teaching people to save because of the systematic method of making payments at a bank.

It is suggested that bankers read carefully the splendid material on this whole subject prepared by the American Bankers Association.

There also has been an increasing volume of loans secured by the assignment of the cash surrender value of life insurance. There is still a difference of opinion regarding the desirability of making loans of this type in substantial volume. But the increase in insurance loans simply reflects again the endeavor to increase bank income from all types of desirable loans, and to satisfy the need of bank customers. During the depression many individuals borrowed against the cash surrender value of their insurance policies. The financial statements of some insurance companies showed as much as 28% of their investments in policy loans. Most of these loans were made at 6%. With declining interest rates, many borrowers naturally repaid their loans at the insurance companies by borrowing from banks at lower rates.

When banks make loans of this character, it is necessary to look beyond the mere fact that an earning asset is being acquired. Consideration should be given to the purpose for which the proceeds are or have been used and also to a definite program of liquidation. If there is no income available for the eventual retirement of the loan, the banker may find himself with a credit which can only be liquidated by cashing the value of the life insurance. There should also be some assurance that the borrower can meet his insurance premiums without further borrowing.

In many cities today banks are making an intensive study of loans on assigned accounts to determine the possibilities of adding to their profits. Loans against assigned accounts require a more complicated technique than is necessary with the more customary type of secured loans.

As early as 1905 the first specialized finance company began making advances against accounts receivable. Today there are 1,500 such specialized finance companies. In making loans against receivables, the finance companies cite such advantages to business as the following:

1. Businesses obtain additional working capital without taking in partners or selling more capital stock.
2. If the volume of sales is increased by this financing, overhead expense may be proportionately reduced.
3. Larger cash balances may be maintained at banks.

The most important advantage to business in "cashing its sales" or, in other words, borrowing on receivables, is the possibility of earning a definite profit by discounting all invoices.

There are three types of borrowers to which loans against receivables are generally made:

1. Concerns which have lost working capital, but appear to have sound prospects for profits.
2. Concerns which appeared to be good at one time and in which a bank already is frozen.
3. Concerns which are in such poor financial condition that accommodation against assigned accounts is the only way in which the bank can protect itself.

Loans on assigned accounts yield a better than average return and the experience so far with such loans, properly and carefully made, has been satisfactory.

What Are the Facts Regarding the Adequacy of Bank Credit Facilities?

We come then to the third principal question in this discussion—What are the facts regarding the adequacy of bank credit facilities? The answer to that question may be concisely stated. First, we have more lending agencies today than this country had even in 1929 at the peak of that period of credit expansion. Second, we have $16,500,000,000 in gold reserves—the largest gold reserves possessed by any nation at any time. These gold reserves are four times as great as those upon which the tremendous credit expansion of the 1920's was built. Third, we have had for some time the largest excess reserves in the history of the Federal Reserve System. Our commercial banking facilities are thoroughly adequate for the legitimate credit requirements of business.

What Is the Banker's Responsibility Regarding General Credit Problems of the Banking System?

In the fourth place, it may be fairly asked, What is the banker's responsibility regarding general credit problems of the banking system?

It is imperative that bankers also understand the more general credit problems of the banking system and the suggestions for their solution. We cannot too often challenge our loaning methods by a critical self-examination, although the banker cannot chase down the street after every Pied Piper who has a new theory relating to bank credit. It is our responsibility to think through each credit problem constructively and fairly, and to understand specifically what is wrong or right about it. Let us simply outline four of these problems.

First, it is said there is a bank credit problem relating to gold holdings and large excess reserves. The substantial excess reserves today do not represent savings primarily. They have arisen largely from the purchase of Government bonds by the Federal Reserve banks beginning early in the depression; the issuance of approximately 1 1-3 billions of silver certificates as the result of the purchase of about two billion ounces of silver by the Government; and finally, by gold devaluation, combined with the import of billions of dollars of gold.

It was hoped that the monetary policies of recent years would lead to borrowing by business, help the security markets, revive the heavy goods industries and raise commodity prices. But it became apparent that men would not borrow solely because interest rates were low, nor would they risk capital unless they had reasonable confidence that they might earn a fair return.

However, large expenditures of governments over the world have inherent in them significant problems relating to bank credit. If the large expenditures which are made by nations to prosecute war, to prepare for war, or for other purposes, should lead to a heavy demand for goods, a marked rise in commodity prices and a widespread expansion of bank credit might follow. It is the development of such conditions which requires a thorough understanding of sound bank lending principles.

Secondly, in a recent issue of the "Harvard Business Review," a Middle Western professor states that the country banker "has been losing ground" and "is today fighting for survival." He reminds u that "local loans and discounts are a smaller portion of total assets and that earnings are low." He suggests "the abandonment of the liquidity and marketability theories of bank assets; the acquisition of local long-term paper; and the provision of rediscount facilities for farm mortgages." It is his viewpoint that country banks in recent years have shunned farm paper because of its lack of liquidity. The liquidity feature has raised the value of marketable bonds over that of equally safe local farm paper, which difference is not a premium for safety but liquidity. He holds that the answer is to establish a rediscount agency to permit the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation to rediscount for commercial banks mortgages having a maturity not to exceed 10 years, with a five-year renewal privilege. This agency would only be used by banks in an emergency and banks should not permanently borrow from it. It should not be the agency whereby a bank would rid itself of poor paper.

The local bank would still conduct its business so that in the ordinary course of events it could depend on collecting its loans and selling real estate in the market to meet its demands. The writer who made the proposal believes the rediscount institution would prevent sales being made at a sacrifice. And he concludes that unless the country banker enters the farm mortgage market again, his future role in the community will be a small one.

In considering the wisdom of this proposal one might ask whether banks would wish to rediscount long-term paper and be liable on bills payable possibly for years. If prices of farm products should rise sharply with a corresponding rise in farm land values followed later by a marked decline, such, for example, as the decline of farm land values after the last war, who would take the loss—the bank or the rediscounting agency? Does the transfer by banks to a rediscounting institution of slow assets which have declined in value really improve the banking situation in a crisis, or does it merely move the frozen assets from one part of the banking system to another? These are only some of the pertinent inquiries which must be made of this credit proposal. The suggestion has been presented in one form or another for years.

There is a third credit problem involving the consideration of the exact character of the loanable funds of a bank. We know that the capital funds are with the bank permanently and that determines in part how they may be used. But how carefully, for example, have we analyzed our savings deposits, to determine how they may be loaned or invested? Are they reasonably stable and permanent, or are some of them demand deposits on an interest basis? It is suggested in this connection that the survey on the general subject of the behavior of deposits reported in the March, April, and June, 1939, issues of the "Federal Reserve Bulletin" might be studied.

Recently a banker in a city of 60,000 made an analysis of his savings department with its approximately $6,000,000 in deposits. The following figures give a concise picture of that department:

Balance Range	*No. of Accts.*	*Per Cent*	*Amount*	*Per Cent*	*Aver. Bal.*
Inactive accounts	2,860	21.3	$20,374	.3	$7
$ .01 to $ 10.00	2,221	16.5	6,840	.1	3
10.01 to 50.00	1,579	11.8	41,636	.7	27
50.01 to 100.00	1,045	7.8	72,874	1.2	69
100.01 to 500.00	2,950	22.3	701,003	11.3	236
500.01 to 1000.00	1,081	7.8	752,606	12.1	699
1000.01 to 2500.00	1,105	8.3	1,753,008	28.1	1,586
2500.00 and over	577	4.2	2,880,168	46.2	4,991
Totals	13,418	100.0	$6,228,589	100.0	$464

Of equal importance with these figures is the fact that 28% of all the savings accounts opened in this bank close within one year and 52% within two years. Although the savings department was designed to assist in the accumulation of savings, the ratio of deposits to withdrawals was only 1.3 to 1. Over 42% of the activity in this savings department was in accounts having individual balances less than $100, the total balances of which aggregated approximately 2% of all the deposits. The results of this analysis are not wholly unusual. They are probably typical. A careful study of savings deposits might indicate with some degree of accuracy to what extent they are actually similar to demand deposits and to what extent, as now carried in banks, they could be invested for longer periods than the typical short-term earning asset provides.

What methods might be developed to encourage steady saving and more permanent, less active, savings deposits, which might be used more freely in the extension of various types of credit, possibly longer term credit?

Every banker ought also to have some appreciation of the problem of bank loans or assets which are liquid in contrast to those which must be shifted to obtain cash. In other words, there must be a clear understanding of the difference between what has been called liquidity as contrasted to shiftability.

To illustrate, a manufacturer makes a seasonal loan from a bank to buy raw materials which he fabricates, and out of the sale of the finished product he retires the loan within perhaps six or nine months. This is the normal procedure by which the great majority of bank loans to industry are liquidated annually. They are liquidated when the commercial transactions of which they are a part are finally completed. But a portion of a bank's funds are ordinarily also placed in assets which must be sold or shifted in case the funds are needed in order to meet the demands of depositors. To what extent, then, may a banking system place its funds in earning assets which more or less automatically liquidate themselves through ordinary commercial processes, and to what degree may it properly place its funds in assets that must be shifted or marketed to be liquidated?

Some bankers would contend that it is the fact that large blocks of assets are shifted which greatly aggravates conditions in a depression. They would further contend that the business cycle can never be reasonably stable until the danger of such whoesale shifting of assets is eliminated. Some of those who hold this viewpoint believe that assets which must be shifted should be bought largely with savings deposits or capital funds. And they suggest more permanence in savings accounts to permit the acquisition of shiftable assets.

These are only a few of the general credit problems, which as bankers we might profitably study after the close of regular banking hours, and regarding which it is not too much to ask that all of us have an informed opinion.

In conclusion, it is important that bankers give every encouragement to sound requests for credit and be helpful in every way in safeguarding the American economy in the period of world stress which confronts us. Let us steadily increase our understanding of the hazards and financial problems of all types of business enterprises, so that we may continue to contribute our full share to the advancement of business. For the cooperation of business and banking through the years has played a significant part in the progress of this Nation.

Meeting the Public Need for Personal Credit

By W. B. Harrison, President Union National Bank, Wichita, Kan.

Banking is, and should be, a service. This service is an intelligent effort to meet a human need in business. In the particular branch of service I am to speak about, that need is personal credit. Is there such a need? Emphatically, yes! Hundreds of millions of dollars borrowed through scores of institutions that are not banks testify clearly to the need. Most of these institutions have grown up in the past two decades. If the banker had been meeting the need, fewer of them would be competing with him today. In a majority of banking communities in the United States there are enough existing loans originating in a demand for personal credit, including instalment credit, to give the banks a much nearer normal volume of loans than they now enjoy if the bankers had been sufficiently alert to keep those loans in their banks instead of permitting them to slip away to finance companies. Not all of such loans are suitable bank paper, but the bulk of them are. And the interesting part is that nine-tenths of the borrowers would prefer to borrow from the bank rather than from a finance company. Why, then, did they not go to the bank first? Because the banker waited for them to come in while the finance company was soliciting the business; and because the banker had an old fogey idea that a note made for 90 days and renewed every 90 days for two years was a better piece of paper than a note made for 18 months, payable in 18 monthly instalments.

A Surprise to Bankers

The first awakening our bank had to the merit of instalment credit was when we very reluctantly made some Title I loans. That was in 1934. We were the only bank in our territory for a time that made any of these loans. It just wasn't good banking, our friends said, because it never had been done before. A multitude of objections were made by astute bankers who always followed precedent. Title I loans couldn't be good because they never had been good. That proved it. But within 90 days our banks were all making these loans, and they all had the same experience—practically no losses. The surprise was that the loans were paid instead of being renewed. In our own case, and I know the same was true in many other banks, we did not have a dollar loss and did not call on Uncle Sam for one dollar insurance. To our surprise, the instalments were met as agreed with a very small portion delinquent a few days after payment date, but never as much as 30 days, and not one failing to pay in full.

From that experience we learned a lesson—and so did the bank examiners who, prior to the Title I era, were insistent on short-time paper. The examiners ceased citicizing notes just because they had more than 90 days' maturity. In fact, they fell into the habit of telling us that the experiences of other banks with instalment notes were about the same as ours, and so we were encouraged to expand our personal credit and instalment payment notes.

We do not have a personal loan department separate from our regular note case. We know many banks that do have and find them highly satisfactory as to payments and profits. We aim to give service to our customers who desire from six months to two years to pay for something that is needed when there is not cash in the bank with which to pay for it in full. If we lend an individual on the instalment plan, we expect and require him to carry whatever bank account he may have, be it ever so small, with us. We do not want loans to customers of other banks.

Character and Credit

As to taking collateral, this is advisable on auto loans and in many other cases, but it is also true that personal credit extensions can safely be made without collateral if the credit files are carefully built up and only those are given credit who have a good reputation, a record of paying current bills, living within their income, and who are not inclined to overbuy. Resistance to high-powered salesmanship and full realization that each individual is a law unto himself and not a competitor of the Joneses in high or fast living is essential. The banker must be able to accurately judge the moral risk as well as the ability to pay. Two-name paper is not only twice but several times as strong as single-name paper, even though the endorser has no more financial resources than the borrower. The wife's signature on her husband's note also adds much to the payment probabilities. If wife and husband do not cooperate, the note is a very poor risk with the husband on it alone. Always have her sign with him and agree to the plan of payment. It helps.

Personal credit notes are character notes. Many little remarks are made in the course of a banker's interview with a husband and wife that throw light on their character, their earnestness or lack of it in debt payment, their willingness to sacrifice to meet obligations promptly, and their ability to cooperate whole-heartedly in the family program and problem. All of these little things have a direct bearing on the character back of the note and, if the information obtained is not clear cut, frank, and convincing as to merit and purpose, it is best to withhold credit.

When a witness in the Pujo investigation in Washington, in 1906, J. P. Morgan Sr. was asked by a member of the committee, who was not accustomed to handling large finances, how much he would lend a man unsecured, said the great J. P., "I might lend him a million dollars." The committee was flabbergasted. Mr. Morgan calmly explained that if he knew his man well enough and approved the purpose of the loan, he would not hesitate to advance one million dollars without security. Few bankers in history have been as successful as he—not only in making money but in accomplishing things worth while. He was a good judge of character and ability. The banker who extends personal credit must rely largely on his judgment of character backed up with credit files which help form his judgment.

Courage and Judgment

Considering all of these factors, what should be the banker's attitude toward personal credit extension? How can he best serve his patrons, his community, and his stockholders? By exercising courageous but sane judgment in passing on such applications. He can have a personal loan department if he wants one and if the volume warrants it, but he may not need it. What he does need is courage to meet changing conditions. Instalment credit and small personal note credit are here in a big way. We have one bank in Kansas with around six million deposits that is carrying in its note case today $400,000 in small instalment notes. That bank is making money and it is also giving service to its community.

Instalment notes should carry a larger net rate than single payment notes because of the extra work entailed. Our bank's program, in the main, is 12 equal monthly instalments with 6% discount. When the extra work involved is made clear to the borrower, we have no complaints as to rate. And to avoid delinquencies in payments, we require the borrower to authorize us to charge his account each month at payment date. This saves his coming to the bank, makes sure of prompt payment, and keeps down past due paper. Only a verbal agreement is required because the right to charge the account is really given when the note is signed; but it is highly advisable to have the charge intention clearly understood. This done, the payments click off with surprising satisfaction to both the borrower and the bank.

Banking Reconstruction

The American banking system, unique in world affairs, is the outgrowth of experience. It has been necessary to reconstruct this system about every 20 years since our Nation was founded. Each reconstruction has been a step forward which has given added security and service to patrons of these banks. In this generation of bankers we are seeing many of the banking practices and regulations which were orthodox before 1932 thrown out of the window and new regulations and practices take their place. Practically every political objection to banking made before 1932 was eliminated in the 1935 statutes, yet there is still demand for further revision. There has been as great a change in the character of the average bank's note case and investment portfolio in the last 10 years as there has been in the amount and purpose of the national debt. Commercial paper, which was the backbone of thousands of banks a few years ago, is as much out of the picture today as the plug hat and Prince Albert coat that characterized the garb of our well-dressed fathers.

Prior to our time the changes that took place in the banking structure and regulations were confined to improvements in technique and methods of operation. Gradually through the years many excellent restrictions were imposed, more and more with each recurring cycle of financial stress, that strengthened the system and gave it better opportunity for service. But since 1932 we have seen something entirely new. The regulations and practices recently imposed on and surrounding banking deal largely with the so-called "social functions" of banks and with the public interest as affected by banking practices. In other words, we have drifted far from the old idea of banking as a private business, and have come pretty close to the time when it is regarded as a business in which the public has a predominant interest and in which the social duties of the banker and the social obligations of the business are paramount to private interests. I do not say that this should be so, but I do say that that is the situation today as reflected in a preponderant amount of the practices and regulations now governing our business.

Banking Must Change

It is apparent that banking, as a private business, is steadily moving toward banking as a department of government and an instrument of society rather than a private enterprise. It is useless to protest against this movement unless something is done to offset it, and this something can only be found in the field of better service to the patrons of our banks and to the communities in which we live. We must take care of the banking needs of our patrons, or banking as a private enterprise will fade out. These needs are changing and varying with the rapid evolution in our own industrial civilization. One of the most striking characteristics of this evolution is the growth of instalment loans and personal credit, first in finance companies and later in banks. Probably close to one-third of the banks in the United States today are increasing as rapidly as they can their volume of instalment paper. This movement is likely to continue. It is an integral part of our industrial civilization.

Like many other bankers, when the demand for instalment credit came in I was opposed to it and felt that it would be much better to encourage people to withhold their purchases until they could buy for cash. Experience, observation, and study have changed my mind. I still believe that it is best for the individual citizen to keep out of debt, to buy for cash, and to put away a part of his earnings for a rainy day. I still believe that it doesn't matter so much how much one accumulates as it does for him to know that what he has is his without lien or encumbrance; and that a man or a family with small assets and no indebtedness will generally be happier, and in the true sense more successful, than the man or family with large assets, large liabilities, and a high scale of living. But we must take into consideration that America, as a Nation, is entirely new in its industrial development. More and more our people become wage earners, factory hands, clerks, stenographers and skilled artisans. As our civilization develops the proportion of people engaged in farming and other private enterprises on their own account decreases and the proportion of those on the payrolls increases. That is the very nature of the American democracy. Our social and political system develops intelligence and uses that intelligence to increase the wealth of the country by giving employment in new avenues, for new purposes, new projects, and new products that had before not existed at all or existed only in less degree. We call it "mass production," but it is also intelligent management. This intelligent management has made us the richest country in the world, where the masses of our people have by far the highest income of any workers on earth. We produce and distribute our production among these masses. We produce more and make further distribution. At every step, when we increase production, we must increase distribution and consumption. If we fail to do that, the machine becomes clogged and we have depression, despair, and decay. If we keep on producing more and distributing more, we have peace, prosperity and patriotism.

Our Industrial Civilization

Our civilization is utterly different in its form of progress and in its essentials for what we call prosperity from anything in history. Throughout the ages, until the last century in America, the market for goods was confined to the 10% or 15% of the population in every civilized country that constituted the "upper" or wealthy classes. The masses bought almost nothing. They existed on what they could do for themselves, with their own hands. Today in the United States of America the masses constitute the market sought by every big industry from foods, clothing, housing, machinery and automobiles to silks and diamonds. Our giant industries are absolutely dependent on a high standard of living for the masses to sustain their market. This new feature of our civilization must be taken into account in any sound financial analysis.

Now, it is also true that the wage earner will spend his money in some way. The great bulk of them do not save and never will save regularly. If they do not buy something useful, they will squander a good share of their income. They cannot buy for cash, desirable as that would be, because a majority of them do not have the cash and will not lay up the cash by the hard road of sacrifice and persistent savings. They will purchase articles for their comfort and use and pay for them on the instalment plan. If the banker encourages them to do this, he is not only adding to his profit and usefulness in his own institution, but

he is actually contributing a substantial share to the prosperity and soundness of our industrial civilization. It would simply be impossible for our great automobile plants, refrigerator plants, radio factories, washing machine factories, travel bureaus, household appliances establishments and other lines which turn out hundreds of millions of dollars in goods and services each year to operate on anything like the scale on which they are now operating without instalment selling; and unless they operate, unemployment will increase, business troubles will pile up, and bank income will decline. To these industrial institutions we can add the services of dentists, doctors, and other professional lines which add to the comfort, health, and happiness of the people, which services would not be utilized unless the one using them could pay for these services in instalments.

Living Standards Must Advance

It may be said that this is a weakness of our people which should not be encouraged, but to me it seems a weakness that should be recognized and taken into account in our business structure. There is only one way that democracy can move, and that is continuously upward, with continuously increasing wealth measured in goods and services, and wider distribution of that wealth. As men are thrown out of employment in one industry by labor-saving devices which reduce production costs, they must obtain employment in some other line which produces an article or a service not heretofore available or not generally used; and prices to the consumer must decline with production costs for consumption to keep pace with production. This means a continuously rising standard of living. It means not only more automobiles, refrigerators, radios, washing machines, and other common American family conveniences, but it means more and better clothing, food, housing, educational and cultural opportunities—a steady march upward in the living conditions of the masses of the people. It means the development and bringing into general use of an utterly incalculable number and variety of instruments of convenience, comfort, and happiness, the nature and composition of which we have not yet even dreamed.

Who could have predicted in 1890 that 30,000,000 autos would be crowding our roads in 1939? Not even the wildest dreamer! Who would have dared even 25 years ago to have prophesied that millions of radios would be enjoyed in American homes today? Such a prophet would have been declared insane. And who can predict the next quarter century? Not you, or I, or anyone else. But this we do know, that as the natural fruits of free enterprise of our democratic form of government and society, our tremendous streams of enlightenment, uplifting our people through our system of free education for all—we will continue to progress in the future as we have in the past—even at an accelerated speed. And this progress will be manifested in the constant unfodling of ideas expressed in new products of factory and farm, new uses of known products, multiplication of desired goods and services, lowering costs of commodities, ascending wage scales measured in terms of such commodities, which is the only true measure, and the diffusion of all this added wealth among the wage earners of America. That is the only way our democracy can live. If it fails to follow that path, it is doomed. If it fulfills its mission—the constant uplifting of the masses and the constant raising of their standard of living—it will survive any crisis, internal or external.

Banker's Duty as Citizen

Now that fact, that destiny of our country, is directly connected in some degree with the problem of instalment credit and personal loans. Each of us, as an American citizen, has his duty to perform, his niche to fill, in the building and maintenance of our society. If the banker shirks his part, he is no better—even worse because of his intelligence—than the humblest citizen who fails to do his bit. If the banker says, "I am not interested in instalment credit because it is too much work and requires too much of my time and effort," he is ignoring his part in our industrial program, which depends so much on instalment credit for its success. About 90% of us bankers weren't interested very deeply in any of these subjects a decade ago. If we had been, we could have saved ourselves many burdens carried by the banking business today. No, we just wanted to be let alone, and let George take care of the public interest. The Georges did it, and we are paying through the nose. We must broaden our interests and activities. We must be willing to do all we can as bankers for the society and government which gives us the wonderful opportunities we enjoy. If we do not, we may wake up some sad day and wonder why we were so stupid when we had abundant opportunity in our own hands.

A few weeks ago the Congress of the United States adjourned after rejecting a vast program of increased appropriations and taking a positive stand for saner economy in government. We all applauded. But more than applause is necessary to win a cause. If Uncle Sam quits spending so much, private business must spend more. Somebody must spend or consumption will decline, unemployment will multiply, and chaos will threaten. We bankers can help private enterprise spend wisely, carefully, fruitfully. Without transgressing the bounds of sound credit extension, we can let those worthy of credit know that we are willing to advance funds, repayable in instalments, to purchase useful household appliances, educate children, replenish depleted wardrobes, take a needed vacation, obtain hospital, medical, or dental treatment, or to procure any other goods or services, the purchase of which will create added labor and uplift the living condition of the borrower.

That does not mean irrational lending or spending. Instalment loans constitute a form of credit inflation, and such credit must be carefully supervised lest it grow into dangerous volume. If it is kept within the limits of the borrower's known ability to pay in a period of six to 18 months, the danger is small, but if it is extended in large volume beyond that time, such extension is inviting a recurrence of a disastrous reverse cycle of credit such as bankers in this day know full well can come most unexpectedly and ruinously. Beyond his known ability to repay in six to 18 months, he should not be permitted to borrow. Neither should the banker take any undue risk or be influenced by propaganda to extend unwise credit. Unwise credit helps no one.

Must Shake Off Lethargy

Members of this Association, scattered all over the United States, reaching into every city and town, holding the purse strings of credit, can influence in great measure the extent to which private industry takes the place of pubic activity in the next few months and after. Either private industry will shake off its lethargy and pull us out of this 10-year depression, or we will fall back into the bottomless slough of increasing Government control, perilous public debt, political management, and general decay. Which road shall we as bankers choose, and lead others to follow? Let each answer that question candidly and truly, and measure his worth as a banker and a citizen not by words but by deeds. America is calling for that kind of leadership today. And America must have it if private enterprise is to survive.

PERSONNEL AND OPERATION PROBLEMS

Three talks were given under this head by, respectively, Ray A. Ilg, J. J. Gard and Claude L. Stout

Selecting and Developing Personnel

By Ray A. Ilg, Vice-President National Shawmut Bank, Boston, Mass.

Selecting and developing personnel covers a multitude of activities. I hope that we can delve into many of them in our open discussion, because it is impossible in the 20 minutes allotted to me to cover such subjects as the Personnel Department, the detailed procedure of selection and placement, job classification, salary standardization, working conditions, health, charting employment course and training, employee records, methods of promotion and employee relations, all of which might be said to come under my subject.

I am not here as an expert on personnel, unless you use that definition of "expert" which always serves as a definite check on dogmatic statements—namely, "An expert is one who is just beginning to understand how little he knows about a given subject."

In my preparation for this talk a world of new information was opened up to me. May I take the liberty of referring you to two works on these subjects, which probably have not had wide distribution, but which I found most enlightening and filled with information which cannot possibly be covered in our discussion. The first is the report of the Research Committee for 1939 of the Indiana Bankers Association. This report is on personnel management in banks and contains a survey of personnel in Indiana banks. It is most worthwhile reading. The second work may or may not be available, I do not know; but it is a thesis submitted to the Graduate School of Banking of the American Institute of Banking on the subject, "The Value of a Personnel Program for Banking Institutions." This is a very thorough job, produced by Leslie K. Currie, Assistant Cashier of the Mercantile-Commerce Bank & Trust Co. of St. Louis, Mo.

It seems to me that my contribution to our discussion today should be on a subject or subjects general enough to apply to large and small banks and specific enough so that I can hope to give you something worth thinking about.

After reading various works on the subject and discussing it with friends outside the banking business, and, naturally, with my associates, I wrote to 75 banks throughout the country representing what seemed to me a fair cross-section. I asked the officer addressed to answer eight questions regarding their personnel work. These questions were framed with the idea of receiving specific information, and, in addition, to get the "feel" of their attitude toward personnel problems and the progress they had made in the solving of them. The questions which I asked were:

(1) Who in your institution hires help?
(2) What type of young man do you look for, what are your requirements as to age, education, &c.?
(3) The third question was the same as the second, only it applied to young women.
(4) What do you do to train young people in your bank?
(5) Do you require A. I. B. courses?
(6) Do you have a regular plan for advancement and compensation?
(7) Do you have a definite "build from within" policy?
(8) Do you have public relations classes, and, if not do you have any other way of stressing the public relations side in your business?

The response which I received was most cooperative and enlightening. I shall not trouble you with details, but I would like to give you a little resume of the answers to each question:

(1) A personnel director or a junior officer hires the help in banks, depending upon the size of the institution. He is usually backed by a committee of two or three of the senior officers. The senior officers' contact with this hiring procedure is usually by application blanks.

(2) and (3) All banks look for young men with at least high school education, between the ages of 18 and 20, with a good, clean business appearance. They look for young ladies, single, about 18 years old, who have had a high school education or have taken a typing and shorthand course in some other type of school.

(4) The average bank puts the young man on the bench as page boy and shifts him from there to the transit department and from there to whatever job is open. The young ladies do not get that much attention but are put into a department and in most cases stay there until marriage or old age interferes.

(5) Banks, as a general rule, do not require A. I. B. courses, but do encourage them to the extent of refunding the whole or part of the fee if the course is passed.

(6) It is a rare bank that has a regular plan for advancement or compensation. Most compensation is taken care of on anniversaries by a review on the part of department heads and those in charge of personnel. There is in most institutions no charted course of advancement which takes into consideration the individual talents.

(7) The majority of banks have a "build from within" policy always hedged by the statement "except when experienced help is needed."

(8) The last few years have seen great stress placed upon public relations training in banks. For the most part it has not developed into a practical procedure. Here and there banks have evolved a system which apparently is getting results. But by and large it is a spasmodic or hit-and-miss type of education.

When banks plan public relations programs I think that there is a tendency to make, what seems to me, two fatal errors. There is one step that comes ahead of Public Relations, and that is Employee Relations, and we all have a tendency to forget it. We can give all the courses, conduct all the meetings, prepare all sorts of material to be used to Public Relations work, but if the employees of your institution are not interested in the welfare of the bank and do not consider themselves a real working unit within the organization then you have wasted your time and money on your Public Relations work. Therefore, it follows that Public Relations, through its most important part, Employee Relations, really starts right back at the employment officer's desk. He is the first contact with the employee, and his is the responsibility of seeing that the people he hires become satisfied, enthusiastic workers.

The other fault which comes to view in studying the various types of Public Relations programs is that banks bite off more than they can chew. Public Relations plans, both direct-to-the-public and through-the-employee, are all too often top-heavy. They are so complicated they fall by their own weight at the first lapse of enthusiasm. The few banks which have permanent and effective Public Relations plans have started gradually—

mastered and assimilated one step at a time. They have built their program modestly and soundly.

In studying the replies to my questionnaire it struck me that, large and small, banks generally follow the same procedure, and for the most part it is a procedure which has developed by evolution rather than revolution. Consequently, in the medium size and small banks, the responsibility of hiring help is usually considered a task rather than a mission. It is a routine job, borne of necessity rather than one inspired by a long-range appreciation of the value of man-power. The executive interest in the original hiring of help, which, after all, is the actual pumping of fresh blood into that often-termed "corpulent body," the banking business, is sadly neglected. It is one department of banking in which the new executive spirit—that spirit of keeping a sensitive finger on the pulse—has not yet really touched.

All in all, it seems selfishly logical to concentrate on two important parts of this personnel problem. I say "selfishly" because my institution is no different from any other, and we are trying to learn.

The two subjects which I selected are "The Planned Hiring of Help On a Long-Range Basis," and "The Studied Development of Man-Power."

First, I would like to make a general statement about the personnel of banks which perhaps is generally known, but which had never before struck me as being such a potent factor and one which, if overlooked, is bound in time to bring upon a banking institution a serious personnel problem.

It is only natural that throughout the years, with the banking business placed upon the pedestal of marble and stone—although, perhaps, in the last few years we have been inclined to think there may have been a little sand at the base—that the general conception of the public and one which is bound to permeate into the subconscious thinking of banking executives is that everyone who works in a bank must be the executive type; but actually a bank is no different from any other business organization or manufacturing concern. There are certain jobs which are routine or mechanical and which always will be routine and mechanical. For these jobs it is necessary, in order to produce efficient, smooth and accurate service, that you do not have a continual turnover of employees on this type of work. That means that the man or woman picked for one of these jobs should be picked with the idea that he or she will stay there. In normal cases, the longer they are on the job, the better they do it, and the highly educated, ambitious executive type of employee has no permanent place in this work except for preliminary training. If you plan your employment schedule without taking this into consideration, either one of two things happens: You will have, if you expect the ambitious person to handle such a job, either a continual turnover due to rapid promotion, a dissatisfied worker who feels he is due for better things, or you will have spent your good money training somebody for some other person, company or bank to reap the benefits from your labors.

It seems to me that you must definitely plan your hiring of employees so that the people you select fall into two definite classes: The mechanical or routine worker and the executive type. The fact that you earmark someone as a routine worker whom you expect to be satisfied with steady employment but low salary for the rest of his life does not mean that you are stifling ambition. The best example of this that I can think of is the Army. An army cannot be all officers. Therefore, the Government has a West Point where they produce Second Lieutenants. These men are earmarked as executives. If they live up to regulations and do their work they will some day be Colonels or Generals. They are the selected group on whom the money is spent to produce executives. They are paid higher salaries, they are given more advantages, they are continually schooled as a favored or selected group. This has to be done; otherwise, we would not have efficient army officers. At the same time, the man in the ranks is not completely shut out. If he is exceptional, willing to work hard, and is ambitious he can fight his way to the top. He has the odds against him, but when he does fight his way to the top he is, perhaps, a better man than those who were favored at the start. Whether or not this seems fair, it is true and is not only true but is absolutely essential in the formation of an efficient, progressive and staple force, whether it be an army, a commercial or a bank force.

You must not get the idea that such a division in hiring policy makes the man hired for mechanical work a "forgotten man." That group, too, must be carefully developed so that each year a number of young men can enter the executive training group from the ranks. When a young man of 18 years, taken into the bank after graduating from high school, has had five or six years of experience he may well develop into fine executive material. He will then be at the age level of college or business school graduates.

"The proof of the pudding is in the eating." In our particular institution, and taking the strictly banking business as a basis, we find that 86.73% of the jobs in our bank are mechanical jobs, or what you might call routine work, not requiring executive ability. This figure does not include officers. If we include officers in this figure, the percentage of mechanical or routine jobs is 81%.

Of the mechanical jobs, 6% at least are continually filled by executive material. This is the training and testing ground.

Every institution varies as to its needs. In each case, however, a careful review of past experience will show what is the normal need for mechanical and for executive material.

If these figures are not kept in an approximately correct ratio, you will have either a dearth of executive material or a too rapid turnover of mechanical material, which will naturally impair service and run up overhead.

Whether the bank be large or small, the officer entrusted with the job of hiring employees must clearly chart his requirements. When he goes into the market for man-power he must know what he is looking for. If his ratio is such that he needs 10 mechanical help and three executive help, me must avoid the tendency to overhire executive help. Of course, the people that have the executive ability generally make a better showing. They have better personalities and background. The employment officer takes greater pride in adding them to the payroll, but if he cannot provide jobs for them in the future, he will have a turnover in his executive material which will be most costly, because these are the people who will not sit still. He must either provide reasonable promotion and continually increased remuneration or they will leave him for better jobs. Therefore, it is better to hire only the executive material that you can properly take care of. This will insure you a long average employment of execptives, which is most valuable to any organization. It will also provide these executives with a chance to expand and grow. This feeds ambition and makes possible the highest grade of work.

In the selection of those to fill mechanical jobs it is the duty (and by "duty" I mean the employment officer's duty to the individual and to his organization) to pick those people who are in his mind truly mechanical or routine workers. By this I do not mean dullards, but you will all admit that there are certain people who are more efficient and more happy with routine employment. They do not want nor would they accept great responsibility. As I pointed out before, these men may develop into executive material, but if the officer who picks them is capable, you will agree that the percentage of those whom he picks originally as executives and who go to the top should be a great deal higher than the percentage of those who are picked primarily for a certain type of routine or mechanical work. After all, this is a free country and our business is free, and the man who has the goods can get to the top. They say that a free country is one where you can do what you please without considering anyone except your wife, the police, your boss, the life insurance company, the State, the Federal and city authorities, and your neighbors.

Let us assume that the man hiring the help, whether he hires three a year or 300 a year, does so with an eye to the future. He takes a vital interest in finding out what he will need in the future, and in this way he gives a fair deal to the men and women he hires. He does not send them up any blind alleys, and he does not hire people for whom the job will either be too much or will prove stifling. In the vernacular, "He gives them a fair break."

I have heard the comment made that to do too much research on this employment business and figure out on paper exactly the type of man that you have to hire and the kind you have to reject, has a tendency to become mechanical and that, after all, human relations should remain human and hiring people is a part of human relations. I agree that this is all true, but I wish to point out that the human side does not enter into the preparatory work or the determining of what type of man or woman you need for a job. The human side is in hiring the right type, so that the person will not prove unfitted for the work. To hire one who has not executive qualities and expect him to prepare for an executive job will prove disappointing to the bank and extremely harmful to the individual, and vice versa, to hire an executive type and put him into a mechanical job, remembering all the time that unless one is earmarked to start with executive work, it is a long, uphill struggle to reach the top. Every time an individual gets a job which is not suited to him and for which he does not have the necessary qualifications to make his way in the world, it is a fault on the part of the person who hires him. Therefore, I say that to me the human side of this employment business comes in hiring people who will have a fair chance to succeed on the job which you have for them.

There are certain jobs in a banking institution which must be filled by future executive material in order to provide a method of training. These jobs, of course, are not to be considered in what I have just said. As mentioned before in this talk, most banks use the bench, the transit, and sometimes the bookkeeping department to train employees, but we will touch on that later when we talk about the proper training for employees.

First, let us consider those who are hired for mechanical or routine work. What has proved to be the best way to handle this situation?

The banks which have had the most success seem to follow this procedure regarding the boys hired. Most of the young men of this type are around the ages of 18 to 20, with high school education. They serve about six months on the bench and are then put into the transit department as outside messengers. They do nothing but messenger work at first. Some time ago it was possible for those training in the transit department to help in all phases of the department. Now, the proof machine has changed things so that it is necessary that the first step is strictly messenger work. After this, they are given a job in this department as the transit clerk or settlement clerk, and from there they are placed in another department where they are expected, under normal circumstances, to stick to one job for a period of years and take their normal advancements.

In the case of girls, they are usually trained for a specific job, such as a machine job, and they do not get even as broad a training as the young men. In the case of stenographers, this is still more true, because they work in the stenographic department, if the bank is large enough to have one, and from there take a secretary's job or a job as a secretary-clerk in some department. All in all, this does not present a particular problem in any bank. It is simply a case of having enough people coming along to make replacements, which, in this particular type of work, can be gauged pretty accurately through past experience.

The type of employment which provides us with the greatest problem is that of executive training. Here we must be sure not to hire more than we can take care of because we will lose our investment through turnover. On the other hand, we must have a sufficient force coming along so that we can build our personnel through our own people, and can avoid going outside, which is always disturbing and usually expensive.

This type of young man is generally older, because he has had a college education, in most cases, and is about 22 to 23 years of age. He starts off on the bench but cannot be expected to stay there as long as the young man four or five years his junior. He has been picked because he apparently has executive possibility. You expect that some day he will be a Vice-President of the bank or perhaps President. At least, his chances, in your mind, are much better than those of any one of the young men hired for a mechanical job. Otherwise, you would not have hired him. In most banks, after a session on the bench, this young man is placed in the transit department as an outside messenger. If it is a large department, he does straight messenger work, and eventually is given a job as transit clerk or sorting clerk, or perhaps some job in the bookkeeping department, bearing in mind all the time that this man is being trained. The ideal method used by a few banks is to have a scheduled course which takes him into all departments, tellers, bookkeeping, credit, auditing, analysis, trust, foreign, &c. You are trying to give him a fundamental knowledge of the banking business as far as procedure goes, so that he may be better equipped to handle the job for which you are preparing him. This is all simple enough, but there is one part which I think we miss. I know we do in our bank, and I expect that many of you do in yours. As a matter of fact, I know that you do. The department heads and the officers of the bank do not know this young man. He has been in training for four or five years, yet the first time they meet him is when they have a position to fill. They should have had an opportunity to know something about him, to have become acquainted with him, to have followed his progress, to have decided ahead whether or not he is someone they want to use. Therefore, in my opinion, it is the job of the personnel manager to see that these young men in this selected group, these "second lieutenants" as we might call them, have an opportunity to meet and talk with the officers and heads of the various departments. If the department heads get to know the young man in training, they will be able to select for minor positions in their departments a candidate in whom they have confidence and feel that some day will become an executive for them, that he can take more and more responsibility as the years go on. It is only a human trait that an

executive will take more interest in a young man if he has something to say about his training, and has taken a personal interest in following his progress.

There is no rule of thumb which can be used in mapping the training course of those young executives. To start with, you have a considerable investment in them, not only an investment of money but you have invested the future of your business in those young men. You cannot afford to lose them all or even a sizable percentage. If you lose one crop of young men that you are bringing up for executive positions, it will make a hole in your organization at a later date. All of us have been through this, and as a matter of fact, the very bad years of the depression stopped a good many banks and companies from bringing in their usual quota of young men to be trained as executives, and the time may not be far distant when they will feel the effects of this gap in the flow of man-power. I think it is safe to say that there is now a shortage of young executives who have had the necessary seven or eight years' training to make them effective.

The man in charge of personnel, whether he is handling one of 30 such young men, must make each one an individual case. This type of man does not catalogue as easily as the mechanical type. You must study him, keep pace with him, and see that his interest in his job never lags. It won't lag if he has enough to do, if the work is interesting, and if he can see that just efforts are rewarded by promotion and more responsibility. Remember that this type of man, if he is good and if he is one you are going to keep, is hungry for authority and hungry for responsibility. You cannot give him the authority early, but you can feed him a little bit of responsibility from time to time, which is in most cases regarded as the highest prize of all. A proper job of tailor-fitting this man to his work can only be done by frequent interviews both with him and with the department heads for whom he works. You have a long-range investment in this man and you can afford to spend time on him.

I do not feel that it is right to take time to go into more detail on this now. Perhaps it will come up again in the discussion.

Before I close there is one point I want to make which I think all of us can take home and find it very nourishing food for thought.

If this statement does not apply to your bank, in other words, if the cap does not fit, please do not put in on. If your institution is to start a new advertising campaign all the senior officers will show an active interest in it, they will spend time and help in the preparation of it, and, all in all, the result will be a composite effort of the leaders of your institution.

If you are to invest in new machines for one purpose or the other, and the investment runs into $25,000 or $30,000, the senior officers of your bank will take an active interest and will devote a good deal of their time to the consideration of the proposition and in deciding whether or not to accept or reject it. If you are going to put in air conditioning, install new heating or ventilating equipment in your bank building, build a new type of cage or counter, put in a new service such as personal loans, or decide to handle no minimum checking accounts, you will find that the senior officers of your bank will devote plenty of time to it, because they feel the bank is making an investment, because they feel it is their duty as officers and perhaps as directors, to pass judgment upon the action.

I believe also I am correct in saying that the biggest single item of expense, or shall we call it investment, although it is an investment from which the principal can never be withdrawn, on any bank's statement is salaries and wages. The total bill for all expense, including interest, in running the National banks of the United States for the year which ended June 30, 1938, was $585,882,000; of this, $239,643,000, or over 40%, consisted of salaries and wages, and yet by comparison, how little time is spent on these expenses, on these investments in man-power, on these investments in the future of your institution, on these investments in people who will represent the bank to the public, and on whom depends the public's goodwill. I dare say that in 99 out of 100 cases the senior officers' first interest in a man is after he has been with a bank eight or 10 years, and after the young man has been made or broken. The time to have known him was when he was first in the bank. I know it is impossible for senior officers to interview applicants for jobs, but once the experts in the bank on this particular type of work have selected a man and have placed him in their category of second lieutenants or executive training for future Vice-Presidents, then he should have the attention of the senior officers. They should meet him, they should follow him. He is one of the selected group in which you have a big investment, not only a yearly investment of dollars and cents, but you are counting on him to be in the bank when you need someone in an executive position. He is your stop-gap of the future. It may be years ahead, but you have got to keep his interest and hold him or you will have a shortage of executives. That is why I say that we pay too little attention to our biggest investment, to our biggest expense—man-power. Banks are known as a training ground for executives for other businesses, just as they are known in most cities as a fine training ground for stenographers and secretaries. That is because the bank provides excellent training but loses the guiding touch which holds those who are worthy of a chance for promotion.

If we do not get another thought out of this discussion today and from the questions which I know are going to arise in this meeting, let us review our own institutions and see whether or not we are properly guiding those young men, picked for future executive position. See if we are protecting our investment in them. See if they are the type of young men who are eager to learn, ambitious to advance, and loyal to those who place confidence in them.

Let us also make sure that we are doing everything in our power to help and guide those who are serving in routine jobs so that they may make of themselves executive material. There is so much that can be done to help the latter group, who are usually without advance educational advantages, to lift themselves to higher earning levels.

The young men that you have picked as the future executives and the young men that you will develop so that they can become executive material are the life blood of your bank. You cannot afford to ignore them. You must realize that these young men require special training, more personalized attention, if your "second lieutenants" are going to become generals.

Work Simplification and Organization for Efficient Operation

By J. J. GARD, Vice-President United States National Bank, Portland, Ore.

My topic is one to which I believe every banker is giving more and more attention and thought. It has been my observation that banks throughout the country are today operating with greater efficiency, which is in reality the improved handling of our customers' business whether in the commercial, savings, exchange or any other department. With today's interest rates, with present working hour restrictions, and ever-increasing volume of business, bankers must recognize that conservative operation of their banks must include this important part—a good organization with economical yet efficient and practical operation.

One of the first steps to consider in developing a smooth organization is the division of responsibility between the Board of Directors and the management. The technical definition of executive is "to carry through so as to affect, put in force, or accomplish." The Board of Directors formulates or approves policies and the management in the form of one or a group of officers puts them into execution. While there must necessarily be committees acting as liaison bodies between the Board and the executives, I am in favor of a strong centralized form of control in the way of management, where important problems are considered and decisions rendered. There must be evidence of finality and matters laid before them must be dispatched with promptness and regularity. The management must have a clear understanding of the authority granted by the Board and, in passing judgment, every effort must be made to gain full knowledge of the facts in each case. Too many times our judgment is only as good as our information.

Next to consider is the division of duties among individuals in key points and certainty that their responsibilities are well defined. This will offer these men new fields to explore and latitude in thinking and working out improvements within the authority granted to them. Consider the advantage an officer or employee has who understands what is expected of him, in contrast to the confusion that can exist when he does not know with reasonable certainty the extent or limits of his responsibility. Under the latter system it can be expected that advancements and needed changes will fall by the wayside for the lack of someone to concentrate on proposals and see them through. There is no better method to develop subordinates than to give them responsibilities. On the other hand, if the management is to guide the destiny of the bank it must have the proper control over all functions and be fully apprised of the operations in each division. Important matters must be referred for consideration and time is required for these conferences and reviews. Officers and subordinates must be instructed how to differentiate between the essential and the non-essential, thus enabling the management to keep in touch with the operation without resorting to the analysis of countless details.

I feel that the foregoing principles apply to every organization, large or small, and if practiced will clearly disclose the objectives and will filter down through the ranks and instill confidence and understanding.

A large city bank should give thought to the chart system of operation, which discloses, along engineering lines, the divisions and major departments, such as loans, investments, commercial, savings, internal operations, audit, &c., and the executive head or heads of each. There would be departments within these divisions; for example, under loans there might appear commercial loans, real estate mortgages, instalment and finance paper, credit department and controls. Under internal operations there would be the multitude of departments functioning for the entire bank, the number of such divisions and departments necessarily depending upon the size of the bank. A department should not be created unless it is required and the work cannot be performed by one individual or assumed by another department. It is just as inefficient and costly to create too many departments as it is to under-departmentalize the bank. In creating an organization it makes no difference if the duties assigned are performed by one individual or by a group or a department. The theory is just the same, and it can be carried out in most any size bank. In some cases the functions in the main might be restricted to loans, investments, and operations. Nevertheless, the management must decide upon assignments in the same way as a large city bank.

During my experience in examining banks I frequently made the observation, and it was apparent, that the officers, or officer, were directing their energies far too much toward details and the more important matters were neglected. In others the details were lost sight of because no one was delegated to look after them. There were still others where the officer tried to cover the executive duties and a large share of the clerical activities, such as tending the note cage, resulting usually in loose operation. All this is needless if the organization as a whole is set up to produce the best results for the bank. Teamwork is the desirable feature, and the goal we should strive for is the maximum service as is practical from the entire staff.

For example, someone in your bank might be delegated to keep the credit files in current condition and to see that proper analyses are made of new statements. Often one officer or employee is assigned to oversee the daily operations and systems; he performs much the same as the operating head of a very large bank. One may be interested in auditing and could be utilized in making periodical checks for the management, provided his other duties did not conflict. You may have a bright and energetic employee who is qualified to call on your customers in the interest of business development. A part of his time might be devoted to this enterprise. There are numerous other ways to distribute the various functions and duties so that all have the attention that is essential if the bank is to be termed "well managed."

In a recent article which appeared in a well-known financial publication, H. N. Stronck, a technical adviser to banks, in summarizing arguments in favor of the development of an organization with proper controls, said, among other things, that it proved an "aid in the determination of sound policies and detecting and eliminating unsound ones," and tended to "foster the development of a well coordinated, energetic, cooperative, loyal and self-perpetuating organization." That the foregoing system will prove of the greatest benefit to the Board and the executive head in skilfully carrying out established policies and practices to the finest degree, there can be no question. Our bank for a number of years has adhered to the chart system, and we have found this method to be of distinct advantage in distributing duties to the various desks.

As it will not be possible in a few minutes to follow through each component part of a typical organization, let us take for example the operating angle, and bend our energies toward the personnel, operating, and comptroller departments. Some banks combine the control with personnel or operating with control, and in certain cases these combinations have been demonstrated to be entirely satisfactory, although it is my belief that better results may be realized if each is separate and apart in positive form. For example, the Cashier may supervise both operations and personnel yet have assistants in each division working independently

and without influence from the other. In your bank the three different functions may be performed by only one individual, and, though this is a fact, for the purpose of this analysis each will be dealt with separately.

The personnel department acts as the contact between the management and the employees, and is interested primarily in their welfare, fitness, and development. The officer in charge does not give particular attention to operations or systems and is more concerned whether an employee measures up to the right standard and can turn out an appropriate volume of work. From his angle he constantly keeps the question of training before him and, while this paper stresses efficient systems, I do not believe we should permit our mechanics to reach such a point that incentive vanishes. In other words, there should be a happy medium between the force of mechanism and the construction of an intelligent body of employees.

If the organization is to be successful in every respect we must not overlook the atmosphere that should prevail. In nearly every instance the responsibility for the right condition rests with the management. The spirit of cooperation must emanate from the top and, if given the proper encouragement, will soon permeate throughout the entire staff.

Working conditions play a prominent part in the efficiency and well-being of your staff. Experts have proved that faulty equipment and poor lighting and air have their adverse effect and in judging the qualifications of employees these fundamentals must not be overlooked.

Every bank has a large investment in its officers and employees, and to that extent is vitally interested in their welfare. It is our duty to encourage thrift and conservative management of their own affairs, as employees whose finances are impaired cannot always do justice to their work. As an outgrowth of this interest on the part of the bank, there has been a development of group accident and health insurance which is of untold value in assisting those who become involved in financial difficulties because of a misfortune over which they have no control. Group life insurance and pension plans have their part in the upbuilding of morale, and tend to strengthen the ties between the employer and the employees.

We must not forget the problems of the employees, and in dealing with them there must be firmness, no favoritism, and above all a spirit of fairness. Decisions reached must be based on facts and sound reasoning if the officer is to retain the employees' goodwill and confidence. In counseling with them good judgment must be exercised, and in many cases this requires a sympathetic and understanding heart as well as an intelligent head.

The operating head and his assistants must give the organization, large or small, supervision to the end that practices and routine are always adhered to or followed. Peak loads and valleys are prominent in the banking business, which requires this officer to arrange his employees from day to day as needed. The staff must be sufficiently flexible to accommodate full demands. Lacking a clear understanding of the activities, the bank will flounder in inefficiency, service is impaired and expenses may increase rapidly. Lieutenants in the form of department heads, and employees in key position as needed, make a large organization possible and will add to the efficiency of almost any bank.

An important duty of the operating head is keeping activities correctly divided so that overlapping, duplication and lost motion is avoided. This is no small chore in itself, and in our bank requires continued planning and thought. Some banks have developed committees to decide upon methods and systems, and others have established planning divisions. Still others have a capable operating head. Outside experts are sometimes employed. Each of these plans has its merits.

In cooperation with the personnel manager and department managers, employees must be developed for advancement and new help must be trained to fill vacancies caused by promotions and resignations. The operating head must have a hand in this if the organization is to run smoothly. A department crippled because employees are not trained up to a responsibility needed is an unsatisfactory situation, and errors resulting may bring criticism against the bank. I recall once that an applicant for a position in the bank stated that he preferred a job as a desk where little or no responsibility was required. He was, of course, informed that there were mighty few such places and that we have standards requiring a certain amount of training before assignments are made. An error by an employee can sometimes be as important as a mistake in judgment by a loan officer.

A new problem is the limitation on working hours. We have found that in general this also is a matter of planning and supervision, and in many cases overtime can be corrected by changing working hours, time of starting, and giving time off. Adjustments may be made so that the work can be concentrated in a few hours instead of spread over a greater number or by giving the department in need experienced help at certain times of the day. This latter plan has been very helpful in our bank and goes back to the shifting crew principle which has been advocated by well-informed bank men for many years. The result is more flexibility and much less expense than would result from the addition of more employees, whose time would be wasted during slack periods.

The inclusion of banks under the Social Security Act will create additional taxes for both old age benefits and unemployment. These assessments will be based on the payroll and increase with the number of employees and, to a certain extent, with salaries. It is needless for me to say that all these new assessments and burdens act as a syphon from our life line, net profits, and that, like a manufacturing or other commercial enterprise, we must look at operating costs without the use of rose-colored glasses. Tradition, if it is tradition, must be put in the background. By this I do not intend to convey the thought that we should change our methods for the sake of changing but, on the other hand, when something new has demonstrated its merits, we should not decide against it without careful analysis and application to our own organization.

Many banks have coped with the peak load problem, and while in some cases it is not practical to eliminate the causes, there are ways open to counteract some of these excess demands on the staff. For example, a number of banks are following the plan of staggering customers' statements throughout the month, or rendering them on a date other than the last working day, which is usually heavy. We have followed the latter system and have selected the 25th in a number of our offices. All statements, with a few exceptions, are prepared between the 25th and 31st for delivery on the first day of the succeeding month. We have been doing this for about a year, and it has been of real value to us. Furthermore, this change has been accepted by our customers with satisfaction. In looking at time cards of employees who are working under this plan, practically no increase in hours can be detected in the week the statements are completed. I have observed that some banks are delivering statements on the second and third of the month, although preparing them on the last working day. This should help in reducing hours.

The growth of consumer or retail credit has increased in the note department, and many banks have found it necessary to install a special system for this work. There is a certain volume which seems to make such a change advisable and more economical, which must be detected and the situation corrected. This is likely to occur in any part of the bank and the question is: has someone in your organization been charged with the responsibility of following trends, making tests and observations to determine what should be done to keep systems abreast of ever-changing conditions?

Many banks are utilizing single posting in bookkeeping, and by using the photographic method have streamlined their transit departments. More and more banks are coming to photographic records to avoid duplication and to highly developed electrically operated machines capable of absorbing a large volume of items. This use of new equipment applies to most of the operating departments. Whenever a person sponsors a change in equipment or in a system and considers the problem solved for a long period, if not forever, right there he makes a serious mistake. Your organization is not complete unless someone is making studies of the advantages and capacities of machines that are today offered in the market. The large bank equipment companies have laboratories where tests are consistently made to give us better and more productive machines.

There are too many current topics dealing with the mechanics and operations to discuss here, and my purpose is to urge you to have some individual or individuals in your bank designated to keep the foregoing objectives in mind, make reviews periodically, remain alert, and eliminate unnecessary activities and lost motion. How many times have we heard the following paraphrase: "This system is not altogether necessary, but is nice to have." We have in the past said that some things were impossible or, without going that far, completely disregarded new theories that were advanced. Now some of these proposals are an accepted part of our routine and are fully seasoned. Not long ago a banker wrote to me that he felt that banks returned too many checks because of minor irregularities, especially when endorsed by responsible firms and corporations. Considering the expense of handling return items, this may be a good point for consideration. Remember this, that every unproductive motion removed from operations today will save for tomorrow. Do we fully recognize that a reduction of $1,000 in expense is equivalent to the income on $25,000 loaned at 4% for one year; that each dollar of additional expense subtracts a dollar from our net profit?

To fulfill properly his function, the comptroller must be well informed of policies established by the bank's board and management, and must have the ability to sense and understand that which is desired. He must interpret instructions with practical and intelligent application. From the angle of bookkeeping, almost any trained accountant could act as comptroller, but actually to perform for the bank he must be able to view with perspicacity everything that he sees, for regularity, accuracy, and propriety. His examination of activities that come within his scope of authority must be minute and thorough, yet broad enough to prevent the defeat of the very purpose of his office.

For smooth operation and good results the accounting system in his department must be carefully planned and adapted to the bank's requirements. The control over assets and liabilities, income and expense accounts must be made possible by adequate records, and he must be satisfied that the system in effect in the bank provide him with needed information and offer proper safeguards. Volume of items handled should be gathered from the entire bank and translated into analyses showing trends, efficiency of operation, and costs. These statistics would include output of items per employee and the salary and total cost per item handled. Some banks have weighted certain relative transactions and arrived at a work unit which can be used to establish the efficiency of a department. Those employing the use of this principle indicate that it is very helpful in making comparisons.

In conjunction with the personnel officer and the operating head, the comptroller should analyze the output of an average good clerk to measure against one who may not be doing his part. The comptroller must know with reasonable accuracy the cause of an increase or decrease in the number of personnel in any department. In other words, the comptroller carries on research work and measures production by the various formulas of his department. The studies made and measurements taken are just as important to the management of a bank as the dimensions of a building are to a contractor who plans to build it. The comptroller's duties are to me the most important in the bank, and even a small bank can apply tests to its own organization, and keep detailed records at little cost and without the expense of a separate department.

As a word of caution, it is very easy to create one department to check another, and in deciding upon a proper balance the management should guard against a top-heavy number of employees in any non-operating department. Too much staff in the comptroller's department will produce too many studies that are of no particular importance. Sometimes we may find efficient operation but an overload in the supervision which can be even more expensive.

It is realized that every bank cannot have a comptroller or a personnel department, but I do believe it is the duty of the management of every bank to reap some of the advantages and share in the results. Consistent study of staff methods, routine, and systems is bound to bring forth improvements, which is the tonic needed to keep employees interested and thinking. They who share in these improvements take pride in their part and can be observed seeking new ways to expedite the day's work. The thought is not to burden employees, but to maintain a happier and more competent personnel, increase enthusiasm, and prevent rust. Such a course is necessary not only to show the capacity and capabilities of an organization but to insure its very foundation and perpetual existence. Let us remember that it takes a well-organized bank to bring about good performance by its officers and staff, and that they cannot serve a twentieth century business world with horse and buggy methods.

Account Analysis as a Guide to Charges

By CLAUDE L. STOUT, Executive Vice-President and Cashier of the Poudre Valley National Bank, Fort Collins, Colo.

To lay a foundation for some of the things I wish to emphasize, permit me to direct your attention to certain underlying facts which may appear unrelated to our topic, but which have a direct bearing upon the future progress of banking.

Speaking before the Wisconsin Bankers Association, Leo T. Crowley, Chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, said a few weeks ago:

"In pursuing his search for profits, I believe the banker would do well to apply to his problems the standards and the ingenuity he expects from his customers in other lines of business."

In other words, Mr. Crowley said: "Be what you expect your customer to be."

Apparently we bankers have studied everybody's business save our own. We have insisted that the general merchant close out his unprofitable shoe department, that the dairyman convert his boarder cows into producers, that the farmer abandon fallow soil, and that the manufacturer curtail production costs. Yet we have deliberately ignored our own merchandising problems.

The source of a bank's net income appears to be immaterial on first thought, whether from bonds, loans and other investments, or from adequate service charges. But this question, reviewed in the broader light, takes on a more profound aspect. With bank overhead constantly increasing in the form of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation costs, rising taxation, social security, wage and hour regulations, and other uncontrollable expenditures, it resolves itself into a question of whether or not we shall seek this margin of net income from additional investments of a permanent, fixed capital nature, or purchase a sufficient volume of bonds at their present extreme prices to insure tempararily profitable operations. Either course involves relaxation of our vigilance as to the quality of these loans and investments.

Your depositors are not in position to evaluate your note case or bond portfolio. The mere showing of satisfactory earnings is not necessarily indicative of satisfactory investments. On the other hand, a note case of solvent loans, a bond portfolio composed of investments which will be liquidated from income rather than by refunding, combined with an adequate system of service charges, is uncontestable proof of solvency—you have a sound institution.

Certainly there can be no greater obstacle to progress than a breakdown of our financial system, a breakdown of our present banking system, because it is in fact not the cornerstone but the broad foundation upon which rests our present great democratic form of government. This statement is not far-fetched, erroneous or theoretical in any wise. It is substantiated by the very teachings of that eminent Socialist, Karl Marx, whose word is scripture to his followers. Karl Marx said, in substance:

"First, let us secure control of all banks and financial arteries. Second, let us secure control of all transportation and communication facilities. Finally, let us obtained control of the army and navy. The revolution is won."

In other words, the capitalistic system has now been completely obliterated.

Hence that is the reason banking is subjected to such vicious attacks by those who seek political power to regulate the rights of citizens. If banking were not such an important adjunct to government it would be ignored. Democracy is the only form of government which permits privately-own banking. Every other form of government, either socialistic or totalitarian, dominates its banking structure, eliminating all semblance of credit discretion on the part of the individual.

Please bear in mind that any reference to privately-owned or independent banking includes all institutions operating under our present system, whether branch or unit banks. It is intended to differentiate only between privately-owned banks and those under complete Government domination.

In an address at Colorado Springs, Colo., in June, 1934, I made a statement which then appeared to be radical indeed—a prophecy which appeared far from actual fulfillment. But today I submit to you that statement made in 1934, and leave to your determination the question of whether or not it is much nearer fulfillment today than it was five years ago. That statement was, in substance, as follows: "Independent banking is on trial for its life, and probably will not survive." This statement becomes more significant in the light of recent developments, and if the trend towards centralized or Government-owned banking is not checked within the next five years, if the people of this Nation are not willing and ready to work shoulder to shoulder with privately-owned banking, this prophecy made five years ago will have become an actual fact. If the barometer of human success is to rise according to a demonstrated ability to lead the people over highways of impractical, unworkable financial theories, into castles of unsound, destructive business principles, then banking—individually-owned banking—is in fact rapidly on its way out.

We are squarely faced with a problem of psychology—of counteracting the influence and leadership of these false prophets, these men who in too many instances have acquired high places in Government apparently because of their notable record of failure in the actual management of a business or profession of their own.

An understanding public is the one means by which bankers can expect favorable treatment from lawmakers, for the men who make the laws are still dominated by the people who elect them to office. Our business conduct must convince the man on the street that the presence of a community bank has a constructive influence upon the volume of business transacted in that community. He must be made to realize that a privately-owned community bank favorably affects the wage scale, the jobs available to labor, and the value of homes and real estate, whether actual cash value or assessed value. These home banks directly affect the amount of taxes which may be levied and collected for any particular phase of government, including educational institutions. I question whether the average person ever realizes the extent to which locally-owned banking is vital to the preservation of industry and to the preservation of a democratic form of government. So it is important that we keep constantly in mind that privately-owned banking will survive or perish in the future according to the understandings or the misunderstandings, the likes and dislikes of the man on the street—that group of citizens who today hold the balance of power.

If we bankers of America have faith in our free and independently-owned banking system, let's demonstrate our ability to stand on our own feet, without any more governmental aid or subsidy of capital structure. We do not for a moment doubt your sincerity of purpose, your determination to do your utmost to further the cause of privately-owned banking. But we do question whether or not the average banker realizes the immediate seriousness of this situation. For that reason we wish to emphasize in this brief address a factor which has a direct bearing upon the success or failure of this banking structure we have so carefully built in the course three-quarters of a century.

There is one thing that we have in common with all business and professional men, whether large or small, whether farmers, merchants, doctors, dentists, or manufacturers. If successful, we must deal in facts—we must know costs. Sooner or later we must turn our minds to this fact, because capital deteriorates, wears out, and must be replaced just the same as any other tool of industry.

The subject of cost analysis has too frequently been ignored or lightly touched upon by the majority of bankers. It is imperative that bankers cooperate to the extent of adopting a uniform method of arriving at banking costs and charges. Bank customers whose interests necessitate the transaction of banking business in various sections of the country are justifiably skeptical of the soundness of any service charge plan when they find such a wide divergence of opinion and such wide discrepancies in price schedules. Every banker should industriously seek to eliminate as many of these differences as possible, because, obviously, not all of the different plans can be correct, and so all stand convicted as incorrect.

Naturally, costs and charges will not be identical in all sections of the country, but certainly the method of arriving at these costs should be as nearly uniform as possible. Too many bankers install service charges in a hit-or-miss fashion, with no better reason for their installation than that their institution must have a certain amount of money with which to operate and meet overhead. They have no logical defense to offer when the customer asks: "Why do you charge my account this amount?"

The merchant is always prepared to answer such a question, because he knows his costs. When he places a price mark on a suit of clothes, he knows that this price includes not only the wholesale cost of the garment, together with its proportionate share of all fixed overhead, such as light, heat, rent, taxes, &c., but that merchant knows that this price contains a reasonable and necessary margin of profit as well.

Surely the banker should be foremost in scientifically appraising and pricing his merchandise. You cannot adequately sell fair charges to the public until you yourself are convinced that you do have a valuable and indispensable service which is being offered to your consumers, one that is essential to the well-being of this Nation and its people.

All the free service that banks have ever given away, individually or collectively, in the last 25 years, never produced a single cent of undivided profits, never strengthened the capital structure of any institution, never contributed one thin dime to the assimilation of a loss. I feel justified in saying it has contributed very little to the well-being and friendship of our customers.

We endeavor to convince the public we are operating a sound, conservative institution, that their deposits are safe in our care. And yet 35% of the depositor's dollar, in many instances, is invested in a concern which is running behind every year, invested in bonds of an institution whose budget is not balanced. As I ponder this situation I wonder what the results would be if we were to submit a questionnaire or inquiry to every depositor in our institutions asking permission to invest 35% of his funds in Government bonds, particularly if we explained that this Government bond represents a violation of every fundamental known to solvency?

We conscientiously explain to the public that our institution is solvent, that our banking structure was never in better condition. We make such statements even though we do not know our costs and therefore are unable to place an intelligent price mark on our merchandise. How can we reconcile this policy with the position that a sound banker must take in dealing with borrowers, when he tells the merchant that his loan will not be approved because his budget is not balanced—because overhead exceeds income—because he does not know his costs—that there is not a reasonable profit load in his selling price? The day is not far distant when you and I will be called upon to face this public and explain to them why we bankers, men who are trained presumably for a lifetime in the fundamentals of sound finance, have allowed the public to believe that the investment of their funds in deficit bonds could preserve our institutions upon a sound basis.

If the public were allowed to view this scene of banking in the proper light I am sure they would not only approve but would demand that all banks recover their costs through a system of adequate charges rather than invest the public's funds in high-yielding, questionable investments. An accurate and fair uniform schedule of charges is impossible of accomplishment without an accurate, careful cost survey of your own individual institution. Not only salaries of employees should be recovered, but fixed expenses, such as taxes, depreciation of building and equipment, protective insurance, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation costs, social security, wage and hour requirements, and other actual overhead, should be allocated through an accurate cost survey and passed on by account analysis to the person who directly benefits therefrom. If these expenses are theoretical, if the expenses of serving the individual on our ledgers is a myth, then that portion of the expense voucher issued in payment of such theoretical or mythical expenses should never have been issued, because it is a misapplication of funds. It is a fraud on the stockholders.

Placing your institution on a cost-plus basis will, to a great extent, remove the incentive to invest in high-yielding, questionable bonds. Such loans and bonds are invariably acquired for the express purpose of obtaining income to offset dissipated earnings. In their anxiety to seek earnings, or in their search for earnings with which to meet an ever-growing volume of overhead, many of our institutions have already placed themselves in an illiquid position. Government bonds represent approximately 35% of earning assets, carrying interest coupons which are the equivalent of investment starvation. An approximate additional 10% is invested in obligations collateralized by the full and unconditional guarantee as to principal and interest by the Federal Government. Still another 15% to 20% is invested in more or less illiquid industrial, railroad, or municipal bonds, very few of which will be paid other than by substitution of similar obligations.

In 1933 our own institution paid the approximate sum of $2,000 for a cost survey, which amount was completely recovered in the first 45 days after the installation of the system recommended by the cost accountant. Today, 50% of our institution's annual net income is composed of recoveries for services rendered. This was one of the most profitable expenditures our institution ever made. In order to obtain this amount of income from loans, it would be necessary for us to increase our present note case 33 1/3%, or in lieu thereof, expand our bond investments 200%. Certainly there is not the risk in service charges that there might be in investments in these types of securities, particularly in the volume stated. We have never lost a dollar in service charges, but we lost our shirts in loans. That's why I have so little sympathy with the pressure that is being brought upon us today to supplement our incomes by the acquisition of illiquid long-term capital banking investments.

It is not my intention to bring the subject of average balance into controversial discussion, but merely to state that banks of northern Colorado universally use minimum balance in all account analyses. Minimum balance recovers approximately 25% more than average balance, so the question resolves itself into whether or not your institution wishes to make 75% recoveries or 100% recoveries for services rendered.

The subject of cost analysis as a guide to charges is one that certain men of national reputation and prominence in the field of banking have deemed of sufficient importance to justify a thorough study on their part. The results of their study are set forth in "Commercial Management Booklet No. 23," recently released by the Bank Management Commission of the American Bankers Association. This booklet is commended for your careful consideration.

Let's stop priming that old, worn-out pump of free service, using clear water from the wells of sound investments. For 25 years we primed this pump and have received not so much as a trickle from the spout. Ever since the public turned to the usage of checks and checking accounts as the major portion of our circulating medium, priming of the "free service" pump has consumed 20% of the income derived from our note case and bond portfolio, of the income from our sound investments. We yet have the privilege and opportunity of cleaning our own back yard. Let's get the job done in a respectable manner.

Our newly-elected President, Bob Hanes, recently said to the bankers of his own State at their annual convention:

"The banker who does not know his costs is simply working in the dark. Operating at a profit today offers a very real challenge to management with no promise of improvement in interest rates or bond yields in the near future. Yet there are banks today which have not made any effort to analyze their costs and lack of sufficient courage to ask for adequate compensation from those they serve."

An article in the September issue of Burroughs Clearing House, entitled "New York Sponsors Uniform Analysis," is certainly enlightening concerning the appalling lack of informity in the methods employed to analyze checking accounts by the banks of that State. A hypothetical account was submitted, for analysis, to a group of 16 banks in one of the counties, resulting in a variation from no charge up to $15.00.

The investigations of this committee revealed that bankers in New York State were inclined to agree that service charges should be based on actual costs. However, there was a tendency for the bankers to feel that they could not individually afford the expense of the services of a competent cost analyst, and they realized their own personnel was not competent to arrive at accurate cost figures. To meet this situation it was suggested that these bankers join together in obtaining a consultant for group study and that the result of such survey would establish sufficiently accurate cost data for each institution that the cost analyst would be in position to recommend satisfactory and workable service charge schedules.

It is the unanimous opinion of those who have availed themselves of expert guidance in the matter of cost analysis that the expenditure has been one of the most profitable investments ever made.

This is an inopportune time to pinch pennies. It is the duty of every banker critically to examine his own operations and to base the conduct of his bank's affairs upon an accurate knowledge of costs combined with the most efficient operation.

If we are satisfactorily fulfilling the position of trust occupied as an executive, our time is unquestionably far too valuable in discharging supervisory duties for us to attempt to enter the field of cost analysis. The expense of hiring an expert to peform this service for our institution is, after all, only a small fraction of our bank's annual earnings.

So I repeat, if we have faith in our free and independently-owned banking system, let's demonstrate our ability to stand on our own feet. Let's be independent of Government aid or subsidy through capital stock. Let's fulfill our true function of community service. And let's do that by knowing our costs and making our services pay their way, deriving our income from its proper source, which is service to the public. If we do this in the proper manner and in the proper spirit the public will understand. Then we shall not have to worry about the future of independent chartered banking.

Those of us who stake our time and effort in this enterprise should carry with us the knowledge that we have served our community and our country to the best of our ability.

So I leave you with this motto:

"Let us, then, be what we are, speak what we think, and in all things keep ourselves loyal to truth and the scared profession of friendship."

EDUCATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS

There were two talks under this head by, respectively, H. R. Smith and S. N. Pickard

Meeting Held at Seattle, Wash., Sept. 27, 1939

INDEX TO EDUCATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS CONFERENCE

The Front Line—A Goodwill Focal Point

By HARRY R. SMITH, Assistant Vice-President Bank of America National Trust & Savings Association, San Francisco, Calif., and President American Institute of Banking Section

In introducing Mr. Smith, Chairman Hecht said:

Our first speaker originally came from the East, where he entered the banking business as a messenger. He gravitated to the West, where he entered the employ of what is now the Bank of America National Trust & Savings Association. He is a graduate of the Graduate School of Banking and is President of the American Institute of Banking Section of the American Bankers Association at this time.

The address of Mr. Smith follows:

Mr. Hecht, Ladies and Gentlemen—It is a privilege indeed to stand before you in this session devoted to two very important subjects, closely related, "Education and Public Relations."

Anyone who studies the history of banking in this country cannot help but be impressed by the fact that it is marked by an almost continual series of swings of public confidence in banking. There are periods in which everyone is full of confidence, a period of expansion both in banking and in the number of banks, and public confidence runs high; no one questions the banking structure, the banking practices nor the individual institutions. These periods of time in history are followed by other periods in which confidence seems suddenly to dissolve as quickly as the fogs dissolve in San Francisco, or as quickly as we wish they would. That confidence seems to disappear overnight and people who the day before were perfectly calm, dispassionate about their consideration of individual banks and the whole banking structure, suddenly become seized with hysteria and lose all confidence in banks. Then, after a period of time in which those experiences seem to face from memory, business picks up again and confidence goes on again.

It seems that in years gone by, at least, bankers appear to have done nothing toward the resotration of confidence following a period of distress except to rely upon America's tremendous capacity to forget its economic lessons. America forgets very easily. That explains why after those periods of distress confidence gradually came back until we had the same story over again.

In the early thirties we had another period in which banking confidence subsided, culminating in the Bank Holiday of 1933 in which banking in this country took time out long enough to adjust some of the effects of the post-war deflation and to adjust the evil effects of an over-liberal policy of bank chartering.

But this time the bankers of this country are convinced that it is not enough to rely for restoration of confidence on the fact that the public has a short memory. We realize now that confidence of that sort is not really confidence at all, but is rather indifference, and the bankers of this country have therefore resolved that this time they shall do something actively, not only to restore confidence but to give it a sound foundation. Therefore we have this program in the American Bankers Association.

In addition to our desire to see confidence founded on a sound basis so it will be permanent and not disappear quickly, there is another reason (for engaging in public education and public relations at this time. If you look again at banking history you will observe that all the major pieces of banking legislation have been enacted immediately following periods of great banking distress. They were enacted, therefore, at a time when public confidence in banking was not particularly strong and when, therefore, the bankers who should normally guide banking legislation were on the defensive. Thus it was made more difficult for banking to promote sound and constructive banking legislation. This, then, is another reason why public education in times when confidence is high, so that confidence may be made more sure and more sound, is a forward-looking step.

We stop for a moment and say, "How did it happen that the public obtained such a poor opinion of banking in past periods of distress?" Two things stick out very prominently. The first is this: The public has not understood banking and what we do not understand we tend to distrust, especially when it behaves in a manner which we do not understand.

Our public education program is an endeavor to educate the public concerning banking. The activities of the Association during this past year, in cooperation with the various State Associations and the local chapters of the American Institute of Banking, are a record of a remarkable piece of work, engaged in by thousands throughout the country; literally hundreds of thousands have comprised the audiences who have heard talks on banking and kindred subjects, talks for which the outlines were supplied by the American Bankers Association. This is doing a great work.

Unfortunately, however, we reach but a small fraction of the population, and this is partly due to the fact that the public does not wish to be educated. It is difficult for the public to understand such a complex set of economic phenomena as banking. It is difficult for them to find the time out of their busy lives to be willing to investigate and study. They are too busy, and therefore they resist, not consciously but they nevertheless resist, efforts to educate them in the principles and foundation practices, the legal restrictions which characterize banking. Therefore it seems impossible that we shall ever reach the vast majority of the people with a program purely of public education on the outside of banking. Nevertheless, we should continue our efforts to reach them through the schools, parent-teachers' associations, civic clubs, over the radio, and we should continue to grasp every opportunity that is afforded u to tell the story of banking in language that is clear and plain and which is not technical.

Too often we are apt to explain a banking process in language which itself is as difficult to understand as the process. So we must guard against the use of language which to us is plain but to the layman is not.

If we cannot hope to fully educate the public regarding this very complex and abstract business of banking, what then is our hope of building confidence in banking? Can we build confidence in something which the public does not understand? If we can achieve that, we have achieved our end. Can we give the public confidence in bankers even though they do not understand banking? Just which psychological factors determine confidence or lack of confidence is something which is exceedingly difficult to understand. If we examine some of our reactions to people, individuals, services, functions, organizations, and say "We have confidence in this particular individual," why is it? You have confidence in a great many people who do things for you which you do not understand.

I well recall an incident a number of years ago when my brother and I were driving in his car from Bakersfield to Los Angeles over what was then called the Ridge Road, a particularly long, arduous stretch of road. Suddenly, and to our dismay, his car began to falter. Fortunately for us we were not far from the garage. We stopped there and explained as best we could the situation to the grease mechanic. He lifted up the hood and sort of looked around inside, scratched his head, looked around for a screw driver and a wrench, and so on. He puttered around there for 15 or 20 minutes, and he "allowed as how he'd fixed it," and sure enough the car started up again. But we handn't gone very many miles before it began to falter, and we realized the man hadn't known anything about it. We stopped at another garage. He was about the same as the first. He didn't seem to know his business. We had no confidence in him.

Later we got to the third garage, and this was quite different in appearance. The mechanic was quite businesslike and asked us all about the symptoms of the car. He proceeded to check over the motor with apparatus which was very impressive to us at least. Then he checked off, one by one, the various possibilities, and finally, by a process of elimination, determined what it was that had caused the car to fail, and in very short order he fixed it.

The way he went at that business inspired us with confidence. Neither my brother nor I knew anything about the intricacies of automobiles, motors, machines, ignition. We didn't understand garage mechanics or garage machinery, but we had confidence in that mechanic because he gave

us convincing evidence that he knew his business. We had confidence in him, in the man, even though we didn't understand the business.

Take another example. I am thinking now of two insurance agents in San Francisco, one who used to write my insurance and one who now does. The first was an ordertaker. If I asked him for a certain type of insurance, I got it, but that was all. This other agent is quite different. He has made quite a study of what he thinks I need, and, surprisingly enough, I pay less for my insurance now and get more coverage than I did before. In fact, he has given me sufficient evidence that he knows this business so that I am willing to entrust my insurance affairs to him now practically without question at all. I have confidence in him because I feel he knows his business.

If that is the type of impression which will create confidence, that seems like a pretty safe course for us to follow. If we can give the impression, and the correct impression, we can convince the public that we know our business, then the public will have confidence in us even though it may not understand our business.

At what points do we contact the public? How can we impress them, convince them, that we know our business? It is not enough for the executive officers of the banks to say, "I know my business, and therefore whenever the customer contacts me he is inspired with confidence because I talk with him intelligently, I explain things adequately, and he goes away feeling that I know my business." The real point of contact for many of your customers is not your own desk but the desks of your junior officers, your note clerks, head of the collection department, your commercial tellers, and it goes beyond that, too, to the bookkeepers, your messengers, and your telephone operator. As they have contact with the public either in the bank or outside the bank, the public is gradually but very definitely forming its opinion of your bank. Therefore, it is not enough that your President and the Chairman of your Board and your Executive Vice-President and Cashier know their business. It is essential also that the man or the woman on the front line knows his or her business also.

Consider the frequency of contact. Take one of these instalment loans —the borrower meets the loaning officer once and he meets the note clerk 52 times—that is, he is supposed to. Fifty-two times as compared to one contact! It is essential therefore that our note teller know his business.

It won't surprise you at all if at this juncture I mention that the Association, through its Educational Section, the American Institute of Banking, is equipped to educate the young men, the young women, if you please the older men and the older women on your front line, and your front line extends from your officers down through the most humble of your employees. The Institute is equipped to provide for each one in your front line the basic training and education so that he or she will actually know the business to be performed and will give that impression in contacts with the customers. Does your front line work like automatons? Do they work mechanically or do they have a grasp of the significance of the things they are doing? How can we best assure that they know their business?

We in the Institute are very proud indeed of the growth of this Educational Section. It is now 40 years old. It has grown up considerably. In the last 10 years, under the guidance of our Educational Director, Dr. Harold Stonier, it has made perhaps its most startling progress. It is no longer really a training school for juniors. The Institute has become the Educational Section of the Association in fact as well as in name, and its program, now including 20 formalized courses leading to pre-standard, standard and graduate certificates, is wide enough to include subject matter of interest to every one in banking.

We are proud of the fact that there are at present 65,000 members, or more, of the Institute throughout the United States; that of this number—last year at least—40,000 were students, and that 25,000 have earned standard certificates. So I repeat we are proud of the 65,000 who are active in the Institute. But we are alarmed at the fact that there is another 170,000 bank officers and employees in this country who are not yet touched by the Institute program—170,000! Many of those are situated right in cities which are now served by our Chapters of the Institute. Many of them are situated in areas which are not now served by the Institute.

Would it be out of place if I were to suggest here that when you return to your own institution you inquire which among your employees and junior officers have taken sufficient interest in the business in which they earn their living and look for their future to improve themselves by pursuing the educational work of the Institute and which have not?

Would it be suggesting too much that you discuss with your personnel officer the wisdom of including as a part of his personnel and trainnig policy the participation of your staff in the educational work of the Institute, to the end that they might know their business better?

In addition to the formal educational work of the Institute, there is another type of educational experience which is not in the curriculum, which is not in the catalog. I refer to that experience which comes to young men and young women who participate in the administration of the local institute units, the Chapters and the study groups. The experience which these young men and women derive by that activity is something which oftentimes is of as much value and sometimes greater value than that which they may derive from their actual study courses.

Those of us who are active in the administration of the Institute naturally would suggest that upon your return home you investigate or become reacquainted with the type of administration in your local Chapter and encourage the junior officers of your own institutions to become active in this phase of the work, not only because of the benefit which will come to them, but because their participation and your continued interest will assure that each of our local Institute units will be held up to the same high standards for which the Institute has always stood.

It is not enough that our front line know banking. It is also essential that our front line know its own bank. Here again the American Bankers Association has taken a very progressive step in its program of constructive customer relations.

The family gathering within the bank, where officer and employee can sit down and discuss their common problems, their common aims, their common ambitions, can be a potent factor in developing an excellent morale within the bank, and also enable them to know their own bank in a way which will enable them to interpret it to their own customers. The Association does not propose that you discuss the details of every banking matter with every one of the staff, but there are undoubtedly a great many questions, a great many matters related to the history, the policies and the experiences of the bank which to the officers are common knowledge, but which the staff frequently has little opportunity to become acquainted with, unless it is by some such means as the constructive customer relations meeting suggested by the Association.

We have then these two things by which we can utilize the front line: the contact people of your bank as a potent factor in developing good will for your own bank, and the proper public attitude toward all banking.

If we will utilize the American Institute of Banking and The Graduate School of Banking as a means of training our staff so that they will know banking, and if we will utilize the family gathering within the bank under the program of constructive customer relations, so that the front line will know its own bank, then the public in its contacts with your front line will come away saying, "I have confidence in banking and in that bank because they know their business.'

Our Experience with Public Meetings

By S. N. Pickard, President The National Manufacturers Bank, Neenah, Wis.

It would be a great pleasure to me if I could claim that the idea of holding public meetings for bank customers originated in Wisconsin but, as you all know, the A. B. A. blazed the trail for such functions during the administration of Orval Adams, who conceived the plan and enthusiastically promoted and developed it in several of the principal cities of the country. It is interesting to note that the idea was continued by President Phil Benson with equal success this year.

The great record established by the A. B. A. in these efforts inspired us to try the experiment in Wisconsin with results which have been most gratifying to both the bankers and many thousands of citizens of our State.

In the few minutes allotted to me, I propose to relate to you our experiences in handling a total of nine such meetings in as many Wisconsin cities within the past year. I would like to tell you something about the objectives and the plans of these public meetings and then mention briefly some of the reactions and benefits we believe we derived from them.

Would it not be desirable and worthwhile for the customers of your bank and the other citizens of your community to know the undeniable facts as to the ultimate result of uncontrolled Government spending and what it means to the individual citizens as compared with a National budget that is at least approaching a balance; to know the effect on all people, and particularly those of modest means, of what is commonly known as a planned economy, wherein a centralized authority is able to exercise control over money and monetary policy to such an extent that free enterprise is strangled and the rights of the individual are almost entirely lost; to know the truth about interest rates; what causes them to be low and the effect of so-called cheap money on general business, employment and the savings of our people; to know the real story of heroic service rendered by the banks of America to its people in times of both war and peace, during depressions as well as prosperity periods; to know the actual record of the Nation's banks in meeting the credit needs of business, both large and small, and including farmers, working men, and all people having a legitimate need?

Upon reflection I believe you will conclude, as we did in Wisconsin, that it is highly important that these basic principles and facts be told our people in an open, public meeting. As a matter of fact, is any group better qualified to present these matters than bankers—who should be, and in the majority of cases are, the real leaders in their respective communities? If this be so, the customers of banks, as well as our citizens in general, naturally look to this leadership for direction and guidance in the problems of modern day finance and economics.

In my remarks up to this point, I have attempted to show you the reasoning back of our approach to this project, which we were soon to discover was a most outstanding and fascinating piece of public relations work.

In the introduction of the public meeting idea in Wisconsin a year ago this month we concluded to start by using our groups as the unit around which to build the sponsorship, and the annual meetings of these sectional groups as the occasion. Appleton, LaCrosse, Marshfield, Madison, and Waukesha were the five cities selected, four of which being college and and university towns made it easier to obtain large auditoriums and good sized audiences interested in the program and entertainment to be offered.

Two very important factors entered into our consideration of this venture from the outset. In order to achieve our objectives we had to have a speaker well qualified to put our story across to people of all ages and in all walks of life. At the same time we recognized the necessity of engaging entertainment for the program that would have sufficient popular appeal and drawing power to bring out a large and representative crowd. The combination of John Carter, young radio star and tenor of the Metropolitan Opera Association of New York and our own William A. Irwin, Associate Educational Director of the A. I. B., was a happy one and they both clicked 100% on each appearance.

As President of the Wisconsin Bankers Association at the time, I visited each of the five key cities to sell group officers and local bankers on the possibilities. There followed a rapid succession of advertising and publicity plans of the association's public relations department. Special news stories were prepared for Wisconsin newspapers and banking publications. Attractive printed folders, local newspaper advertisements, special advertisements in banking publications circulating in Wisconsin, lobby posters and tickets for banker delegates, customers and public were prepared—all localized for the benefit of the five host cities. In the meantime, Association group officers and local banker committees worked conscientiously to complete local arrangements. About 10,000 people in the five cities previously mentioned heard Mr. Carter and Mr. Irwin. The meetings were planned to move along with dispatch in special consideration of those who found it necessary to stand through the entire program after all available seats were taken. In some of the key cities more people could have been reached if larger auditoriums had been available. In Madison, for example, the University Stock Pavilion seating 3,600 was filled to capacity, with over 500 on the outside of the building and in nearby automobiles listening to the program over a public address system. Some of our bankers who may have been a bit skeptical when the plan was outlined were pleased with the public response.

After the first five meetings to which I have referred had been completed, there was an immediate demand for a similar function to be held at our State convention in Milwaukee in June. In response to this appeal we staged a public meeting at the Municipal Auditorium in Milwaukee on the evening preceding the opening of the annual convention of the Wisconsin Bankers Association. Conflicting dates of the artist and speaker who starred on our fall series kept them from appearing at the June meeting but we had excellent talent in their place. The 2,000 people who came out on a very hot night were enthusiastic in their praise of the program but the size of the audience was below our expectations and looked smaller because of the 7,000 seating capacity of the Milwaukee Auditorium. Let me tell you quickly where the mistake was made. Some of the larger banks in Milwaukee were concerned that if a big name artist was engaged to draw a crowd they would be embarrassed in the tremendous rush for tickets they would have from their large numbers of customers. Consequently, we deferred to their judgment but we found that it is a mistake to expect a large audience in a metropolitan city with its many competing attractions without a "drawing card" entertainment feature.

If we had followed our original idea and engaged one of America's outstanding artists we would have had an audience of 7,000 no matter what kind of weather prevailed. I pass this experience along to you to show some of the pitfalls and to give you the benefit of it in the event any of you decide to hold public meetings. However, we were not discouraged with the results, but we resolved not to make the same error again.

Just three weeks ago we had three more public meetings such as we sponsored last year. These were held at Janesville, Stevens Point and Eau Claire, respectively. We were fortunate to again have John Carter and Willaim A. Irwin, who teamed up in their inimitable fashion to entertain and inspire 4,000 more of our Wisconsin bank customers. These meetings were every bit as successful as those of last year and our new State President has every reason to be gratified with the showing made. I will not discuss this year's meetings further because the preparations for them and all other details were carried out in the same manner as a year ago.

The banks in the sponsoring city must be completely sold on the plan in advance, and committed to giving it their wholehearted support. No definite start on the project should be made until an enthusiastic local interest is shown.

So far as holding a public meeting in a large city is concerned, it is absolutely necessary to engage a top grade artist or some other attraction that will not detract from the dignity of the occasion and yet will have that all important quality of drawing power.

Inasmuch as tickets are given out by the banks in the city where the meeting is held, it is highly important that all officers and employees be thoroughly sold on the idea and not just pass out the tickets as though they were peddling hand bills. In other words, the psychology of the affair is to make each person receiving a ticket feel that he is fortunate to have one and that there is a large demand for them, as there actually should be, if the program has been arranged properly.

Do not hesitate to give out tickets in the proportion of about twice the capacity of the auditorium to be used. Many holders of tickets will be unable to come, and even if some people are turned away, it is better than to have empty seats. A house jammed to the rafters is always the very best background for a meeting of this type. It inspires the speaker and entertainer and it is much more thrilling and exciting to be in an audience that is large and enthusiastic.

With the exception of very brief introductory remarks, the program should definitely be confined to the appearance of the artist who is to entertain and the speaker who brings the message the bankers want to put accross to the citizens of the community who have assembled. The maximum time of the affair should not exceed one and a half hours, thus sending everyone home wishing it had been longer, rather than to have them weary and tired from too many long and boring speeches.

It is well to tie up a public meeting with an annual gathering of bankers —whether it be a State association, sectional organization, county association or local clearing house group, for the reason that it gives official color and sponsorship to the affair which strengthens the background for the event very substantially. In this way an invitation can be extended to customers of the local banks in the city where the meeting is being held to attend an "open" session of the convention. Thus, instead of giving impression of disseminating propaganda, it very definitely leaves the thought with the bank customers that they are being favored with an invitation to hear the inside story of how banks function.

Some very interesting reactions have come out of our public meetings which have convinced us of their value.

First, many of our bankers were amazed to learn that the public is really very receptive and sympathetic on the average to the problem of the banker after being given an opportunity to understand them.

Second, another result that had not been anticipated to any extent in the preliminary plans was the almost miraculous effect it had on the bankers themselves. They came to the meeting, saw, and heard hundreds of their customers and friends applaud the program and tell them afterwards what a splendid contribution the bankers had made towards the education of the community on the importance and value of banking in everyday life.

Third, we found a surprising degree of interest in the meetings on the part of students and young people. Each audience included a good percentage of boys and girls who appeared eager to learn more about banking and its problems, as well as to try to get the economic importance. This, we considered one of the happiest results of our efforts in sponsoring these meetings. If we can put out story across to young people our future is certainly secure.

Here are some comments from a survey of public opinion made by the Wisconsin Bankers Association. A school teacher said, "I learned more at this meeting about the problems bankers face than I would in a month of study." A housewife commented, "Our young people should hear this address by Mr. Irwin." Another said, "One of the finest things the bankers have done to acquaint people with the problems of banking."

The Wisconsin press, seeing news in the event, spread the message to thousands of Wisconsin newspaper readers. In Marshfield, where the second of the first series of meetings was held at the Purdy High School Auditorium, the "News-Herald" said editorially:

"Marshfield and the surrounding area are indebted to the bankers of of Group 6, Wisconsin Bankers Association, who opened their meeting to the public Tuesday night. An audience of approximately 1,200 persons thoroughly enjoyed the songs of John Carter, brilliant young Metropolitan Opera tenor, and the address, 'The American Way,' by William A. Irwin of the American Bankers Association. The response from both singer and speaker should delight the hearts of the bankers who arranged the meeting. Both scored heavily with the audience. Speeches usually are dry, but not when homely truths are pointed out in a commonplace and understandable way. Marshfield will be glad to play host to similar bank meetings at any time we are given the opportunity."

When this same newspaper heard of our public meetings scheduled three weeks ago it said on its editorial page:

"The program given here last year was outstanding. Mr. Carter has an unusually pleasing personality and one of the finest voices in opera today. Irwin's speech enthralled the big audience which heard him. All we can say is that we regret Marshfield could not be chosen for this year's meeting but perhaps we should be thankful for past favors."

The nine public meetings sponsored by the Wisconsin Bankers Association thus far have made a favorable contact with 16,000 to 17,000 Wisconsin citizens. The constructive newspaper publicity resulting from these meetings carried the message of the speaker to many additional thousands who have had some banking and economic truths brought home to them in simple language. These meetings have shown a willingness on the part of bankers to discuss problems of mutual interest which has won for them public support and understanding.

We believe there is a need for public meetings to be held in smaller cities, possibly sponsored by local clearing houses or county bankers associations. Such meetings would naturally be conducted on a somewhat smaller scale, but if high-grade musical and speaking talent were furnished, they could be most effective in carrying our message out into the highways and byways. We hope to develop this idea further in Wisconsin.

Public meetings help to overcome the notion long held that bankers are distant and aloof. Meeting in public with your customers and friends to enjoy the music of a fine artist and to absorb the ideas of an outstanding educator creates a kindly feeling towards banking in general and your bank in particular. At these public gatherings the public learns that the interest of the banker and the community are the same and that not all the criticisms leveled at banks and bankers are true. The public learns the a, b, c, of banking and gains a new impression of the value of banking service. Public meetings create an atmosphere conducive to a discussion of mutual problems and a regard for the value of community banking institutions and the part they play in our American way of living.

Beflore closing, may I say that I do not claim that the public meeting idea solves all our public relations problems. There are many other mediums for work in this field which are both effective and necessary. In Wisconsin we have been endeavoring for the past several years to follow, under the leadership of a full time director of public relations, and our State secretary, a well rounded program with which to develop a better and more constructive relationship with our bank customers and the general public. This includes the preparation of conference material for use by bank staffs throughout the State who are in their third year of activity along this line; our new motion picture, "Your Money and Mine," which is being shown to thousands of our citizens throughout Wisconsin; a speakers' bureau organized to send our bankers to fill speaking engagements before civic clubs and meetings of various other types of organizations and close cooperation with with the press through preparation of news releases and special articles on banking subjects of interest to newspaper and magazine readers. Our program includes informative advertisements and other services too numerous to mention. So you can see that public meetings are just one part of what we need to do in this vital and important field of public relations but these public meetings proved in our case to be a fascinating and thrilling experience and inasmuch as they brought direct and worthwhile results, I am pleased to have had an opportunity to speak to you about them.

I have brought with me pictures of our public meetings to show to anyone who may be interested and they will be available for examination at the Public Relations Booth in Parlor D until Thursday night.

In conclusion, I would remind you that much has been made of the claim that the bankers of America cannot agree on the basic principles of their own business and thus cannot qualify as counsellors and leaders in the affairs of the Nation. I believe this is a statement which is entirely unjustified because the bankers of America can and do agree on many fundamental aspects of our economy which should provide a common meeting ground. However, we cannot sit by and think these things in a self-satisfied manner but we must do something about them. In other words, there must be action immediately and of the most virile type.

Do you know that the American people are again turning and looking to their bankers for counsel and leadership in the Nation's affairs? We need to be seen and heard in public: we need to be aggressive and the senior executives of our large banks must be willing to appear in person on occasions where banking problems are being discussed and allow themselves to be quoted on important subjects of the day in order to help win back for the banking profession the leadership it once enjoyed. This applied to the presidents and executives of smaller banks, too, but our large city friends must lead the way.

Fortunately an excellent example has been set for us by our own A. B. A. leaders and a certain few of the metropolitan bankers, but the field is wide open for action by thousands of bankers who have given no thought to public relations effort, to say nothing of doing any real work.

War is horrible, terrifying and useless in the judgment of most of us. However, with all its evils, perhaps we can say that the present situation offers the banking profession an opportunity to unite its forces for service to our country and our people whether we ultimately become involved in the war or are able to maintain our neutrality, and God knows we all hope and pray it will be the latter.

It seems to me that we need a little of the patriotic spirit that comes with a time like the present so that we can close our ranks and move ahead to a better and more complete understanding of banking both on our own part as well as by the splendid people of this great country.

As I close, I therefore call upon you, the bankers of America, the finest men I know, to fall in line and *Forward March* ! !

Remarks of Rudolf S. Hecht, Chairman, Public Education Commission—Comment on Congress on Education for Democracy

Chairman Hecht: *Ladies and Gentlemen*—If you will please come to order, we will start this meeting on Education and Public Relations which for the past several years has made up an interesting and worth-while part of the convention program of these several sessions.

The building up of public good will toward banking is, of course, the main object of your Education and Public Relations Committees, and you will hear from several excellent speakers tonight who will tell you both of past performance in that respect and take you far into the future, telling you what is ahead of us in the banking world.

Dr. Stonier has asked me, however, to take just a moment to tell you something of a somewhat different development in our educational work which we experienced recently and which I was particuarly asked to look after in attending in New York last month the Congress on Education for Democracy.

Dr. Stonier has for some years done some vary remarkable work with the teachers of this country, and particularly with Teachers' College in New York.

This Congress on Education for Democracy was held under the auspices of Teachers' College of Columbia University. It was a world-wide congress, attended by very eminent people, including Earl Baldwin of London, who came over especially to deliver an address, and it was one of the finest addresses it has ever been my privilege to listen to.

The purpose of this Congress on Education for Democracy was to bring together laymen and educators representative of all phases of American life to discuss the question, "What is the responsibility of education for the defense and advance of democracy?" The Congress was held just exactly two weeks before the war clouds in Europe finally broke, and it was a most unusual experience to sit down with these people, representing all phases of American life, and also there was the international atmosphere which the important representatives from England, France, and some of the other democracies brought, including one which has since disappeared temporarily at least, Poland. One of the main speakers of this Congress was a very eminent Polish official.

In any event, it was a new experience for us, and we felt that the American Bankers Association and the individuals representing your Association at that Congress got a great deal out of it, and we believe the closer contacts which have been developed in this manner with Teachers' College will be of great benefit to us in the future.

As I said at the outset, it is not my purpose as Chairman of this meeting to take your time, because we have a very excellent program ahead of us. In considering this subject of "Education and Public Relations," it is but fitting that we should begin this program with a representative of our Educational Section, the American Institute of Banking.